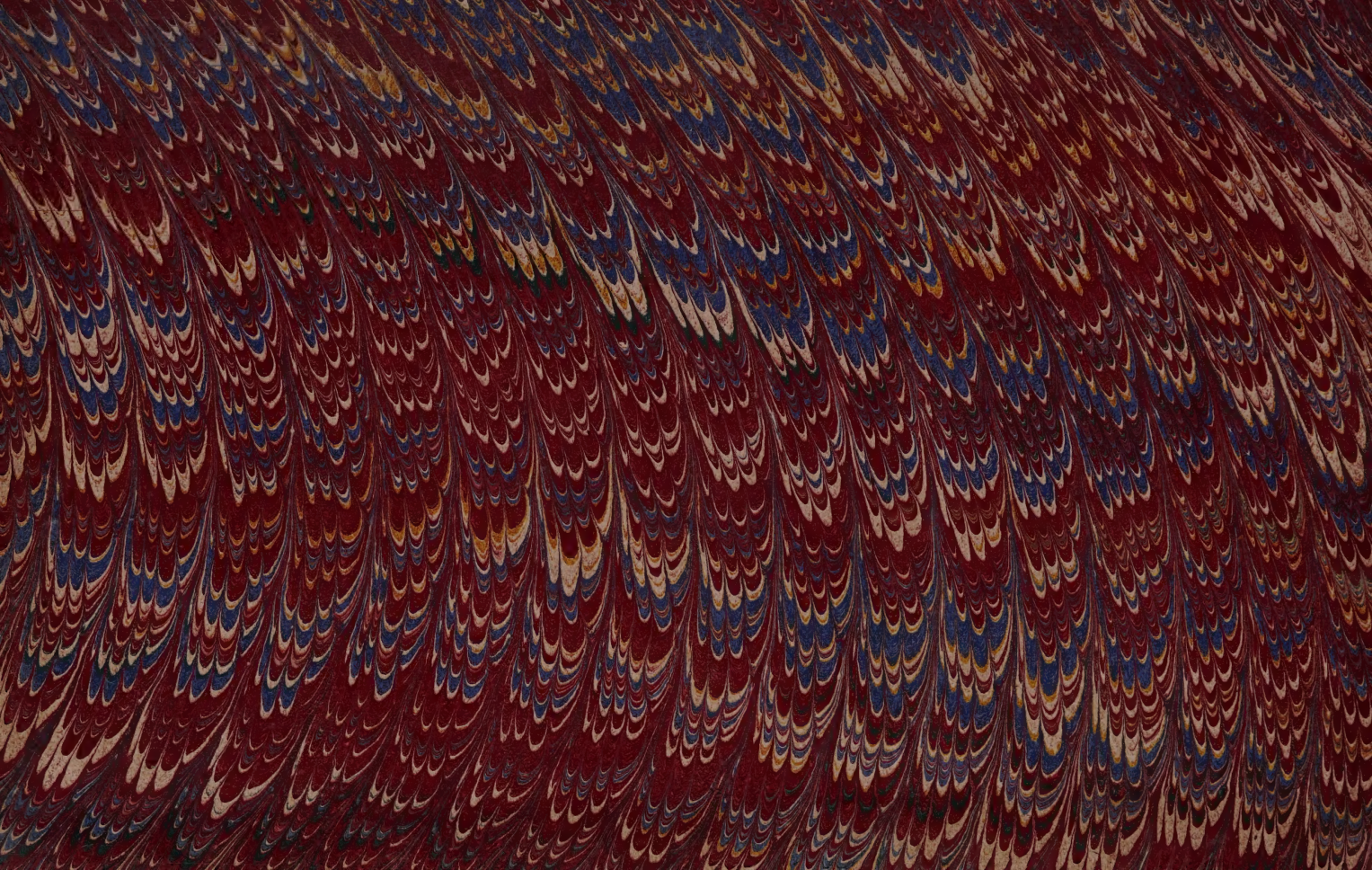
NOVA BEDFORDIA CONDITA A.D. 1788.
LUCEM DIFFUNDO
CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1847



J. C. Brock

City Hall

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1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

WILLIAM T. SOULE,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

January 6th, 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1879.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

We have met to-day in convention to be qualified for the duties of the coming year, as guardians of our city's interests. To these high and honorable positions we have been elected by the suffrages of our fellow citizens, and we have taken upon ourselves the obligation to guard well, and sacredly care for the interests of all, executing all laws and ordinances of the city, to the end that justice may be rendered to all and that harmony and prosperity may prevail. Called as we are to the responsibilities of office, and feeling a deep conviction of our weakness, we must, with the intention of doing our duty to the fullest extent, be willing to render such assistance to each other in our several positions as may conduce to the welfare and general good character of our municipal government. Many of us for the first time enter upon public life and are not aware of the perplexities we may encounter, nor of the responsibilities we may be called upon to bear. It will therefore be necessary that we act not hastily, but consider well every step we may take, so that at the close of our term of office it may be said that

whatever has been our action, it has been honestly intended for the public good. We have those with us to-day, who for the second time assume the functions of a public officer, and who, I trust, understand the wants and needs of our people, gentlemen who have won honor and distinction in previous administrations and who are thoroughly conversant with the duties which lie before them.

Under our method of government it is arranged that very much labor is done in and by committees. I therefore urge you to be prompt in the duties incumbent upon you, that every matter receive due and proper attention; that pressing needs in every department be thoroughly investigated, and that you carefully guard the public treasury, giving your sanction to such expenditures only as the interests of the city may truly demand. In all this I pledge you my co-operation, and, while relying somewhat upon your indulgence and much upon your kindness, I accept the executive authority with a firm and honest purpose to do all in my power for the highest welfare of the city.

TAXES.

The amount of the assessment for the year 1878 was $459,414.59.

There remains unpaid the sum of $15,171.84, which is a little more than 3 per centum of the amount assessed, of which about $5,000 is for poll taxes.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1878.

To meet the appropriations of the year there is wanting the sum of $5,195.19, for which we have unpaid taxes of $15,171.84.

At this time we have no temporary debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is $1,123,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been paid during the past year. The amount to pay this year will be $37,000.

The debt may be divided as follows:

Water Bonds,	$700,000
Public Improvement,	218,000
New Bedford Bridge,	65,000
High School House,	12,000
Old Bonds, principally for war purposes,	128,000
Making a total of	$1,123,000

There are deficiencies in several departments which will have to be provided for by special appropriations to carry us through the financial year ending March 1st, 1879 and are as follows:—

Poor Department, say about,	$6,000
Pay of Teachers,	2,000
Street Light Department,	1,500
Police,	800

Highways and Streets,	2,000
Salaries,	700
Repairs of Public Property,	600
Total,	$13,600

An assessment of $6,500 has been made for the "Taunton River Bridge," which sum has not as yet been appropriated. These deficiencies and assessment make a total of $20,100.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Water Works, I learn that this department is in excellent condition, The supply of water has been adequate for all purposes. There has been laid during the past year about 1 1-2 miles of main pipe, making a total of nearly 38 1-2 miles of distributing mains. The consumption for the year 1878 was 672,284,273 gallons. I would respectfully refer you to the able reports of the Water Registrar and the Superintendent of the Water Works for a more full and explicit statement.

By Act of the Legislature of 1878, the city of New Bedford was authorized to take a further supply of water from Long Pond in the towns of Lakeville and Freetown. At this time there seems to be no pressing need for such an expenditure, as I am informed that the supply is plentiful, and there is very little danger but that it will be sufficient for years to come.

The land has been taken, and everything been done to

secure the city, and we can enter upon the lands and lay the conduit at any time when the wants of the citizens require it. This work can be done and water from Long Pond led into the reservoir at Acushnet in from six to eight weeks. With this view of the matter I would recommend that no further action be taken at present.

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

The amount of the appropriation for this department the year past was $40,000, and there will be a deficit of about $2,000. The amount of work done upon the streets during the year 1878 has been less than for a number of years previous. Acushnet avenue, between School and Elm streets, has been repaired and slight repairs have been made upon a few other streets. A portion of Acushnet avenue between Lund's corner and the Covell estate has been macadamized. No great amount of permanent work has been done during the year, nor can it be with our eighty miles or more of streets and roads which should be kept in repair, and with the new streets which have been accepted. A small appropriation or any neglect of repairs one year only embarrasses the appropriations or repairs of the following years. New streets have been laid out and accepted by the retiring administration which necessitate a large outlay in order to make them safe for public travel. Provision should be made for this work. The opening of new streets and the acceptance of the same by the City Council should not be done unless the public good or the interests of the city demand

it. Those laid out and accepted should be put in a condition of safety, because the city is liable for all damage done upon such streets, and I am satisfied that it is more economical and better for the city to put such streets in condition for safe passage, than to risk law suits for recovery of damages sustained after the opening of such streets. Most of our streets are in fair condition while a few are really dangerous.

POLICE.

The police department of our city is in good condition and contains the elements for a well appointed and efficient police force. The duties have not been unusually arduous, and our city is comparatively free from the evils which infest larger cities. The Police Ordinance passed by the City Council of 1876, contemplated a police system free from the influence of party or politics, and that members of the police should hold their positions unless removed by the Mayor; such removal to be "for cause" and after a due hearing before the "Committee on Police" or the full board of Mayor and Aldermen. This was the spirit and intent of the ordinance, if not the letter, but such spirit and intent have been lost sight of; and removals have been made, and the vacancies filled by new appointments.

While considering this action a precedent for succeeding administrations, and having before me the spirit and intent of the ordinance, it will be my purpose to suggest only such changes as the efficiency of the force and the best interests of the city seem to me to demand. To strengthen the present

force, and to make our police the equal in character and efficiency, if not superior, to that of any city in the Commonwealth is my earnest desire.

I am informed that the Central Police Station is in need of thorough repairs to meet the wants of the department, and that the expenses of alteration will be quite large; also that a police station is actually needed in the west part of the city. This matter I leave in your hands. Our city covers a large extent of territory, and the small force of police are unable to attend to the duty in such a manner as the public good requires. During the past year we have had a force of four men only for day duty, and about twenty-five for night service (including two lieutenants), a number less than we have had for several years. I would recommend an increase of the police force, both for day and night service.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our Fire Department is composed of some of the best of our citizens, who take a just pride in the welfare and efficiency of the department. We have been comparatively free from any disastrous fires and what few fires we have had, have been ably and skilfully managed.

The losses by fire during the past year have been small and I believe no fire has progressed beyond the building in which it originated. I congratulate our people upon the efficiency and effectiveness of our Fire Department. The fire alarm is in excellent order throughout the city and the wires have been extended to "Lund's corner" at the 'Head-of-the-River" during the past season.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

This department, though one of the most expensive of our city, is a source of relief to many of our citizens who through misfortune are brought to the necessity of seeking temporary relief from the city. A large number of deserving poor are afforded relief, who under ordinary circumstances would be self-supporting. The City Alms House is in charge of faithful and competent persons, by whom the poor and unfortunate who are placed in their charge are well cared for. The expenditures of this department are not controlled by the City Council, and I presume none of us desire that the department should suffer for want of sufficient funds to successfully carry out its benevolent and Christian work.

SANITARY.

A vote of the citizens at the municipal election in December, 1877, accepted an Act passed by the General Court of that year, establishing a Board of Health in the city of New Bedford. Such Board of Health has never been established, but for what reason I am not advised. It is my opinion that such a board should be established, and I would recommend the subject to your careful consideration. It is claimed by some that that fatal scourge, diphtheria, could have been at least partially prevented if proper sanitary measures had been adopted. Our city, from its situation near the sea board, may at some time be visited by some imported plague or disease, which by proper authority vested in a Board of Health, might be controlled.

LIQUOR LAW.

It is not my purpose to discuss the subject of temperance. There probably never has been a time when liquor was more easily obtained in our city than now, and, in my judgment, more dangerous results from liquor selling may not be apprehended. There is upon the statute book of the Commonwealth what is termed a "License Law." Without regard to my personal views in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and irrespective of what you gentlemen may do in regard to issuing licenses, it will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to enforce impartially and to the best of my ability the present law, or any other in force during the coming year.

SCHOOLS.

Our schools are in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and under the direction of able and earnest teachers, who are thoroughly interested in their duties, and are alive to the terests of the youth of our city who are placed in their charge, and under the direction and supervision of our faithful Superintendent, cannot fail to be of inestimable value to the inhabitants.

Our school houses are now in thorough repair, and are supplied with all the necessary appliances.

The number of scholars is over 4000, with an average attendance of about 93 per cent.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, gives the annual statistics and states the condition and needs of this growing and powerful institution.

Whole number of books taken during the year,	72,894
Daily average of books taken,	237
Total number of cards issued,	16,649
Increase over last year,	777
Volumes added during the year:	
By purchase,	1,237
By donation,	145
Total number of books in the library,	38,000

The Trustees repeat in substance and with increasing earnestness what has been said in their last four annual reports. There is an absolute necessity of more room for the accommodation of the Library. Departments in the Library are crowded to overflowing and proper arrangement of the books is impossible.

Further increase in other departments is forbidden for want of space. This important interest, in which our citizens feel a just and commendable pride, ought not to be crippled in its growth nor hindered in its usefulness. The Trustees affirm that the whole of the Library Building is required for the present and future use of the Library, and they suggest the removal of the city offices therefrom at as early a date as convenient.

They respectfully suggest the erection of a building on

the vacant lot owned by the city east of the Library Building. As the city expends annually $600 for an armory, and an immediate outlay of several thousand dollars is demanded on the Central Police Station, would it not be a measure of economy as well as of perfect convenience to erect a plain and substantial building on said lot capable of accommodating the militia, the District Court, the Police Department, and the city offices. I ask your careful attention to this subject, convinced that to further the interests of the Free Public Library is our bounden duty and it should also be our pleasure to foster and maintain this branch of our educational system which is second only to our public schools.

By the forethought and kindness of the City Treasurer, I am in possession of an authenticated copy of the will of the late William W. Swain. The principal bequest is of present and future interest to our whole people. It is a generous gift, evincing the wise discrimination, progressive thought and enlightened liberality of the giver. It provides for the establishment of a seminary of learning in our city—or, if two thirds of the trustees under the *will* shall agree thereto, "the entire property may be transferred to the city of New Bedford, to be appropriated by the City Government for educational purposes in such manner as said government shall prescribe." I desire to give voice to the gratitude of our citizens who are and may be helped, strengthened and blessed, in preparation for life's duty thereby, and to place on the roll of New Bedford's generous and honored citizens

WILLIAM W. SWAIN.

When in possession of the full facts in regard to this matter, I will be happy to embrace them in a special communication to you.

As our aged and wealthy fellow citizens leave the scenes of their earthly toil, we are happy to make record of their forethought and benevolence. Oliver Crocker, Esq., whose charities have been extensive and frequent, died during the past year, and bequeathed the sum of one thousand dollars to the city, the income of which is placed at the disposal of the Free Public Library. For this generous act, and for others by which he was endeared to scores of our people, we would express our sincere gratitude.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would urge upon you, as the representatives of our city's interests, the same careful thought that you would give to your own private business. Let the utmost harmony prevail; let us each feel that the public eye is upon us, and let all our public acts bear the stamp of honest and faithful attention. Let us enter upon no extravagant waste of the public moneys, but observe a proper degree of true economy, and when the sands of 1879 are run may we lay aside our official honors and retire to private life, bearing with us the satisfaction of having performed our duties faithfully, and with the intent of having honestly and consistently labored for the best interests of our city and people.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

CITY GOVERNMENT,

1879.

MAYOR.

WILLIAM T. SOULE.
Office, No. 1, Library Building.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—OTIS A. SISSON.
Ward 2—EBEN C. MILLIKEN.
Ward 3—ISAAC W. BENJAMIN.
Ward 4—ANDREW R. PALMER.
Ward 5—WILLIAM H. SHERMAN.
Ward 6—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALL.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY.

AUDITOR.

* HIRAM WEBB. † OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

* Deceased. † From April 10th.

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

PRESIDENT—ROBERT W. TABER.

Ward One.

BENJ. F. HATHAWAY, JR.,
SIMEON HAWES,
LOT B. BATES,
MICHAEL E. SULLIVAN.

Ward Two.

ISAAC N. MARSHALL,
HENRY H. BRALEY,
ISAAC B. TOMPKINS, JR.,
LOUM H. FAUNCE.

Ward Three.

JOHN M. FOSTER,
HENRY W. BRIGGS.
JOHN H. ROUNDS,
JOSEPH M. SCOTT.

Ward Four.

STEPHEN R. POTTER,
WILLIAM O. BROWNELL, JR.,
EDWARD H. MARTIN,
*THOMAS L. ALLEN.

Ward Five.

HENRY HOLCOMB,
MORGAN ROTCH,
JOSEPH G. TIRRELL,
ROBERT W. TABER.

Ward Six.

THOMAS DONAGHY,
JOHN B. PAULDING,
PHILIP D. SLOCUM,
HENRY M. MOSHER.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

ON POLICE—Mayor, Milliken and Viall.

ON LAYING OUT, WIDENING AND REPAIRING STREETS—Mayor, Sherman and Viall.

ON BURIAL GROUNDS—Milliken, Palmer, Sisson.

ON LICENSES—Milliken, Sisson, Sherman.

ON ENROLLMENT—Benjamin, Sherman, Viall.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ON FINANCE—The Mayor and Aldermen Milliken, and President of the Common Council and Councilmen Bates, Marshall, Foster, Brownell and Donaghy.

ON ACCOUNTS—Aldermen Benjamin and Palmer and Councilmen Martin, Brownell and Rotch.

*Resigned March 20th.

On Public Property—Aldermen Sherman and Sisson, and Councilmen Donaghy, Hathaway and Paulding.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Milliken and Viall, and Councilmen Martin, Rotch and Bates.

On Roads Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—Aldermen Palmer and Sherman and Councilmen Mosher, Brownell and Foster.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Sherman and Milliken, and Councilmen Slocum, Hathaway and Holcomb.

On Almshouse and Poor—Aldermen Sisson and Benjamin, and Councilmen Briggs, Potter and Sullivan.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Palmer and Sisson and Councilmen Slocum, Hawes and Allen.

On Wooden Buildings in the Fire District—Aldermen Viall and Benjamin, and Councilmen Mosher, Briggs and Faunce.

On Armories and Military Property—Aldermen Benjamin and Palmer, and Councilmen Potter, Tirrell and Rounds.

On Water Works—Aldermen Sisson and Sherman, and Councilmen Rotch, Hawes and Faunce.

On Printing—Alderman Sisson and Councilmen Martin and Marshall.

On Claims—Aldermen Palmer and Benjamin, and Councilmen Paulding, Tompkins and Scott.

On Fuel—The Mayor and Alderman Milliken, and Councilmen Donaghy, Marshall and Allen.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns—Messrs. Mosher, Tirrell and Sullivan.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Messrs. Tompkins, Paulding and Holcomb.

On Bills in Second Reading—Messrs. Braley, Rounds and Scott.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1879.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex-officio.*

ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*

Ward 1—J. Webster, E. W. Stanton, J. H. Cornell.

Ward 2—I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price, L. G. Hewins, Jr.

Ward 3—H. A. Kempton, I. W. Benjamin, O. A. Roberts.

Ward 4—G. T. Hough, G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes.

Ward 5—C. T. Bonney, H. W. Seabury, F. A. Washburn.

Ward 6—Betsey B. Winslow, Frank Paul, S. H. Pollock.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M. Saturdays 9½ to 10 A. M.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr., LUTHER M. DAYTON.

Office, Superintendent's room, from 8½ to 9 A. M. each school day.

OFFICERS TO HAVE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, Jr., and HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent of Schools.

ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILLCOX, Chairman, 3 yrs. WILLIAM TALLMAN, 1 yr.
CHARLES D. TUELL, 2 years.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1—JAMES T. ALMY.
Ward 2—JAMES LEARY.
Ward 3—JOHN A. GOMLEY.
Ward 4—WILLIAM K. TALLMAN.
Ward 5—LYMAN WING.
Ward 6—JOHN CARROLL.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office, in City Hall Building.

His Honor WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex officio*, Chairman.
CHARLES A. CLARKE, Secretary.
Ward 1—BENJAMIN DAWSON.
Ward 2—HENRY R. WILCOX.
Ward 3—JOB B. SHERMAN.
Ward 4—ABNER R. TUCKER.
Ward 5—FREDERICK S. GIFFORD.
Ward 6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

WARD OFFICERS.

WARDENS.

Ward 1—GEORGE P. MACOMBER.
Ward 2—DAVID W. HOLMES.
Ward 3—HENRY B. ALMY.
Ward 4—THOMAS C. KEMPTON.
Ward 5—THOMAS G. WING.
Ward 6—WILLIAM B. SMITH.

WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—WILLIAM H. H. JENNINGS.
Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2D.
Ward 3—AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.
Ward 4—GEORGE D. GIFFORD.
Ward 5—AMOS W. HADLEY.
Ward 6—BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN, JR.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Ward One.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS,
WARREN P. TOBEY,
DENNIS McAULIFF.

Ward Two.

STEPHEN F. ADAMS,
GEORGE R. GRAY,
FRANK E. SWIFT.

Ward Three.

JAMES D. ALLEN,
PHILANDER F. MANCHESTER,
DAVID B. MAXFIELD.

Ward Four.

FRANK TOBEY, JR.,
AUGUSTUS D. PIPER,
LEWIS BARTLETT.

Ward Five.

AUTHUR L. GIFFORD.
WILLIAM B. ANTHONY,
CHARLES F. HUBBARD.

Ward Six.

HERBERT B. GARDNER,
MARSHALL S. GREENE,
ROBERT H. KILPATRICK.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office in City Hall Building.

FREDERICK MACY.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—MICHAEL F. KENNEDY.
Second Assistant—NATHAN M. BROWN.
Third Assistant—JOHN H. JUDSON.
Fourth Assistant—AUGUSTUS A. WOOD.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-officio. Term expires January, 1880.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor of the City.
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council.
EBEN C. MILLIKEN, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January, 1880.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires January, 1880.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires January, 1881.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January, 1881.
EDWIN DEWS,	Term expires January, 1882.
CHARLES H. PIERCE,	Term expires January, 1882.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library—The Mayor, George Howland, Jr., Morgan and Pierce.
On the Building—Messrs. Milliken and Taber.
On Binding and Blanks—Messrs. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., and Dunbar.
On the Museum—Messrs. Morgan, Dews and Pierce.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK. MARY E. BROWN.

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex officio* President.
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex officio*.
HENRY F. THOMAS.
THOMAS BENNETT, Jr.
THOMAS W. COOK.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ENGINEER.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

CLERK.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

WATER REGISTRAR.

JAMES H. HATHAWAY.
Office in Library Building.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mains—The President, and Messrs. Bennett and Cook.
Services—Messrs. Taber and Cook.
Supplies—Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Taber.
Engines and Engine House Lot—The President, and Messrs. Bennett and Cook.

POLICE.

Chief.

THOMAS L. ALLEN.
Office Central Police Station, South Second Street.

Deputy Chief.

ISRAEL C. CORNISH.

Captains.

LUTHER M. DAYTON, WILLIAM E. MACOMBER.

Lieutenants.

DANIEL A. BUTLER, EDWARD W. WAITE, GEO. DUNHAM.

Policemen.

Lemuel D. Adams,	Jacob H. Demby,	Robert Moynan,
George S. Anthony,	Franklin L. Hathaway,	George F. Netcher,
James W. Arnett,	Benjamin Hillman,	David B. Pierce,
Edwin R. Bentley,	Seth Hinckley,	John Savage,
Seth E. Bryant,	William T. Higgins,	Andrew J. Skiff,
Henry W. Bumpus,	Daniel J. Humphrey,	Joseph L. Sisson,
Patrick Cannavan.	Frederick Hussey,	Timothy Sullivan,
John Corey,	Edward F. Jennings,	Henry Stevens,
James Crafts,	Isaac M. Jones,	William L. Wade,
Thomas W. Comstock,	David G. Kirby,	James L. Wilber,
John H. Deane,	Peter G. Law,	James A. Wixon.
	James Mitchell,	

Constables.

CHIEF, DEPUTY, CAPTAINS and LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE and POLICEMEN as above.

Keeper of the Lockup.

DANIEL A. BUTLER.

Special Police Officers.

Robert N. Allen,	Reuben S. Eldridge,	Joseph Perry,
Lewis G. Allen,	Manuel Enos,	Thomas J. Peed,
Isaac R. Allen,	William Ferguson,	Horace M. Plummer,
Orin M. S. Akin,	Owen Fisher,	William Rafferty,
Henry B. Almy,	George T. Fisher,	George W. G. Russell,
Thomas T. Allen,	George F. Fletcher,	Charles H. Robbins,
Robert T. Barker,	Richmond A. Gifford,	John A. Russell,
John P. Brenning,	Marshal S. Greene,	James R. Reynolds,
Henry W. Butts,	Samuel S. Gibson,	Timothy Sheehan,
Gilbert K. Brownell,	Joseph H. Gifford,	Thomas W. Shaw,
F. P. Bliss,	William C. Gifford,	Frederick P. Spooner,
Joseph A. Bullard,	Henry Howard,	Stephen G. Stratton,
Anthony Baker,	John Hernon,	Henry Smith,
Asa Bowman,	William H. Howland,	Eber C. Smith,
William Bradburn,	John J. Holmes,	Caleb Spooner,
Standish Bourne,	Joseph B. Howland,	John Saxby,
George Couch,	Arthur H. Jones,	James H. Saxton,

Special Police Officers, Continued.

Cornelius Cronin,
Michael Cannavan.
Samuel B. Coggeshall,
Robert Cook,
Benjamin F. Card.
Frederick Cushman.
George Crow,
Charles F. Cornell,
George H. Clark,
Michael Dugan,
Edward Dugan,
George K. Dammon.
James M. Dwyer.
Lysander W. Davis.
Thomas Davis,
Richard T. Durfey,
Samuel Eldridge.
Fountain Ellis,
Carl F. Janell,
Jacob S. Johnson.
Felix Kane,
Henry W. Kenyon.
James Lowe.
Daniel P. Lewis.
Ellery C. Lincoln,
George W. Lapham,
Robert Lawson,
Henry B. Makepeace.
Henry B. Macomber,
John Murdock,
Michael Marshal.
Daniel D. Mitchell.
Lucius H. Morrill.
Peter O'Conner,
John Oliver,
Thomas H. Pierce.
George G. Saxon,
William A. Searell.
Joseph W. Spooner.
George H. Scammons.
Charles H. Thayer,
George A. Taylor,
Gideon L. Taber,
Charles D. Tuell,
William W. Thomas.
Henry Taber, 2d.
John Valentine, Jr..
Joseph B. Wing,
John Welch.
Frances P. Washburn.
James A. Wilber.
James I. Webb,
Charles T. Wright,
Isaac P. West.

Members of the New Bedford Protecting Society to serve at fires and alarms of fire.

Gilbert Allen,
Gideon Allen, Jr.,
Edward H. Allen,
Charles Almy.
William B. Anthony,
Charles A. Case.
Henry C. Denison,
Edwin Dews,
Edward R. Gardner,
Humphrey A. Gifford, Jr
George D. Gifford,
George R. Gray,
Jonathan Handy,
Charles M. Haskell,
Amos W. Hadley,
Charles B. Hillman,
Ezra Holmes,
Lemuel M. Kollock.
Charles S. Kelley,
Charles H. Lawton.
Edmund F. Maxfield.
Otis N. Pierce,
Edward T. Pierce.
Charles W. Plummer,
William F. Potter.
Wm. A. Robinson, Jr.,
William F. Read.
Morgan Rotch,
Gardner T. Sanford,
Rodolphus W. Swift.
William T. Smith.
Henry J. Taylor.
Joseph Tillinghast,
Alfred G. Wilbour.
William H. Willis.
Alfred Wilson,
Thomas G. Wing,
Horace Wood,
William O. Woodman.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office, No. 2 Library Building.

Appointed Feb. 3, 1879.

JAMES B. CONGDON, for two years.
JAMES D. THOMPSON, for one year.
JOHN H. MACKIE, for three years.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Chairman.

JOHN H. MACKIE, City Physician, Physician to the Board of Health, and Quarantine Physician.

The City Physician is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Health.

City Solicitor.
Office Room 21, Robeson Building.
FRANK A. MILLIKEN.

Superintendent of Streets.
Office, City Stable Yard, 64 High Street.
JOHN A. LEE.

Superintendent of Street Lights.
Office corner of Purchase and Linden Streets.
JOHN F. EDGERTON.

Superintendent of Burial Grounds.
Office of Overseers of Poor, City Hall Building.
WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Office, No. 127 Union Street.
NATHAN LEWIS.

Sealer of Coal Baskets.
Office, No. 127 Union Street.
NATHAN LEWIS.

Superintendent of City Clock.
Office, 83 Union Street.
JAMES S. KELLY.

City Bell Ringer.
Residence, 92 Acushnet Avenue.
ISAAC BARNES.

City Land Surveyor.

At Office of Supt. Water Works, City Hall Building,
ROBERT C. P. COGGESHALL.

Harbor Master.

Office, Evening Standard Office.
HENRY L. PITMAN.

Surveyors of Lumber.

Charles M. Briggs.
Lemuel W. Hayes.
Abraham Chase.
John T. Burbank.
C. A. V. Terry.
Leonard Jenney.

Measurers of Grain.

Joseph A. Bullard.
Orrin L. Sparrow.
Charles S. Phillips.
Ira M. Chase.

Fence Viewer.

Robert C. P. Coggeshall.

Pound Keepers.

Thomas Davis.
Frank E. Swift.

Field Drivers.

The Policemen, and
Thomas Davis and Charles F. Cornell.

Inspector of Petroleum.

Office, basement of City Hall Building.
HENRY TABER, 2d.

Superintendent of Bridge and Draw Tender.

JOHN F. AIKEN.

Measurers of Wood and Bark.

A. Davis Ashley,
Joseph A. Bullard,
George A. Cobb,
Ira M. Chase,
Andrew T. Craigie,
Shadrack Davis,
Albert W. Holmes,
Ebenezer Howland,
Frederick F. Moulton,
Stephen W. McFarlin,
Thomas W. Lawrence,
Henry K. Lapham,
Charles S. Paisler,
George Pickens,
Orrin L. Sparrow,
John Trafton,
Henry R. Wilcox,
Elihu Wood.

Weighers of Boilers and Heavy Articles.

Joseph A. Bullard,	Benjamin H. Garfield,	Philip S. Sherman.
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,	Moses E. Hatch,	Eber C. Simmons,
Andrew T. Craigie,	Albert W. Holmes,	A. G. Slocum,
Ira M. Chase,	Henry Howard,	William T. Smith,
James M. Dwyer,	Henry K. Lapham,	Charles H. Sylvester,
William Foley,	John A. Lee,	E. T. Tillinghast,
Edward H. Field,	Joseph W. Lumbard,	John E. Tripp,
Humph'y A. Gifford, Jr.,	Charles S. Phillips,	Arnold W. Southwick.

Weighers of Coal.

Zenas H. Adams,	Humph'y A. Gifford, Jr.,	Philip S. Sherman.
Joseph A. Bullard,	Benjamin H. Garfield,	Orrin L. Sparrow.
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,	B. F. Hathaway, Jr.,	A. G. Slocum,
Andrew T. Craigie,	Albert W. Holmes,	Charles H. Sylvester.
Ira M. Chase,	Lemuel M. Kollock,	Eber C. Simmons.
James M. Dywer,	Joseph W. Lumbard,	E. T. Tillinghast,
Edward H. Field,	Frank C. Parker,	John E. Tripp,
	Charles S. Phillips,	Arnold W. Southwick.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

New Bedford Water Works.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL.

CONTAINING:

I.
The Report of the Acushnet Water Board for the year 1878.

II.
The Report of the Water Registrar.

III.
The Report of the Superintendent.

DECEMBER 31, 1878.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1879.

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,

1879.

WILLIAM T. SOULE,
Mayor of the City.

ROBERT W. TABER,
President of the Common Council.

HENRY F. THOMAS.

THOMAS BENNETT, JR.

THOMAS W. COOK.

CLERK OF THE WATER BOARD.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

WATER REGISTRAR.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford,
Office of the Acushnet Water Board,
December 31, 1878.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—The Water Ordinance provides that the Acushnet Water Board shall present, annually, to the City Council, a report of their proceedings.

In accordance with this provision, we would respectfully lay before you the Ninth Annual Report of this body.

We hand you herewith, as constituting a part of this report, the following documents:

1. The report of William B. Sherman, Superintendent of the New Bedford Water Works.

2. The report of James B. Congdon, the Water Registrar.

3. The statement of James B. Congdon City Treasurer and *ex officio* Water Registrar, containing, in detail, the financial operations of the water department for the year ending December 1, 1878, and embracing a synopsis of the financial proceedings connected with the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement of the enterprise.

To these reports we would respectfully refer you for the details of our operations for the year, and for the present condition of the works and of the finances connected with them.

We present these to you with confidence, assured that you will find them clear, comprehensive and reliable.

They give evidence of faithfulness and ability on the part of those who have been connected with the different branches of this important department of our city affairs, and present to you, and the citizens of New Bedford, a gratifying account of the sound condition of all parts of the New Bedford Water Works, a lucid statement of the receipts and expenditures connected with them, and, we may be allowed to say, the evidences of a careful and economical administration of their affairs.

The citizens of New Bedford may with great propriety be congratulated upon the aspects of this important undertaking which these statements reveal. The enterprise in all its divisions has been a successful one.

All parts of the works were skilfully planned and faithfully executed. In practice each performs its allotted duty fully up to the standard of the engineering estimates; and the experience of every year gives evidence of the permanent character of the construction of its reservoirs, conduit and machinery.

The financial aspects of the enterprise are satisfactory and interesting. We have a work well appointed, effective and permanent which we have constructed at an expenditure of nearly *one million* dollars. To day the city is indebted for its expenditure *seven hundred thousand* dollars and no part of this has as yet been assessed upon the people.

The wisely directed benevolence of Sylvia Ann Howland furnished us with the sum of *two hundred thousand* dollars of the outlay; the one-half an absolute gift, the other half quite as absolute in its character, as it is never to be paid, and with regard to which the city's only obligation is to set apart yearly the sum of six thousand dollars for the purposes of its own arrangements for the public education of the people.

The water receipts have supplied *seventy-six thousand* dollars toward the account of construction.

The balance, *seven hundred thousand* dollars, was met by the issue of water bonds, the first payments upon which become due in the year 1885, and the payments upon which are continued annually in small amounts until about the year 1900.

It will be seen by the report of the Water Registrar, that more than *four thousand* families are now supplied with the Acushnet Water, and, that at this time, there are more than *sixteen thousand* persons who are users of it. This is not far from two-thirds of the number of inhabitants of the city; and when it is considered that a large number of the people are so situated as to be beyond the range of the source of supply, it will be seen that a large proportion of those who are within its reach are participating in its benefits.

To accomplish this, we have in use *thirty-eight and a half* miles of main pipe, of which nearly one and a half miles have been laid down the past year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the details of these we would repectfully refer you to the reports of the City Treasurer and Water Registrar. We proceed to lay before you a condensed statement.

The balance to the credit of the Water Department as shown by our last annual report was		$7,457.76
Receipts from all sources:		38,905.48
		$46,363.24
Amount of payments,	$39,661.66	
Balance in treasury December 1st,	6,701.58	$46,363.24
Balance from last year as above,		$7,457.76
Amount of receipts for water,		36,156.07
		$43,613.83
Outlay for management and repairs,	$14,528.64	
Extensions,	10,383.61	24,912.25
Balance,		$18,701.58

If from this balance of	$18,701.58
there is deducted the amount transferred under the ordinances from the Water Works account to the Public Debt towards the payment of the interest on the water bonds,	12,000.00
We find a balance of	$6,701.58

which is the amount now to the credit of the works upon the books of the Treasurer as shown by his account.

The City Treasurer has laid before us from his books an account setting forth the whole outlay upon the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement of the undertaking to the present time.

The whole amount expended has been	$1,083,133.40
The appropriations by the City Council have amounted to	$895,000.00
The receipts for water have been	235,723.12
Making the whole amount of receipts,	$1,130,723.12
Deduct from this the outlay as above,	1,083,133.40
And there is shown a balance of	$47,589.72
This sum of	$47,589.72

is the amount that would now have been to the credit of the works on the books of the City Treasurer had no part of the funds of the department been devoted in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth and the ordinance of the city, to the payment, in part, of the interest on the bonds issued by the city towards the payments for the construction of the works.

From this balance of		$47,589.72
there is to be deducted as follows:		
Paid towards the interest on the water debt,		
1875.	$4,888.14	
1876.	12,000.00	
1877.	12,000.00	
1878.	12,000.00	40,888.14
And there remains a balance of		$6,701.58

Which, as shown above, is the balance now to the credit of the works.

The actual outlay upon the works is shown by the following calculation:

The whole amount paid from the treasury, including the transfers for interest, has been	$1,124,021.54

Deduct from this sum the following:		
Paid for management and repairs,	$118,734.57	
Transfers for the payment of interest,	40,888.14	$159,622.71
And we have the balance of		$964,398.83
which may be regarded as the cost of the works up to this time.		
The whole amount that has been received for water up to this date has been		$235,723.12

The disposition of this sum has been as follows:

Paid for management and repairs,	$118,734.57
Paid towards the construction account,	76,100.41
Paid on account of the interest on the water debt,	40,888.14
	$235,723.12

EXTENSION OF THE WORKS FOR AN INCREASED WATER SUPPLY.

On the 13th day of April last, in accordance with the request of the City Council, the following act was passed by the General Court of Masssachusetts:

An Act to provide a further supply of water for the City of New Bedford.

SECTION 1. The City of New Bedford is hereby authorized to take and hold and convey into the reservoir of the New Bedford Water Works, in the town of Acushnet, for the use of said city, in the same manner and for the same purposes as the waters of said reservoir are or may be now used by law, the waters of Long Pond in the towns of Lakeville and Freetown, or of Little Quittacus Pond in the towns of Lakeville and Rochester; and it is further authorized to take and hold, by purchase, or otherwise, such lands as may be necessary for the laying out and maintaining an aqueduct or conduit for conducting said waters to said reservoir; and may take and hold such lands on each side of said aqueduct or conduit, as may be deemed necessary or prudent, not exceeding two and a half rods on either side.

SEC. 2. Said city shall, within sixty days from the time of taking any lands aforesaid, file in the registry of deeds

for the county or district in which said lands lie, a description thereof, sufficiently accurate for identification and a statement of the purposes for which said lands are taken; and thereafter the title of all lands so taken shall rest in said city. And any person injured in his property under this Act, and failing to agree with said city as to the amount of damages, may have the same assessed and determined in the same manner as provided in the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, chapter one hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An Act to supply the city of New Bedford with pure water."

Sec. 3. If at any time the City of Taunton shall take its water supply or any portion thereof from Assawamsett Pond, and shall erect the dam provided for in chapter two hundred and seventeen of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the Supreme Judicial Court, or any justice thereof, upon application of the City of Taunton shall appoint a board of three commissioners, no one of whom shall be a citizen of the City of Taunton or of the City of New Bedford; and said commissioners, after having been sworn to the faithful and impartial discharge of their duties, shall, after notice to both cities and a hearing, determine and decree what proportion if any, of the expense of the construction and maintenance of said dam and of the damages caused by the erection thereof, should be borne by the City of New Bedford, and shall assess the same accordingly, and shall determine the manner in which the same shall be borne. In making their determination, said commissioners shall not consider the priority of use of said waters by either of said cities, but shall consider all other circumstances, which, in their opinion may effect the proportion in which the expense of said construction, maintenance and damages should be borne. They shall also determine how the cost of said proceedings shall be borne by said cities. The determination

and decree of said board of commissoners, or that of a majority of them, shall be made in writing, and be reported to said court, and shall be subject to revision by said court. Said report being accepted by said court, shall be binding upon both said cities.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of chapter one hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three shall apply to all lands and water purchased or taken, and to works constructed under this act.

Sections twelve and thirteen of the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-three referred to in the fourth section of the foregoing act.

SEC. 12. The City Council may, from time to time, pass such by-laws and ordinances as they may deem proper for the preservation and protection of all or any of the works connected with the supplying of the City of New Bedford with pure and wholesome water, under and by virtue of this act: *provided*, such by-laws and ordinances are not inconsistent with any laws of this Commonwealth, or with the constitution thereof, subject at any time to be repealed or modified by the Legislature; and may, also, organize a department, with full powers for the management of such works and the distribution of the said water.

SEC. 13. The City Council shall, from time to time, regulate the price or rent for the use of the water, with a view to the payment from the net income and receipts, not only for the semi-annual interest, but ultimately of the principal of said debt, so contracted, so far as the same may be practicable and reasonable. And the occupant of any tenement shall be liable for the payment of the price or rent for the use of the water in such tenement; and the owner thereof shall also be liable, if on being notified of such use he does not object thereto; and if any person or persons shall use any of said water, either within or without the said city,

without the consent of the city, an action of tort may be maintained against him or them for the recovery of damages therefor.

On the 1st day of August last, the following order was passed by the City Council:

Ordered,—That the Acushnet Water Board be and is hereby authorized and empowered to take a further supply of water for the use of the city whenever they may deem it expedient, either from Little Quittacus or Long Pond, in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled: "An Act to provide a further supply of water for the city of New Bedford,"—*Provided*, that the expense incurred by the Water Board in so doing, shall be taken from the annual revenue received by said Board from water-takers, and in no case shall the expenditures of the Water Board exceed its annual income without special authority from the City Council.

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing proceeding of the City Council, the Board, at a meeting held on the 12th day of November last, passed the following vote:

Voted,—That in arranging for the proposed extension of our works for an additional supply of water, the said supply be taken from Long Pond.

This conclusion of the Board was arrived at after a careful examination of all the facts bearing upon the question. A careful survey of each pond as a source of supply, a scientific examination of the water of each, and an estimate of both conduit routes, have been made. In all respects but the adequacy of the supply, both ponds were found equally eligible. Their waters are equally pure and the difference in the cost of making the connection was shown to be unimportant. It being apparent that the supply from Little

Quittacus could not be depended upon to meet the possible deficiencies of our present source of supply, the alternative was a decision in favor of Long Pond.

This question being settled, a further movement was to determine the termini of the conduit, the course it should take, the ownership of each parcel of land through which it would pass, and the boundaries and extent of such ownership.

This has been done. The proper course has been pursued to give validity to the act of taking, by which the rights of the city for the occupancy and control of the land taken have been secured.

This has been done, by a record of the vote by which the termini of the conduit were determined; a plan of the conduit placed on the files of the Board; and a certificate, with plan annexed, in which all the facts needful for an identification of the proprietorship of each parcel of land taken, signed by the members of the Board and approved by the Mayor of the city, has been filed with the Registry of Deeds for the northern district of the County of Bristol.

This is the extent of the proceedings of the Board under the act of 1878, and the order of the City Council. This preliminary action leaves the work in a condition for further operations at such time and by such methods as to forms and means of construction as may be deemed expedient.

In view of the wants, obligations, and proposed increased expenditure of the works, we would again most respectfully call the attention of the City Council to the inadequacy of our income from the water rates to meet them.

We have now no increase of the rates to propose. Any immediate action is not called for, as the rates, except the unimportant payments for manufacturing purposes, are paid up to the first day of July next.

But the views entertained by the Board when they pre-

sented this subject in detail early in the present year for the consideration of the Council remain unchanged.

At some future time, under the authority extended to this Board to present the subject of the water rates to the notice of the Council whenever they may deem it expedient, circumstances may call for a renewed attention to this important concern on the part of the Council and of this department.

We conclude this, the ninth annual report of the department under our charge, deeply impressed with the magnitude and importance of the work whose affairs it has been our duty to administer.

Its interests are vitally connected with the growth and prosperity of our city and with the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens.

We commend it to the fostering care and liberal action of the City Council, and to the wise and unceasing vigilance and enlightened activity of all who may be called upon to direct or perform the varied activities connected with it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY F. THOMAS,
THOS. W. COOK,
THOS. R. RODMAN,
THOMAS BENNETT, Jr.
} Acushnet Water Board.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, *President.*

Report of the Water Registrar.

City of New Bedford,
Office of the Treasurer and Water Registrar,
December 1, 1878.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—I would respectfully, in accordance with your directions and the ordinances of the city, place before you a condensed statement of the operations of my office for the year ending this date.

In the statements herewith submitted you will find:—

1. A detailed account of the disbursements of the year which have been authorized by you arranged in the order of monthly payments.

2. An abstract of the payments for the year so arranged as to set forth the expenditures under each head.

3. A general abstract of the expenditures upon the New Bedford Water Works from the beginning, setting forth the amounts disbursed under the respective heads. The sources from whence the funds for the construction of the works and for their maintenance up to this time are shown in this statement.

4. The receipts for water during the year are also shown by this statement and the whole amount of receipts from the commencement.

In my general and detailed account, I have made up the expenditures for each month, to conform to your monthly audit and the monthly audit of the city.

The net expenditures under each head of disbursements are found in the abstract of this general account.

For general information, I have, as has been the custom in former reports, presented a statement which gives the whole outlay upon the works from the commencement.

This statement not only gives the outlay, under each head of expenditures upon the works, but the aggregate of the cost of management and repairs. We have,—

1. The amount of the outlay.
2. The amount of the several appropriations.
3. The whole sum received for water.
4. The amount transferred, under the ordinances of the city, from the receipts for water to the account of the public debt, towards the payments of interest on the water bonds.
5. The balance now to the credit of the works on the books of the City Treasury.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1878.

The expenditures which have been made under the direction of the Acushnet Water Board and under the operation of the ordinances of the city, for the year ending December 1, 1878, are set forth in the following statement:

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	$2,792.50
Water Registrar and clerk-hire, and Clerk of the Water Board,	1,038.00
Fuel for pumping engine,	3,492.08
Engineer and fireman, pumping engine,	2,415.85
Repairs on pumping engine,	363.33
Repairs on reservoirs and conduits, including painting, &c., and on engine lot,	1,500.84
Repairs on mains and services,	1,071.98
Incidentals,	1,561.17
	$14,235.75

EXTENSIONS.

Street mains,	$8,029.28	
Services,	4,477.87	
Hydrants, stop-gates and fountains,	512.38	13,019.53

SPECIAL.

Expenses incurred upon the application to the General Court in the matter of the extension of the water supply,	406.38

INTEREST ON WATER BONDS.

Transfer under the ordinance,	12,000.00
	$39,661.66

NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Outlay as stated above,		$14,235.75	
From which amount deduct:			
Rents,	$106.00		
Discount on bills,	7.49	113.49	$14,122.26

EXTENSIONS.

Mains.

Pipe, labor, &c., including hydrants, stop-gates and fountains,	$8,541.66		
From which deduct,			
Receipts for pipe, etc.,	201.02	$8,340.64	
Services.			
Amount expended as above,	$4,477.87		
From which deduct,			
Amount paid by takers,	2,434.90	$2,042.97	10,383.61
Special.			
As above,			406.38
Water Bonds Interest.			
Transfer as above,			12,000.00
Net amount of payments,			$36,912.25

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

DEBIT.

Net expenditure for the year,	$36,912.25	
Balance unexpended,	6,701.58	$43,613.83

CREDIT.

Balance at close of last year,	$7,457.76	
Received for water,	36,156.07	$43,613.83

CREDITS ENTERED TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE WATER WORKS.

Balance in treasury, December 1, 1877,		$7,457.76
Receipts for water: Rates,	$24,156.07	
Appropriation,	12,000.00	36,156.07
Receipts for rents,		106.00
Discount on bill,		7.49
Receipts for pipe, &c.,		201.02
Received for services,		2,434.90
		$46,363.24
Transfers under the ordinance to pay towards the interest on the City Water Bonds,		$40,888.14
Whole amount of the outlay up to December 1, 1878,		$1,124,021.54

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Under this head you will find a statement of the whole expenditure upon the New Bedford Water Works up to this date, the disbursements arranged under their respective heads:

Conduit,	$191,823.16
Dam,	18,845.24
Distributing reservoir,	66,339.23
Distribution,	425,222.14
Engine-house,	32,894.58
Engines,	54,852.58
Storing reservoir,	53,496.06
Receiving reservoir,	26,448.81
Pumping-well and culvert,	16,561.41
White homestead,	4,000.00
Peckham Road,	512.00
Preliminary outlay,	2,605.34
Running engine,	3,799.95
Engineering,	23,511.88
Salaries,	9,225.00
Engine-house lot,	16,055.70
Incidentals,	7,843.18
Management and repairs,	118,734.57
Fountains,	1,819.62
Coal shed,	2,972.56
Inspectors,	5,570.39
	$1,083,133.40

RECEIPTS.

The receipts into the treasury for account of the water department of the city have been as follows:

Appropriations made by the City Council,		$895,000.00
Water rates, including the annual amount appropriated by the city,		235,723.12
		$1,130,723.12
Deduct from this sum the outlay as above stated,		1,124,021.54
Leaving a balance of		$6,701.58
which is the sum now in the treasury to the credit of the New Bedford Water Works.		
The whole amount of outlay as shown above is		$1,124,021.54
Deduct from this the following items:		
Paid for management and repairs,	$118,734.57	
Amount transferred to pay interest,	40,888.14	159,622.71
And there remains a balance of		$964,398.83
which may be regarded as the cost of the works at this time.		
The amount that has been received for water up to this date is,		$235,723.12
Deduct from this the outlay for management and repairs and the transfers for interest,		159,622.71
And we find the sum of		$76,100.41
Which has been paid from the receipts for water toward the construction account of the works.		

The funds for the construction of the works have been derived from the following sources:

Investment of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for educational purposes,		$100,000.00
Bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,		100,000.00
Water Bonds,	$700,000.00	
Less discount on sale of $100,000.00,	5,000.00	695,000.00
Receipts for water after making the deductions as above,		76,100.41
		$971,100.41
Deduct the balance in the treasury,		6,701.58
And the balance is		$964,398.83
the expense of construction as shown above.		

The applications entered upon my books have now reached the number of *three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine.*

The number reported by me in my last report was *three thousand and thirty-three.*

This shows an increase during the year of *two hundred and forty-six,* which is but *sixty* less than the previous year, and is nearly up to the average of the last four years.

By computation this adds a little over *three hundred* to the number of takers, and makes the number of accounts open upon our books something over *four thousand.*

In connection with these statements, the following statistics will be found interesting and important:

According to the books of the inspectors, who, in accordance with instructions from this office, made the annual examination in May last, the number of families using the water on the first day of that month was	3,853
Estimated number since added,	155
Showing the number of families taking Dec. 1, 1878,	4008
The returns of the inspectors show that at the same date, May 1st, the number of persons who were using the water was,	15,530
Estimated increase to Dec. 1,	625
Making the number of persons using the water at this date, which is an increase of *four hundred and sixty-one* during the year.	16,155

This number includes persons only supplied at dwellings.

Of the number of tenements into which the Acushnet water has been introduced, *one hundred and sixty-seven* were vacant on the first day of May.

The number of manufacturing concerns supplied with water has not increased during the year. The whole number remains at *sixty.*

The number of motors in use is but *four*—three at specific rates, and one in connection with which the water is measured by meter.

The price charged for water supplied to shipping at the wharves having been reduced to the manufacturing rates, the receipts from that source have been much lessened.

The water rates are paid in advance, excepting such as are charged for manufacturing purposes. Consequently a large part of the receipts included in this account are for the rates up to July 1st, 1879.

The bills to the manufacturers and for metered water are presented quarterly.

The current receipts are for these bills and for payments made in advance by the new applicants and from those who make extensions connected with the same services.

My thanks are due to the plumbers of our city for the promptness with which they have made returns to this office of the connections and extensions made by them.

Respectfully submitted,

James B. Congdon,
City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

Report of the Superintendent.

New Bedford Water Works,
Superintendent's Office,
December 1st, 1878.

To the Acushnet Water Board:

Gentlemen,—The Superintendent's Ninth Annual Report of the operations of these works for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1878, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The supply of water at the storing reservoir has been plentiful during the past season, the extreme fluctuation from high water being 29 inches, against 24 inches in '77, and 68 inches in '76. During the last fortnight the water has risen from 21 inches below high water to the full flowage line. Table A shows the height of water the present season as compared with that of previous years. Every precaution was taken to prevent waste from this reservoir after the Spring rains had filled it to high water mark, the water being shut off from the conduit when not pumping. Record of rain fall has been kept at the White farm during the year, which is given in table B annexed, as also that of this city, furnished us through the courtesy of Thomas R. Rodman, Esq.

The quality of the water for the past season will compare most favorably with that of previous years, very little complaint having been made at this office.

The algæ, or "green scum," mentioned in my last report, made its appearance the present year in the storing

reservoir about the 20th of August, in considerable quantities. A small quantity found its way into the distributing reservoir, but not enough to cause the water to have an unpleasant taste or smell. No repairs have been necessary on the dam or gate-house, and they are in as general good condition as last year.

The interior of the conduit was examined last month, from the dam to ventilator No. 2, on the Wilcox farm, also at other points along the line where it was deemed advisable. The brick work appeared in as good condition as at the time of the thorough examination of the whole length a year ago. The growth of fungus, mentioned last year, as occurring between the dam and ventilator No. 1, has considerably increased during the year, and it would be advisable in the early part of the coming Spring, to thoroughly clean the interior of that section of the conduit. Roots working their way through the brickwork were found to have increased from ten to twelve inches, and in a few cases were even more in length, the result of a year's growth. The line of right of way over the whole conduit line should be kept free of all trees and bushes whose roots are likely to seek moisture from this artificial supply, to the detriment of the masonry and the unobstructed flow of the water.

The location of manholes along the line were never defined on the ground, so that it is impossible at present to find many of them without considerable search. These were located about 800 feet apart, and the curb walls left 18 inches to two feet below the surface, covered with flagstones. The manholes should be properly defined by stone monuments, that in case of a sudden and unlooked for accident to the conduit, the nearest one may be found at once, thereby saving valuable time.

The McAlpine engine has performed nearly the whole work of furnishing the supply the past season, having run 2899¼ hours, pumping 652,889,671 gallons of water, and

the Worthington 184¾ hours and pumping 23,861,664 gallons. The capacity of the latter engine being only one and one-half million gallons in twelve hours, it is insufficient for the daily demand without running at night. Had the McAlpine pumped *all* of the water used for the year it would have been obliged to run 2998 hours, or about eight-tenths of the full running time—313 days of 12 hours each. This fact shows that at the present rate of increased consumption, night pumping will have to be resorted to in a very few years. The McAlpine is in excellent good condition at this time, after having worked 773¾ more hours than in any previous year, and has needed no repairs worthy of mention. The pumps have been examined twice during the year, and were found in good order. A Harper Lubricator has been attached to the steam cylinder of the larger engine.

Regarding the boilers, I can no better define their present condition, than by quoting the following from my last year's report, trusting you will view favorably the recommendation therein contained:

"We are dependent at the present time on two con-"
"nected boilers for steam for our pumping machines."
"These boilers have been in use for eight years, and"
"though they are now to all outward appearances in"
"excellent condition, yet in view of the importance of"
"uninterrupted water supply, it seems necessary that"
"additions should be made as soon as practicable to this"
"part of the works. There are few very large manufac-"
"turing corporations using steam which have not dupli-"
"cated these adjuncts to their works, as a safe-guard"
"against delay in case of accident or need of repairs."

COST OF PUMPING, 1878.

Salaries, engineer, firemen and watchmen,	$2,270.47
Fuel, coal and wood,	3,204.10
Oil and waste,	159.05
Supplies and repairs,	212.81
Total,	$5,846.43
Cost per million gallons pumped into the distributing reservoir.	$8.64
Cost per million gallons raised one foot high,	7.08 cents.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF COST IN OTHER CITIES.

Cost of raising one million gallons one foot high:

Year.	*City.*	*Cost.*	
1877	Lynn, Mass.,	6.13	cents.
1877	Atlanta, Ga.,	9.30	
1877	Manchester, N. H.,	3.17	water power.
1877	Lawrence, Mass.,	6.37	
1876	Newark, N. J.,	6.80	
1877	Yonkers, N. Y.,	12.06	
1876	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	7.68	
1875	Jersey City, N. J.,	11.27	
1877	Philadelphia, Pa.,	8.48	
1877	Philadelphia, Pa.,	6.52	water power.
1875	Louisville, Ky.,	8.45	
1875	Chicago, Ill.,	9.00	
1877	Wilmington, Del.,	6.42	
1877	Wilmington, Del.,	2.10	water power.
1877	Wilmington, Del.,	12.00	
1877	Wilmington, Del.,	20.27	
1877	Detroit, Mich.,	7.40	
1877	Grand Rapids, Mich.,	11.25	
1877	Fall River, Mass.,	9.22	

The fences aggregating 5,077 feet, or nearly a mile in length, have been repainted, likewise the engine house and adjoining buildings. The ornamental iron work and casting which were on the top of the chimney have been replaced by a plain and substantial cast iron cap.

The reservoirs are generally in good condition; the slope wall of the upper one, however, should be gravelled and cemented as recommended last year.

There have been 7,467 feet or 1.414 miles of main pipe laid the past year, making a total length of 38.462 miles of distribution mains.

Contracts were twice awarded during the year to R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, for furnishing cast iron pipe.

Below is given list of bidders, and their prices per gross ton delivered:

	May.	*October.*	
		6 in.	4 in.
Jesse W. Starr,	$33.00	$	$
Warren Foundry,	27.20	26.60	26.80
R. D. Wood & Co.,	26.20	26.65	26.65
Gloucester Iron Works,	27.20	28.49	29.91
McNeals & Archer,	28.75	29.00	29.00

The eight inch main on Kempton Street has been extended west to within 400 feet of Rockdale Avenue. This extension will prove of great value as a protection against fire in that district.

Eight new hydrants have been put in, making a total of 266. Two have been reset and one taken up. Nineteen gates have been set, making the total number in use to date, 363.

There have been eighteen leaks on main pipe the past year. The following table gives location and cause of same:

January,	4	leaks on	force main,	joint,	iron pipe.
February,	3	"	Purchase st., near Linden,	"	" "
"	1	"	cor. County & South sts.,	"	" "
"	1	"	Water street,	"	" "
May,	1	"	Hazard street,	pickhole,	cement "
"	3	"	Kempton street,	joint,	iron "
August,	1	"	cor. Union st. and Ac. ave.,	"	cement "
"	1	"	cor. Hawthorn & Ash sts.,	"	iron "
September,	1	"	Washburn street,	"	" "
"	1	"	Cedar street,	cracked pipe,	" "
October,	1	"	cor. Union & Purchase sts.,	pick hole,	cement "

There were also two leaks at mains caused by taps blow-

ing out and one leak on two inch service (at joint) supplying Wamsutta Mills tenement houses.

The distribution system embraces a large proportion of small sized pipe. At the close of '77 there was 43.1 per cent. of 4 inch; the system at present contains 42.3 per cent.

To May 1, 1873, the City of Boston had laid 237 miles of distribution pipe of which 12.9 per cent. was 4 inch. In October, '72, occurred the great fire, which demonstrated the need of larger pipes. Since that time to May 1, 1877, 104 miles of pipe have been laid, only 1.4 per cent. being 4 inch. During the year ending April 30, 1878, the same city laid 13.21 miles of pipe, of which 1.13 per cent. was 4 inch. In the city of Fall River the smallest sized main is 6 inch.

The following table, introduced for comparison, shows proportion of small sized pipe in various cities:

Sept. 1, 1877.	New London, Ct.,	had	20.44	miles of main pipe,		29.8	%	4 in.
Mch. 1, 1877,	Hartford, Conn.,		68.10	"	"	12.7	"	"
Jan. 1, 1877,	New Brunswick, N. J.,		18.48	"	"	29.9	"	"
Jan. 1, 1878,	Grand Rapids, Mich.,		22.28	"	"	13.2	"	"
" "	Yonkers, N. Y.,		21.86	"	"	11.6	"	"
" "	Worcester, Mass.,		75.92	"	"	32.2	"	"
" "	Jersey City, N. J.,		123.88	"	"	4.5	"	"
" "	Manchester, N. H.,		31.70	"	"	5.3	"	"
" "	Taunton, Mass.,		23.88	"	"	17.7	"	"
" "	Providence, R. I.,		144.04	"	"	.03	"	"
" "	New Bedford,		37.04	"	"	43.1	"	"

From these and other similar data it is shown that the works as constructed in our city, with a pressure head rather under that of the average, have in their distribution system a larger proportion of small sized pipe than have other cities. The area of a six inch pipe is two and one-quarter times the area of a four inch. The relative cost per foot laid is in proportion of about 4 to 3 respectively—i.e. while the cost increases thirty-three per cent. or at most

fifty per cent., the area increases two hundred and twenty-five per cent. and the friction is also much reduced in the larger pipe. For these reasons the laying of six inch pipe, instead of a smaller size, may be considered the more economical and desirable.

It is very common among hydraulic engineers at the present time when establishing new systems of water works, to entirely omit four inch pipe from their estimates. For future operations on main lines, I would recommend that no pipe be used of smaller diameter than six inches, and that four inch pipe to be confined to courts, lanes and other points where a small supply of water is required, and where the same will form no part of the general distribution depended upon for fire protection.

There are at present two isolated lines (lines having no lateral connections) of four inch pipe located on Allen and Court streets, to which are attached several hydrants; last year it was fully demonstrated (at the "shoddy mill" fire) on the latter line that two engines could not draw water at the same time.

Below may be found, in detail, statements of amount of material used and cost of extensions for the past year.

Hillman Street, Summer to Chestnut.

236 feet six-inch pipe, 1 six to four reducer, 130 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $143.98

Fourth Street, from Rockland south.

108 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-way four by four branch, 50 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $58.25

Fourth Street, from Wing to Grinnell.

590½ feet eight-inch pipe, 1 eight-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 435 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $531.63

Gifford Street, from Water east.

275 7-10 feet four-inch pipe, 1 six to four reducer, 1 three-way six by six branch, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 115 lbs. lead, powder and fuse. Cost, labor and material, $259.84

Potomska Street, from Water to Prospect.

421½ feet six-inch pipe, 3 four-way six by six branches, 1 six-inch sleeve, 2 six-inch gates, boxes, frames and covers, 260 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $378.48

Locust Street, from County to Cedar.

1301 feet eight-inch pipe, 7 feet six-inch pipe, 4 six by eight four-way branches, 2 six by eight three-way branches, 1 eight by twelve three-way branch, 1 twelve-inch sleeve, 1 eight-inch sleeve, 2 eight-inch gates, boxes, frames and covers, 1 post hydrant, 1010 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $1172.87

Arch Street, north to Union.

198 feet six-inch pipe, 1 four by six three-way branch, 1 six to four reducer, 120 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $145.08

State Street, from Maxfield to Hillman.

293 feet six-inch pipe, 1 six by eight three-way branch, 1 six to four reducer, 200 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $198.30

Ashley Street, from Ashland east.

599½ feet six-inch pipe, 2 six by six three-way branches, 1 eight by twelve four-way branch, 1 eight to six reducer, 1 six-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 post hydrant, 350 lbs. lead. Cost of labor and material, $491.97

Ocean Street, from Arnold north.

234½ feet four-inch pipe, 1 six to four reducer, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 90 lbs. lead. Cost of labor and material, $133.57

Kempton Street, from Jenney west.

968 feet eight-inch pipe, 6 feet six-inch pipe, 5 six by eight three-way branches, 1 eight-inch sleeve, 1 eight-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 post hydrant, 758 lbs. lead. Cost of labor and material, $981.38

Mill Street, from Purchase to Acushnet Ave.

250 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 96 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $146.35

Beach Street, from Kempton north.

47½ feet six-inch pipe, 1 six-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 three-way six by six branch, 1 post hydrant, 50 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $121.32

Dover Street, from Acushnet Ave. to Second.

228.6 feet four-inch pipe, 1 three-way four by eight branch, 1 three-way four by six branch, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 six-inch sleeve, 1 eight-inch sleeve, 140 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $170.88

Atlantic Street, from Arnold north.

165.4 feet six-inch pipe, 1 six-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 three-way six by eight branch, 1 eight-inch sleeve, 125 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $142.07

Dartmouth Street, west to Oak.

232 feet six-inch pipe, 1 three-way six by six branch, 140 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $191.50

Oak Street, from Dartmouth to Grape.

646 feet six-inch pipe, 4 three-way six by six branches, 1 six-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 six-inch quarter turn, 420 lbs. lead, 1 post hydrant. Cost, labor and material, $503.98

Sears Court, from Purchase west.

201 feet four-inch pipe, 1 four by ten four-way branch, 1 four-inch gate, box, frame and cover, 1 ten-inch sleeve, 100 lbs. lead. Cost, labor and material, $137.19

Campbell Street, from Acushnet Avenue west.

128 feet four-inch pipe, 2 four-inch bevel hubs, 66 lbs. lead. Cost labor and material, $102.38

Willis Street, from Summer to Chestnut.

236 feet four-inch pipe, 2 six to four reducers, 110 lbs. lead. Cost labor and material, $113.33

Two hundred and thirty-three services have been laid the past year and fourteen extensions, including two three-inch for motors, making the total number of service pipes laid and in use to date 3177.

Ninety-five complaints of insufficient supply of water to buildings have been made. The following shows cause of obstruction:

Iron pipe, rusted at tap,	20
Cement pipe, rusted at tap,	52
Stopped by fish,	13
Tap found free, difficulty on premises of taker,	7
Tap half closed and rust (cement pipe),	1
Rotten wood in tap,	1
Stopped by gasket and rust (iron pipe),	1
	95

Those taps found on iron pipes stopped by rust, were, in almost every case, attached by means of the cast iron cement lined band. No trouble has been experienced where the tap has been directly connected with cast iron pipe. Two meters have been set, making the total number in use to date twelve.

There are five motors in use as follows:

Name.	*Class.*	*Size of Pipe.*
Unitarian Church,	organ,	2 inch.
North Congregational Church,	organ,	3 inch.
Dr. E. V. McLeod,	dentist,	¾ inch.
Dr. F. E. Ward,	sewing machine,	¾ inch.
G. S. Fales,	machinist,	3 inch.

The following shows the number of public buildings supplied with water:

14	school houses.
4	engine houses.
3	police stations.
1	city hall.
1	library building.
1	city stable.
1	pumping station.
25	

A new fountain has been set on Kempton street, west of Beach, making the total number in use 18. The total quan-

tity of water which runs daily from these fountains has been found by trial to be about 29,000 gallons.

The consumption of water for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1878, was	676,284,273	gallons.
For 1877,	603,740,875	"
Increase above last year, or about twelve per cent.	72,543,398	gallons,

For July the consumption was forty-two per cent. more than during the corresponding month of last year, being 72,743,037 gallons, the greatest quantity ever used in any one month during the existence of the works.

For September the consumption was only one per cent. more than in the same month in 1877. The lightest daily draught on the distributing reservoir was made on Sunday, April 28, when 880,652 gallons were used; the heaviest on Monday, July 29, 2,984.123 gallons. The accompanying diagram shows consumption for the whole time from commencement.

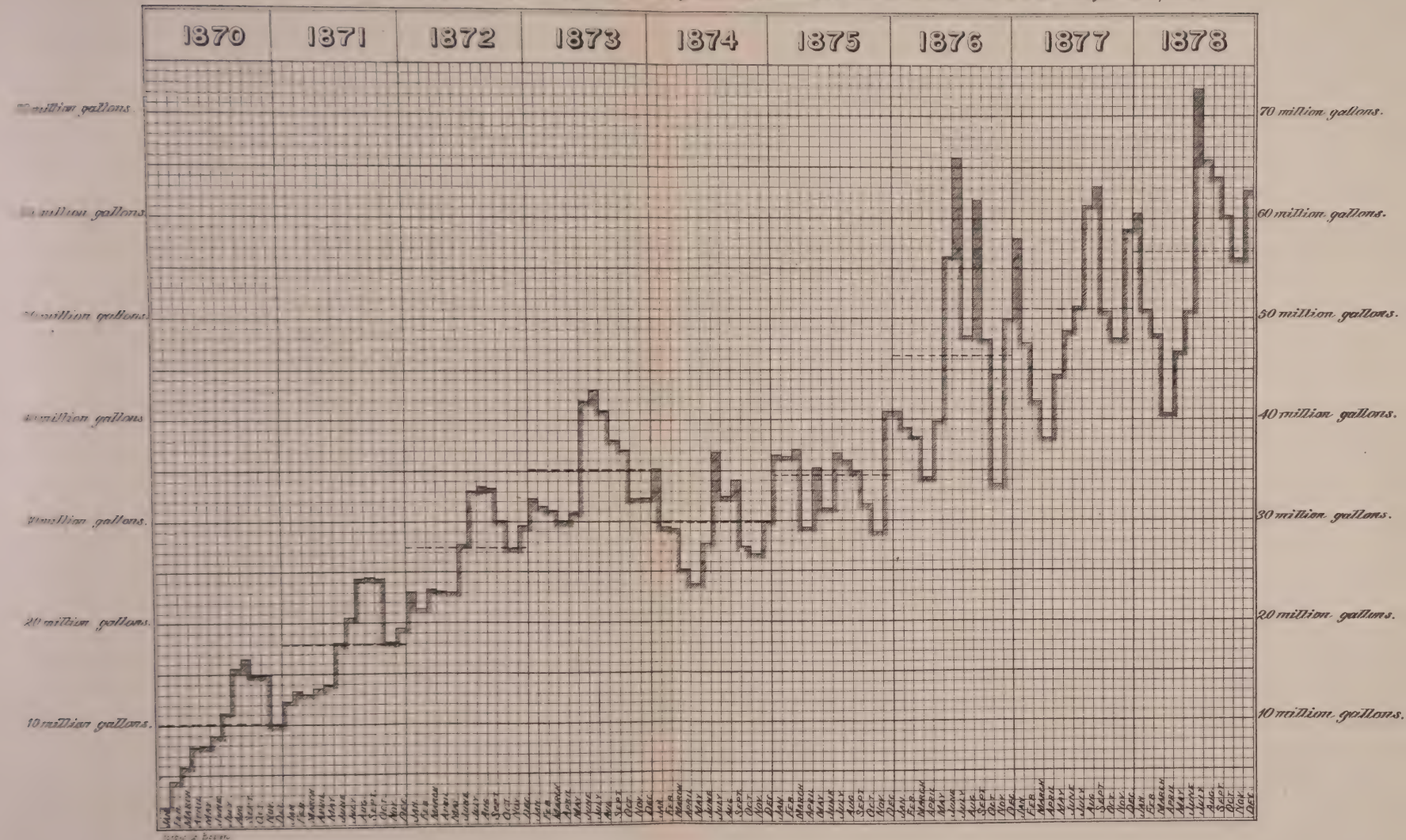
Probably one-tenth of the whole quantity of water used was wasted to prevent freezing. There seems to be no remedy for this evil, except to institute a careful and frequent inspection, and to exact from all takers a strict observance of existing rules and regulations. It is a difficult matter to adjust, as is proven by the experience of authorities in other cities. I am satisfied that the only true and just way of supplying water to consumers is through a meter, at a fair price per thousand gallons. By so doing, the consumer pays for the exact quantity used, and the amount of water wasted is materially lessened, especially in tenement houses.

The yearly consumption in six years since 1872, has more than doubled, but it is fair to presume that the increase for the next six years will not be as rapid, as the water is now

New Bedford Water Works.

DIAGRAM *showing the consumption of water for each month and year from the commencement.*

The ----- line shows the average monthly consumption for each year. — The ▬▬ line shows the variation in the monthly consumption.



very generally taken where the pipes are laid. The increased demand will probably be largely due to additional takers on new lines of pipe on the outskirts of the city, who at present cannot be supplied.

Should many motors, however, be connected with our supply, and manufacturers use more extensively, or new industries be instituted, requiring large quantities of water, the consumption would be considerably and rapidly increased.

Annexed may be found tables of performance of engines. lists of main pipe, hydrants, gates, &c.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. SHERMAN, Superintendent.

TABLE A.

Table showing Height of Water in Storing Reservoir for the Years 1876, 1877 and 1878.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
April 6		1½ in. below high water	High water.
" 18		1 " "	" "
May 11		High water.	" "
June 1	High water.		" "
" 6		1 in. below high water.	" "
" 7		High water.	" "
" 12	15 in. below high water.		" "
" 24	24 " "		" "
" 29		3 in. below high water.	" "
July 3		2¾ " "	3 in. below high water.
" 6	30 " "		4 " "
" 13		5 " "	6 " "
" 18	43 " "		8 " "
" 21		1½ " "	9 " "
" 23		¼ " "	10 " "
ugust 2		2 " "	10½ " "
" 8		4 " "	11 " "
" 11	46 " "		12 " "
" 18		5¾ " "	11½ " "
" 19	50 " "		12 " "
" 25		8 " "	13½ " "
" 26	53 " "		13½ " "
" 31		8½ " "	15½ " "
Sept. 5		9¼ " "	17½ " "
" 9	60 " "		18 " "
" 11		11¾ " "	19 " "
" 14		12¾ " "	19 " "
" 15	64 " "		19½ " "
" 18		14¼ " "	20½ " "
" 22		16 " "	22 " "
" 30	60 " "	20 " "	25½ " "
October 4		24 " "	27 " "
" 6		13½ " "	27½ " "
" 12		8¾ " "	26 " "
" 19		10 " "	24 " "
" 26	67 " "		19 " "
" 27		5½ " "	19½ " "
Nov. 3		3 " "	19 " "
" 4	68 " "		19 " "
" 9	53 " "		20 " "
" 10		High water.	20 " "
" 17		1 in. below high water.	21½ " "
" 20	31 " "		10 " "
" 24		1½ " "	4 " "
Dec. 1	High water.	High water.	High water.

Note.—Lowest stage of water in 1878 was 29 inches, October 11th.

TABLE B.

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL FOR 1878.

MONTHS.	Record at New Bedford by T. R. Rodman.	Record at Storing Reservoir.
	Inches.	Inches.
January,	5.97	8.03
February,	4.05	5.75
March,	4.77	6.71
April,	4.945	6.13
May,	2.91	3.29
June,	2.97	2.66
July,	2.36	2.89
August,	5.375	3.60
September,	1.04	1.30
October,	5.93	8.88
November,	5.74	7.96
December,	4.49	6.77
Total,	50.55	63.97

TABLE C.

Statement of work done by the McAlpine Pumping Engine for the year ending Dec. 1, 1878.

Month.	Running time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total coal, no deduc'ns.	Water Pumped.	Duty on total coal, no deductions.	Duty*.
	Hours	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.		
December, 1877,	266	5	202,672	1,251	58,166,864	53,009,402	72,713,554
January, 1878,	256	55	208,481	1,410	59,834,047	48,733,685	66,008,162
February,	217	5	167,376	1,157	48,036,912	47,528,244	63,572,460
March,	203	35	155,003	1,080	44,485,861	47,166,628	64,809,107
April,	166	55	123,114	861	35,333,718	46,889,198	64,491,373
May,	212	50	165,651	1,138	47,541,837	47,524,122	64,460,611
June,	203	50	159,852	1,095	45,877,524	47,757,497	64,699,898
July,	324	50	256,438	1,682	73,537,706	49,848,837	65,300,424
August,	282	15	221,014	1,494	63,430,990	48,475,287	62,975,719
September,	264	10	220,167	1,530	63,187,929	47,084,423	61,153,792
October,	248	55	199,082	1,458	57,136,534	44,841,128	57,500,760
November,	251	50	196,027	1,490	56,259,749	43,236,259	55,728,396
Totals and av.,	2,899	15	2,274,877	15,646	652,889,671	47,674,559	63,617,854

TABLE D.

Statement of work done by the Worthington Pumping Engine for the year ending Dec. 1, 1878.

Month.	Running time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total coal, no deduc'ns	Water Pumped.	Duty on total coal, no deductions.	Duty.*
	Hours	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.		
December, 1877,	21		16,953	81	2,441,232	31,947,408	46,209,644
January, 1878,	8		6,765	30	974,160	34,745,754	52,118,631
February,	25	45	21,689	91	3,123,216	36,438,046	55,264,370
March,	19	30	16,556	69	2,384,064	36,538,786	52,524,506
April,	33		34,333	147	4,943,952	36,043,428	52,983,839
May,	12		10,926	42	1,573,344	39,333,824	55,067,354
June,	11		9,756	39	1,404,864	38,153,944	55,111,253
July,	17		14,849	64	2,138,256	34,774,457	51,757,331
August,	14	30	13,033	64	1,876,752	30,790,638	53,259,482
September,	1	30	1,343		193,392		
October,	21	30	19,503	88	2,808,432	34,574,542	46,808,611
November,							
Totals and av.,	184	45	165,706	715	23,861,664	35,334,082	52,110,502

*In estimating this duty only the amount of combustible coal used while pumping was taken as a factor.

TABLE E.

Location and Size of Pipe laid in 1878.

STREETS.	Cast Iron.		
	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Arch street, from end of old pipe to 3 feet south of Union,		208	
Ashley street, from 52½ feet west of County to Ashland,		605	
Atlantic street, Arnold to 140 feet north of Arnold,		166	
Beach street, Kempton to 14 feet north of Kempton,		40	
Campbell, Acushnet avenue to 118 feet west of Acushnet avenue,			132
Dartmouth street, from end of old pipe to 10 feet west of Oak,		235	
Dover street, Second to Acushnet avenue,			229
Fourth street, Wing to Grinnell,	593		
Fourth street, from end of old pipe to 72 feet south of Rockland,			111
Gifford street, Water to 252½ feet east of Water,			279
Hillman street, Summer to Chestnut,		241	
Kempton street, from end of old pipe to 19½ feet west of Beach,	986		
Locust street, County to Cedar,	1328		
Mill street, Acushnet avenue to Purchase,			251
Oak street, Dartmouth to Grape,		654	
Ocean street, Arnold to 213½ feet north of Arnold,			240
Potomska street, Water to 26 feet east of west line Prospect,		428	
State street, Hillman to Maxfield,		299	
Sears court, Purchase to 183½ feet west of Purchase,			202
Willis street, Summer to Chestnut,			240
	2907	2876	1684

TABLE F.

Location of Hydrants set in 1878.

Ashley street, south side, west of County, 50 feet. Post.
Beach street, northwest corner of Kempton. Post.
Grinnell street, south side, west of Acushnet avenue, 76 feet.
Kempton street, south side, west of Hunter, 50 feet. Post.
Locust street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Post.
Oak street, southwest corner of Harrison. Post.
Robeson street, southeast corner of Cedar. Post.
Wall street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue, 165 feet.

NOTE.—The hydrant on Arch street, 212 feet south side of Union, has been reset on Arch street, southwest corner Union.

The hydrant on Howland street, southeast corner of Second, has been reset on Howland street, northeast corner of Second.

The Hydrant near Pumping Engine House has been taken up.

TABLE G.

Location of Stop-Gates set in 1878.

STREETS.	Size.		
	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Ashley street, east side Ashland,		1	
Atlantic street, north side Arnold,		1	
Beach street, north side Kempton,		1	
Dover street, west side Second,			1
Fourth street, south side Wing,	1		
Gifford street, east side Water,			1
Kempton street, east side Jenney,	1		
Locust street, west side County,	1		
Locust street, east side Cedar,	1		
Mill street, east side Purchase,			1
Oak street, north side Dartmouth,		1	
Ocean street, north side Arnold,			1
Potomska street, east side Water,		1	
Potomska street, south side, at Potomska Mills,		1	
Rodman street, south side, at Mechanics Bank,			1
Sears Court, west side Purchase,			1
Second street, south side Elm,		1	
Water street, north side Rivet,		1	
William street, east side Second,			1
	4	8	7

TABLE H.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1878.

	Number of Services.	Length on the premises of taker.	Length in Street.
		Feet.	*Feet.*
Lead pipe, ½ inch, heavy,	45	607.	940
" ⅝ inch, heavy,	80	1000.	1822
" ⅝ inch, light,	51	784.5	920
" ¾ inch, light,	51	725.5	1026
" 1 inch, heavy,	1	3.5	14
" 1 inch, light,	3	221.5	72
Cast iron pipe, 3 inch,	2	52.	28
Totals,	233	3394 ft.	4822 ft.

EXTENSIONS MADE TO SERVICE PIPES PREVIOUSLY LAID.

	Number.	Length.
Lead pipe, ½ inch, heavy,	4	173.
" ⅝ inch, heavy,	4	131.5
" ⅝ inch, light,	4	175.
" ¾ inch,	2	173.5
Totals,	14	653 ft.

Total length of pipe laid in street,	4822 feet.
Total length of pipe laid on premises of taker,	4047 "
Total,	8869 "
	$= 1\frac{679}{1900}$ miles.

TABLE I.

Location of Fountains.

Location.	Kind.	Pattern.
Acushnet avenue, cor. of Cannon,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Allen street, corner of Bonney,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
County street, corner of Smith,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Cove street, corner of French ave.,	Horse.	Ashley.
Elm street, corner of Purchase,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Hillman street, corner of Water,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Beach,	Horse and Drinking.	Ashley.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Purchase street, corner of Acushnet avenue,	Horse.	Wilson.
Purchase street, corner of Pearl,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
School street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Square east of Public Library,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Union street, corner of Bethel,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Washington square,	Horse.	Wilson.
Water street, between Grinnell and Howland,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.

TABLE J.

Meters.

Location.	Pattern.	Size.
Central wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
City wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Commercial wharf,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	3 inch.
Fales Bros., cor. of Water and Elm,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	3 inch.
Hastings' wharf,	Gem.	2 inch.
George Howland's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Garfield & Proctor's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Merrill's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Rotch's wharf,	Gem.	3 inch.
Salisbury & Viall, Cove street,	Ball & Fitts.	¾ inch.
Taber's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 inch.
Wamsutta Mills,	Ball & Fitts rotary.	3 inch.

TABLE K.

COMPLETE LIST OF PIPES.

Laid Previous to December 1st, 1878, their Location and Sizes.

Note—All lines of cement lined water pipes are marked in this table with an asterisk (*)

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Acushnet ave., Rivet st. south,							122
Acushnet avenue, 72 feet south of Rockland to Bedford,						2013	
Acushnet avenue, Bedford to Union,							2171*
Acushnet ave., Union to Kempton,					1366		
Acushnet avenue, Kempton to Wamsutta,						3856	
Acushnet ave., Wamsutta to 117 feet south of Logan,					913		
Allen, County to Bonney,						579*	
Allen, Bonney to Orchard,						198	
Allen, Orchard west,			47				
Allen 34½ feet west of Orchard to Borden,		719					
Allen, Orchard to 159 feet east of Page street,							1681
Anthony, Grove to Bedford,							405*
Arnold, Lincoln to Tremont,					1864		
Arch, Arnold street north,							419
Arch, end of pipe to 3 feet south of Union,						208	
Ash, Kempton to Bedford,		3521					
Ashland, Durfee to Robeson,			1130*				
Ashley, 52¼ feet west of County to Ashland,						605	
Atlantic, Arnold to 140 feet north of Arnold,						166	
Beach, Kempton to 14 feet north of Kempton,						40	
Bedford, Acushnet avenue to County,						1143*	
Bedford, County to Anthony,							890*
Bedford, Anthony to 36½ feet west of Borden street,							574
Bedford, Borden to Ash.		295					
Bethel, Union to William,							412

LIST OF PIPES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Bonney, Allen to Washington,							834*
Bonney, Washington st. south,							166
Borden, Allen to Bedford,		398					
Bridge avenue, Front st. east,						359	
Bush, Water to Fourth,							860
Bush, County to Orchard,						524*	
Campbell, Acushnet avenue to 118 feet west Acushnet avenue,							132
Campbell, Purchase to State,							660
Campbell, 165 feet east of County to 109½ feet west of County,							337
Campbell, Cedar to Emerson,							483
Cannon, Water to Second,							390
Cedar, Durfee to Kempton,		4644					
Cedar, Kempton to Court,						1050	
Centre, from 86 feet east of Water east,							352
Chancery, Arnold north,							434
Chancery, Kempton to Hillman,							694
Cherry, County street east,							277
Chestnut, Kempton to 88 feet north of Willis street,							2215
City Wharf, Water street, east,							135
Clark, Purchase to State,							435
Clinton, Cottage to 126 feet east of Orchard,							619
Clinton, Ash street west,							85
Coffin, Second street east,							174
Commercial, Front street east,							165
Cottage, Allen to Bedford,						384	
Cottage, Bedford street north,							132
Cottage, Grove to Court,							2078*
County, Hazard to Robeson,						240	
County, Robeson to Hillman,			2808*				
County, Hillman to Union,				2059*			
County, Union to Allen,					2654*		
County, Allen to South,						1202*	
County, South to Rivet,						1350	
Court, County to Cottage,					768*		
Court, Cottage to Cedar,						357*	
Court, Cedar to 89 feet west of Emerson,							587*
Court, 89 feet west of Emerson to Tannery,							735
Cove, Water street east,						778	
Crapo, Grinnell to Washington,						233	
Crapo, Washington to 226 feet south of Rockland street,							1044
Cypress, Kempton to Maxfield,							1013*
Cypress, Maxfield to Smith,							595

LIST OF PIPES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Dartmouth, Orchard to Washington.						663	
Dartmouth, Fair to 10 feet west of Oak,						463	
Dover, North Second to Acushnet avenue,							229
Durfee, Ashland to Mt. Pleasant,			240*				
Durfee, Mt. Pleasant to Cedar,		493					
Durfee, Cedar street west,					40		
Eighth, Spring to Union,							256*
Eighth, Union to Elm,							740
Elm, Water to Purchase,							840
Elm, Purchase to County,							1247*
Elm, County to Ash,							1378
Emerson, Court street north,						141	
Emerson, Middle to Kempton,							355
Emerson, Smith to Parker,						846	
Fair, Sears to Dartmouth,						333	
Fifth, Union to 96 feet south of Spring street,							363
Fifth, Walnut to Bedford,							1288
Fifth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
First, Union to Bush,							1185
First, Howland to 68 feet north of Potomska street,							1581
Forest, County to Bonney,							649
Foster, Middle to Maxfield,							1393*
Fourth, Union to Grinnell,					3192		
Fourth, South to 72 feet south of Rockland,							535
Franklin, Pleasant to State,							325
French avenue, Cove street to 15 feet south of Cove road,							670
Front, South to Grinnell,							367
Front, Howland south,							218
Front, Walnut to 87 feet north of Middle street,						1998	
Front, Logan to Washburn,						691	
George Howland's wharf, Water street east,							176
Gifford, Water to 252½ feet east of Water,							279
Green, Allen to Bedford,							387
Griffin, Water to Acushnet ave.,							619
Grinnell, Prospect to Water,							410
Grinnell, Water to Orchard,			2383				
Grove, Anthony to Cottage,							219*
Hall's court, William street south,							219
Hawthorn, County street west,							250

LIST OF PIPES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Hawthorn, Orchard to Cottage,							472*
Hawthorn, Cottage to 119 feet west of Page street,							1558
Hazard, Purchase to County,							950
High, No. Second to County,							1699
Hillman, No. Water to Purchase,					838		
Hillman, Purchase to County,					1229*		
Hillman, Summer to Chestnut,						241	
Hill, Mill to Hillman,							545
Howland, Acushnet avenue to Prospect,							1034
Irving court, Hawthorn street north,							280
Kempton, Purchase to Foster,							455
Kempton, Foster to County,							749*
Kempton, County to Cypress,						823*	
Kempton, Cypress to Cedar,						365	
Kempton, Cedar to Ash,		224					
Kempton, Ash to 19½ feet west of Beach,					3143		
Liberty, Kempton street south,							268
Lincoln, Union to Arnold,							640
Linden, Ashland street east,							370
Lindsey, Kempton to 159 feet south of Kempton,							172
Locust, County to Cedar,					1328		
Logan, Purchase to North Front,						1336	
Maple, Cottage to Ash,						605	
Market, Pleasant to Sixth,							244
Maxfield, Second street east,							188
Maxfield, Acushnet ave. to Foster,							720
Maxfield, Foster to State,							209*
Maxfield, State to Thomas,							410
Maxfield, Thomas to County,						160	
Maxfield, County to Cypress,					788*		
Maxfield, Cypress to Cedar,					353		
Mechanics lane, Pleasant to Eighth,							749
Merrimac, State street west,					228		
Merrill's wharf, Front street east,							233
Middle, Front to Water,						280	
Middle, Water to County,						2061*	
Middle, County to Summer,						307	
Middle, Summer to Ash,							1079
Middle, Emerson to Chancery,							162
Mill, Acushnet avenue to Purchase,							251
Mill, Purchase to County,						1211	

LIST OF PIPES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Mill, Chestnut to 46 feet west of Ash,						893	
Morgan, County to Cedar,							1122
Mt. Pleasant, Gate-house to Durfee street,	1650	105	42				
Mt. Pleasant, Gate-house to Durfee street,			1626*				
Mt. Vernon, Mt. Pleasant street west,							371
North, No. Second to Purchase,							495
North, Purchase to County,							1211*
North, Summer to Cedar,						834	
Oak, Dartmouth to Grape,						654	
Ocean, Arnold to 213½ ft. north of Arnold,							240
Old Point road, French avenue east,							711
Orchard, Bush to Hawthorn,							327*
Orchard, Allen to Grinnell,			610				
Orchard, Washington st. south,							192
Parker, County to Cedar,					1376		
Pearl, Acushnet avenue to Purchase,							285
Pearl, Pleasant to State,							327
Peckham, Pumping Station to Distributing Reservoir,		2207	28				
Penniman, Purchase to County,							630
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. wharf, Front st. east,							232
Pine, Water to Cross,							266
Pleasant, Union to William,							408
Pleasant, Mechanics lane to Elm,							172
Pleasant, North to Hillman,							300
Pleasant, Hillman to Sycamore,						632	
Pleasant, Sycamore to Pearl,							948
Pleasant, Pope to Linden,						1767	
Pope, State to County,							444
Potomska, Water to 26 feet east of west line Prospect,						428	
Prospect, Howland to South,							922
Purchase, Pumping Station to Pearl,				4096			
Purchase, Pearl to Union,				3663*			
Ricketson's court, Sixth st. west,							321
Rivet, Water to County,					1097		
Robeson, County to Ashland,			375*				
Robeson, Cedar east,						33	
Rodman, Water to 181 feet east of Front street,							495

LIST OF PIPES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Russell, Acushnet avenue to Fourth,					252		
Russell, Fourth to Sixth,							480
School, Front street west,							174
School, First to Second,							207
School, Acushnet ave. to Fourth							250
School, Sixth to Seventh,							250*
School, Seventh to County,							371
Sears, Washington to Fair,						288	
Sears Court, Purchase to 183½ feet west of Purchase,							202
Second, Rivet street south,							229
Second, South to Griffin,					1240		
Second, Cannon to William,							2210
Second, William to Maxfield,						1963	
Seneca, Acushnet avenue east,						308	
Seventh, Spring to Walnut,							645*
Seventh, Walnut street south,							213
Sherman, County to Bonney,							722
Sixth, Middle to Bedford,							3170*
Sixth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
Smith, County to 415 feet west of Emerson street,						2118	
South, Prospect to Water,						412	
South, Water to County,						1099*	
Spring, Fourth to Seventh,							757
Spring, Seventh to Eighth,							255*
Spruce, North to Smith,							1189
State, Hillman to Maxfield,						299	
State, Maxfield to Willis,							1026*
State, Willis to Pearl,							263
State, Pope to Merrimac,						634	
State, Merrimac to Hazzard,							357
Steamboat wharf, Front street east,							145
Summer, Middle to Kempton,						359	
Summer, North to Parker,							2018
Sycamore, Pleasant to State,						418	
Sycamore, State to Chestnut,							1115
Sycamore, Spruce to 69 feet west of Ash,							503
Taber's wharf, Front street east,							223
Thomas, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Tremont, Arnold street south,						300	
Union, Front to Water,							284
Union, Water to County,					2105*		
Union, County to Lincoln,							1001
Walden, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Wall, Acushnet avenue east,							199
Walnut, Front to Acushnet ave.,						890	

LIST OF PIPES—*Concluded.*

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Walnut, Acushnet avenue to County,						1263*	
Wamsutta, Purchase st. east,					1056		
Washburn, Acushnet avenue to Front street,						824	
Washburn, Front street east,							339
Washington, County to Bonney,							947*
Washington, Bonney to Sears,						438	
Washington, Sears to Dartmouth							388
Water, Hillman to Cove,						8844	
William, Water to Purchase,							835
William, Purchase to County,							1258*
Willis, Acushnet ave. to State,						944	
Willis, State to County,						338*	
Willis, Summer to Chestnut,							240
Willis, Cedar to 145 feet west of Emerson street,						631	
Wing, Acushnet avenue to Fifth,					477		
Cement Lined Pipe,			6179	5722	7544	9389	21612
Cast Iron Pipe,	1650	12606	3110	4096	18763	47997	64414
Totals,	1650	12606	9289	9818	26307	57386	86026

SUMMARY.

	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Previous to 1878,							
Cement,			6,179	5,722	7,544	9,389	21,612
Cast iron,	1,650	12,606	3,110	4,096	15,856	45,121	62,730
1878,							
Cast iron,					2,907	2,876	1,684
	1,650	12,606	9,289	9,818	26,307	57,386	86,026

Length laid in 1878, 7,467 feet = 1 414-1000 miles.
Total length of pipe laid, 203,082 feet = 38 462-1000 miles.

TABLE L.

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Acushnet ave., east side at Wamsutta Mills,				1	5	
Acushnet ave., south side Wamsutta,					1	
Acushnet ave., west side at Locomotive house						1
Acushnet ave., south side Campbell,					1	
Acushnet ave., east side at Gosnold Mills,						1
Acushnet ave., north side Hillman,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Hillman,					1	
Acushnet ave., north side Kempton,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Elm,				1		
Acushnet ave., north side Union,				1		
Acushnet ave., south side Union,						1
Acushnet ave., south side Walnut,						1
Acushnet ave., south side Bedford,					1	
Acushnet ave., north side Grinnell,					1	
Acushnet ave., north side South,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side South,					1	
Acushnet ave., south side Rivet,						1
Allen, west side County,					1	
Allen, east side Orchard,					1	
Allen, 43 feet west of Orchard,	1					
Arnold, east side Ash,				1		
Arnold, west side Ash,				1		
Ash, south side Kempton,	1					
Ash, west side at Cordage Co.,					1	
Ash, south side Court,	1					
Ash, south side Arnold,	1					
Ash, south side Hawthorn,	1					
Ash, west side, front of hydrant corner of Bedford street,						1
Ashley, east side Ashland,					1	
Atlantic, north side Arnold,					1	
Beach, north side Kempton,					1	
Bedford, west side Fourth,					1	
Bedford, south side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.						1
Bedford, east side Sixth,					1	
Bedford, east side County,					1	
Bedford, west side County,						1
Bedford, west side Borden,						1
Bethel, north side Union,						1
Bonney, north side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Washington,						1
Borden, south side Bedford,	1					
Bush, west side of Water,						1
Bush, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
Bush, west side County,					1	
Campbell, west side Purchase,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Campbell, east side County,						1
Campbell, west side County,						1
Campbell, west side Cedar,						1
Cannon, west side Water,						1
Cedar, south side Parker,	1					
Cedar, south side West Maxfield,	1					
Cedar, middle of Kempton,					1	
Cedar, north side Court,					1	
Centre, east side Front,						1
Chancery, north side Kempton,						1
Chancery, north side Arnold,						1
Cherry, east side County,						1
Chestnut, north side Kempton,						1
Chestnut, south side Hillman,						1
Chestnut, south side Smith,						1
Chestnut, north side Smith,						1
City wharf, east side Water,						1
Clark, west side Purchase,						1
Clinton, east side Cottage,						1
Clinton, west side Ash,						1
Commercial, east side Front,						1
Cottage, north side Allen,					1	
Cottage, south side Hawthorn,						1
Cottage, south side Clinton,						1
Cottage, south side Court,						1
County, north side Robeson,					1	
County, south side Merrimac,		1				
County, south side Willis,		1				
County, south side Hillman,			1			
County, south side Middle,			1			
County, south side Union,				1		
County, north side Bush,				1		
County, south side Bedford,				1		
County, south side South,					1	
County, north side Rivet,					1	
Court, west side County,				1		
Court, east side Ash,						1
Court, west side Ash,						1
Court, west side Emerson,						1
Cove, east side Water,					1	
Crapo, south side Grinnell,					1	
Crapo, south side Washington,						1
Cypress, north side Kempton,						1
Cypress, south side Hillman,						1
Cypress, south side Smith,						1
Dartmouth, west side Orchard,					1	
Distributing Reservoir Gate-house,	1			1		
Dover, west side Second,						1
Durfee, west side Mount Pleasant,	1					
Eighth, south side Union,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Eighth, north side Union,						1
Eighth, north side William,						1
Elm, west side Water,						1
Elm, east side Purchase,						1
Elm, west side Purchase,						1
Elm, east side County,						1
Elm, west side County,						1
Elm, east side Cedar,						1
Elm, east side Ash,						1
Emerson, east side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Emerson, south side Kempton,						1
Emerson, north side Smith,					1	
Fair, east side Dartmouth,					1	
Fifth, south side Union,						1
Fifth, south side Walnut,						1
Fifth, south side Bedford,					1	
Fifth, north side Grinnell,					1	
First, south side Union,						1
First, south side Walnut,						1
First, north side Grinnell,						1
First, south side Grinnell,						1
First, south side South,						1
Forest, west side County,						1
Foster, south side Kempton,						1
Foster, south side North,						1
Foster, south side Hillman,						1
Fourth, south side Union,				1		
Fourth, south side Walnut,				1		
Fourth, south side Bedford,				1		
Fourth, west side, at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Fourth, south side Wing,				1		
Fourth, south side South,						1
French avenue, south side Cove street,						1
Front, south side Union,					1	
Front, north side Middle,					1	
George Howland's wharf, east side Water st.,						1
Gifford, east side Water,						1
Green, north side Allen,						1
Griffin, west side Water,						1
Griffin, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
Grinnell, east side Water,						1
Grinnell, west side Water,		1				
Grinnell, east side Acushnet avenue,		1				
Grinnell, east side Fifth,		1				
Grinnell, east side Bonney,		1				
Hall's court, south side William,						1
Hawthorn, west side County,						1
Hawthorn, east side Ash,						1
Hawthorn, west side Ash,						1
Hazard, west side Purchase,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES — *Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Hazard, east side County,						1
High, west side Second,						1
High, east side Purchase,						1
High, west side Purchase,						1
High, south side, at City Stable,						1
High, east side County,						1
Hillman, west side Water,				1		
Hillman, north side, at N. B. Flour Mills,						1
Hillman, east side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, west side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, east side Hill,				1		
Hillman, east side County,				1		
Hill, south side North,						1
Hill, south side Hillman,						1
Howland, east side Water,						1
Howland, west side Water,						1
Howland, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
Kempton, west side Purchase,						1
Kempton, east side County,						1
Kempton, west side County,					1	
Kempton, east side Cedar,					1	
Kempton, west side Ash,				1		
Kempton, south side, at Cordage Co.,					1	
Kempton, west side Liberty,				1		
Kempton, east side Jenney,				1		
Liberty, south side Kempton,						1
Linden, east side Ashland,						1
Lindsey, south side Kempton,						1
Locust, west side County,				1		
Locust, east side Cedar,				1		
Logan, east side Purchase,					1	
Logan, south side, at locomotive house,						1
Logan, west side Front,					1	
Maple, east side Ash,					1	
Maxfield, east side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side State,						1
Maxfield, east side County,					1	
Maxfield, west side County,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cypress,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cedar,				1		
Merrill's wharf, east side Front street,						1
Middle, east side Water,					1	
Middle, west side Water,					1	
Middle, east side Purchase,					1	
Middle, west side Purchase,					1	
Middle, east side County,					1	
Middle, west side County.					1	
Middle, east side Cedar,						1
Middle, east side Ash,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Mill, east side Purchase,						1
Mill, west side Purchase,					1	
Mill, east side County,					1	
Mill, east side Cedar,					1	
Mill, west side Cedar,					1	
Morgan, west side County,						1
Morgan, east side Cedar,						1
Mt. Pleasant, at Distributing Reservoir,	3	1				
Mt. Pleasant, 70 feet north of Durfee,		1				
Mt. Vernon, west side Mt. Pleasant,						1
North, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
North, east side Purchase,						1
North, west side Purchase,						1
North, east side County,						1
North, east side Cedar,					1	
Oak, north side Dartmouth,					1	
Ocean, north side Arnold,						1
Orchard, south side Dartmouth,		1				
Orchard, south side Washington,						1
Parker, west side County,				1		
Parker, east side Cedar,				1		
Pearl, east side Purchase,						1
Pearl, north side, at railroad depot,						1
Peckham, south side, at standpipe,	1					
Penniman, west side Purchase,						1
Pine, east side Water,						1
Pleasant, north side Union,						1
Pleasant, south side Hillman,						1
Pleasant, south side Campbell,						1
Pleasant, south side Merrimac,					1	
Pleasant, north side Hazard,					1	
Pope, east side County,						1
Potomska, east side Water,					1	
Potomska, south side, for Potomska Mills,					1	
Purchase, north side Middle,			1			
Purchase, south side Hillman,			1			
Purchase, south side Willis,			1			
Purchase, south side Merrimac,			1			
Purchase, east side, at Wamsutta Mills store house,					1	
Pump main at Engine-house,			1			
Pump well at Engine-house,	2					
Ricketson court, west side Sixth street,						1
Rivet, west side Water,				1		
Rivet, south side, at post hydrant,						1
Robeson, east side Cedar,					1	
Rodman, east side Water,						1
Rodman, south side at Mechanics Bank,						1
Rodman, 78 feet east from Front,						1
Russell, west side Fourth,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Russell, east side Sixth,						1
School, east side County,						1
Sears court, west side Purchase,						1
Second, north side Hillman,					1	
Second, south side Middle,					1	
Second, south side Elm,					1	
Second, north side Union,						1
Second, south side Union,						1
Second, south side Walnut,						1
Second, south side Griffin,				1		
Second, north side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Rivet,						1
Seneca, east side Acushnet avenue,					1	
Seventh, north side School,						1
Seventh, south side Walnut,						1
Sherman, west side County,						1
Sixth, south side Middle,						1
Sixth, north side William,						1
Sixth, north side Union,						1
Sixth, south side Union,						1
Sixth, north side School,						1
Sixth, south side Walnut,						1
Sixth, south side Bedford,					1	
Sixth, north side Grinnell,					1	
Smith, west side County,					1	
Smith, east side Cedar,					1	
Smith, west side Cedar,					1	
South, east side Water,					1	
South, west side Water,					1	
South, east side County,					1	
Spring, west side Fourth,						1
Spring, east side Sixth,						1
Spruce, south side Hillman,						1
Spruce, south side Smith,						1
State, south side Campbell,						1
State, south side Merrimac,					1	
Steamboat wharf, east side Front,						1
Summer, south side Kempton,					1	
Summer, south side Hillman,						1
Summer, south side Smith,						1
Summer, north side Smith,						1
Summer, south side Parker,						1
Sycamore, west side State,						1
Sycamore, east side County,						1
Sycamore, west side County,						1
Sycamore, east side Cedar,						1
Sycamore, west side Cedar,						1
Taber's wharf, east side Front,						1
Tremont, south side Arnold,					1	

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Continued.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in	8 in	6 in.	4 in.
Union, east side Water,						1
Union, east side Purchase,				1		
Union, west side Fourth,				1		
Union, east side County,				1		
Union, west side County,						1
Union, south side, front of W. J. Rotch's,						1
Union, west side Cottage,						1
Wall, east side Acushnet avenue,						1
Walnut, east side Front,						1
Walnut, east side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Second,					1	
Walnut, west side Fourth,					1	
Walnut, east side County,					1	
Wamsutta, east side Acushnet avenue,				1		
Wamsutta, west side Acushnet avenue,				1		
Wamsutta, north side, at Wamsutta Mills,					3	
Waste, Arnold street, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Ash, west side Middle,						1
Waste, Bedford, south side, at Borden,						1
Waste, Cedar, west side, at Hillman,						1
Waste, Cottage, 19 feet north of Allen,						1
Waste, County, north of Smith,						1
Waste, Court street, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Grinnell at Fifth,						1
Waste, Hillman, east of Water,						1
Waste, Howland, east of Prospect,						1
Waste, Kempton, at Tripp's brook,						1
Waste, Water, between Howland and Grinnell,						1
						1
Waste, Willis, at Summer,						1
Washburn, west side Front,					1	
Washington, west side County,						1
Washington, west side Bonney,					1	
Washington, east side Dartmouth,						1
Water, south side Middle,					1	
Water, north side Union,					1	
Water, south side Union,					1	
Water, south side Walnut,					1	
Water, east side at Gas Co. office,						1
Water, south side Griffin,					1	
Water, north side South,					1	
Water, south side South,					1	
Water, east side at Potomska Mills,					1	
Water, north side, Rivet,					1	
Water, south side Rivet,					1	
Water, north side Division,					1	
William, west side Water,						1
William, east side Second,						1
William, east side Purchase,						1

LOCATION OF STOP-GATES—*Concluded.*

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
William, west side Purchase,						1
William, east side County,						1
Willis, east side Purchase,					1	
Willis, west side Purchase,					1	
Willis, east side County,					1	
Willis, west side Cedar,					1	
Wing, west side Acushnet avenue,					1	
Totals,	16	9	7	38	106	187

Total number of stop-gates, 363.

TABLE M.

LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.

Acushnet avenue, west side, north of Wamsutta 514 feet. Double.
Acushnet avenue, west side, south of Wamsutta 255 feet.
Acushnet avenue, southeast corner of Pope.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Willis.
Acushnet avenue, west side, south of Campbell 179 feet.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Maxfield.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Kempton.
Acushnet avenue, northeast corner of Elm.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of School.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Bush.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Russell.
Acushnet avenue, northwest corner of Bedford.
Acushnet avenue, west side, opposite Howland.
Acushnet avenue, southwest corner of Rockland.
Acushnet avenue, west side, south of Rivet, 109 feet.
Allen street, southeast corner of Bonney.
Allen street, northwest corner of Ward.
Allen street, north side, east of Page, 159 feet.
Arnold street, southeast corner of Chancery.
Arnold street, southeast corner of Atlantic.
Arch street, southwest corner of Union.
Ash street, northwest corner of Middle.
Ash street, southwest corner of Morgan. Double.
Ash street, northwest corner of Arnold.
Ash street, northwest corner of Maple.
Ash street, northwest corner of Bedford.
Ashland street, west side, head of Linden.
Ashley street, south side, west of County 50 feet. Post.
Beach street, northwest corner of Kempton. Post.
Bedford street, southwest corner of Fifth.
Bedford street, southeast corner of County.
Bedford street, southeast corner of Orchard.

Bonney street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
Bridge avenue, north side, 44 feet west from draw.
Bridge avenue, south side, 11 feet west from draw.
Bush street, southwest corner of First.
Campbell street, south side, east of County 163 feet.
Campbell street, south side, east of Emerson 205 feet.
Cannon street, south side, east of Second, 164 feet.
Cedar street, northwest corner of Elm. Double.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Kempton.
Cedar street, west side, north of Mill 75 feet.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Cedar street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Campbell.
Cedar street, southwest corner of Parker.
Centre street, south side, east of Water 85 feet.
Chancery street, west side, north of Arnold 406 feet. Post.
Chancery street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Cherry street, southeast corner of Seventh.
Chestnut street, southwest corner of North.
Chestnut street, west side, north of Campbell 96 feet.
Clark street, southwest corner of State.
Clinton street, south side, east of Orchard 125 feet.
Cottage street, northwest corner of Allen.
Cottage street, northwest corner of Bedford.
Cottage street, northwest corner of Hawthorn.
Cottage street, southwest corner of Arnold.
Cottage street, southwest corner of Union.
County street, northwest corner of Locust.
County street, northwest corner of Parker.
County street, southwest corner of Smith.
County street, southwest corner of Maxfield.
County street, southwest corner of North.
County street, southwest corner of Middle. Double.
County street, southwest corner of Morgan.
County street, northwest corner of Union.
County street, west side, head of School street.

County street, northwest corner of Bush.
County street, southwest corner of Hawthorn.
County street, northwest corner of Allen.
County street, southwest corner of Grinnell.
County street, west side, head of South street.
County street, northwest corner of Rockland.
County street, southwest corner of Thompson's lane.
County street, northwest corner of Rivet.
Court street, southwest corner of Orchard.
Court street, south side, head of Cedar.
Court street, south side, head of Emerson.
Court street, south side, front of Tannery.
Cove street, south side, east of Water 487 feet.
Crapo street, west side, south of Washington 343 feet.
Crapo street, west side, south of Rockland 225 feet.
Cypress street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Cypress street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
Dartmouth street, east side, southwest of Orchard 110 feet.
Dartmouth street, east side, south of Hickory 125 feet.
Durfee street, southwest corner of Cedar. Double.
Elm street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
Elm street, southwest corner of Summer.
Emerson street, southwest corner of Willis.
Emerson street, southwest corner of Parker.
Fifth street, west side, south of Bush 245 feet.
Fifth street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
First street, west side, south of Union 220 feet.
First street, west side, south of School 109 feet.
First street, west side, south of Howland 185 feet.
First street, west side, south of South 255 feet.
Forest street, south side, west of County 248 feet.
Foster street, southwest corner of Maxfield.
Foster street, northwest corner of High.
Fourth street, west side, north of School 106 feet.
Fourth street, west side, south of Bush 210 feet.
Fourth street, northwest corner of Rockland.

Franklin street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
French avenue, west side, south of Cove road 14 feet.
Front street, northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.
Front street, west side, south of Commercial 86 feet.
Front street, southwest corner of Centre.
Front street, southwest corner of Elm.
Front street, west side, south of Washburn 319 feet.
Griffin street, southwest corner of Second.
Grinnell street, south side, west of Acushnet avenue 76 feet.
Grinnell street, south side, east of Crapo 103 feet.
Grove street, southwest corner of Anthony.
Hawthorn street, southeast corner of Page.
Hazard street, south side, west of State 140 feet.
Hazard street, southwest corner of Pleasant.
High street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue, 43 feet.
High street, south side, east of County 177 feet.
Hillman street, southwest corner of Second.
Hillman street southeast corner of Hill.
Howland street, northeast corner of Second.
Irving court, north end of court.
Kempton street, south side, opposite Pleasant.
Kempton street, south side opposite Hill.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Summer.
Kempton street, south side, opposite Cypress. Double.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Emerson.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Park.
Kempton street, southwest corner of Liberty.
Kempton street, southeast corner of Jenney.
Kempton street, south side, west of Hunter 50 feet. Post.
Liberty street, west side, south of Kempton 253 feet.
Lincoln street, west side, south of Union 171 feet.
Linden street, south side, east of Ashland 343 feet.
Locust street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Post.
Logan street, southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
Logan street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 400 feet.
Logan street, southwest corner of North Front.

Maxfield street, southeast corner of Chestnut.
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Spruce.
Mechanics lane, north side, east of Eighth street, 206 feet.
Middle street, southeast corner of Second.
Middle street, southeast corner of Sixth. Double.
Middle street, south side, east of Cedar 371 feet.
Middle street, southeast corner of Chancery.
Mill street, south side, west of Hill 191 feet.
Mill street, south side, west of Ash 45 feet.
Morgan street, southwest corner of Cottage.
Mt. Pleasant street, southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.
Mt. Pleasant street, west side, north of Durfee 572 feet.
Mt. Pleasant street, northwest corner of Durfee.
Mt. Vernon street, south side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant.
North street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
North street, southwest corner of Foster.
Oak street, southwest corner of Harrison. Post.
Old Point road, west side, east of French avenue 650 feet.
Orchard street, west side, head of Bush.
Parker street, southwest corner of Summer.
Penniman street, south side, west of State, 220 feet.
Pine street, northwest corner of Cross.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Market.
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Sycamore.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Willis.
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Pope.
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Austin.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Linden.
Pope street, south side, opposite North Oak.
Prospect street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
Prospect street, west side, south of Howland 157 feet.
Purchase street, east side, opposite Clark.
Purchase street, west side, opposite Logan.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Austin.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Merrimac. Double.

Purchase street, northwest corner of Pope.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Pearl. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Campbell.
Purchase street, west side, north of Maxfield 343 feet. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Hillman. Double.
Purchase street, southwest corner of Mill.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Middle.
Purchase street, west side, north of Mechanics lane 13 feet. Double.
Purchase street, northwest corner of Union.
Ricketson's court, south side, west of Sixth street, 306 feet.
Rivet street, southwest corner of Second.
Robeson street, southwest corner of County.
Robeson street, southeast corner of Cedar. Post.
Russell street, south side, east of Fifth 92 feet.
Second street, northwest corner of Mill.
Second street, west side, south of Elm 52 feet. Post.
Second street, west side, south of Spring 74 feet.
Second street, northwest corner of Coffin.
Second street, west side, north of Grinnell 61 feet.
Seventh street, west side, north of Bush 50 feet.
Sherman street, south side, west of County 314 feet.
Sixth street, southwest corner of William.
Sixth street, southwest corner of School.
Sixth street, northwest corner of Bush.
Sixth street, southwest corner of Russell.
Sixth street, northwest corner of Wing.
Sixth street, west side, north of Grinnell, 194 feet.
Smith street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Double.
Smith street, southeast corner of Spruce. Double.
Smith street, southeast corner of Emerson.
Smith street, south side, west of Emerson 404 feet.
South street, southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
South street, southwest corner of Second.
South street, southwest corner of Prospect.
Spring street, southwest corner of Seventh.
Spring street, southeast corner of Fifth.

State street, northwest corner of Sycamore.
State street, southwest corner of Pearl.
State street, southwest corner of Franklin.
State street, northwest corner of Merrimac.
Summer street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Summer street, northwest corner of North.
Summer street, southwest corner of Willis.
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Thomas.
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Summer.
Sycamore street, south side, west of Ash 68 feet.
Taber's wharf, south side, north of Union street 36 feet.
Thomas street, northwest corner of Hillman.
Tremont street, west side, south of Arnold 287 feet.
Union street, southwest corner of Water. Double.
Union street, southeast corner of Second.
Union street, southwest corner of Acushnet avenue. Double.
Union street, southwest corner of Sixth. Double.
Walden street, southwest corner of Maxfield.
Wall street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 165 feet.
Walnut street, southwest corner of Second.
Walnut street, southeast corner of Fourth. Double.
Walnut street, southwest corner of Seventh.
Wamsutta street, south side, east of Acushnet avenue 285 feet. Double.
Washburn street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
Washburn street, south side, west from North Front 228 feet.
Washburn street, south side, east from North Front 312 feet.
Washington street, southeast corner of Crapo.
Washington street, south side, west from Orchard 102 feet.
Washington street, southeast corner of Dartmouth.
Water street, southwest corner of Hillman.
Water street, west side, south of North 258 feet.
Water street, northwest corner of Middle. Double.
Water street, southwest corner of Elm.
Water street, west side, north of Centre 46 feet.
Water street, west side, north of School 22 feet.
Water street, northwest corner of Walnut.

Water street, northeast corner of City wharf.
Water street, northwest corner of Coffin.
Water street, west side, head of Leonard. Double.
Water street, northwest corner of Howland.
Water street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
Water street, northwest corner of South.
Water street, west side, north of Potomska 31 feet.
Water street, northwest corner of Rivet.
Water street, southwest corner of Blackmore.
Water street, southwest corner of Delano.
Water street, west side, south of Division 285 feet.
Water street, southwest corner of Cove.
William street, southwest corner of Bethel.
William street, southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
William street, southwest corner of Eighth.
Willis street, southwest corner of State.
Willis street, south side, west of Cedar 200 feet.
Wing street, southwest corner of Fourth.

Number of flush hydrants,	258
Number of post hydrants,	8
Total number of hydrants,	266

INVENTORY.

Of Main Pipe Stock on Hand, January 1st, 1879.

7 lengths 24-inch cast iron pipe.
21 " 16 " " "
9 " 12 " " "
11 " 10 " " "
84 " 8 " " " *
74 " 8 " " " †
60 " 6 " " "
73 " 4 " " "

1 4 on 10 three-way branch.
2 8 on 24 " "
1 4 on 6 " "
6 4 on 4 " "
2 4 on 8 " "
5 6 on 6 " "
2 6 on 8 " "
5 8 on 8 " "
1 12-inch Y.

7 4 on 4 four-way branches.
5 4 on 6 " "
1 4 on 8 " "
4 6 on 6 " "
4 6 on 8 " "
1 4 on 12 " "

1 16-inch quarter turn.
2 8 " "
2 4 " "
4 4 " bevel hubs.
3 6 " "
2 8 " "

1 16 to 12 reducer.
1 10 to 8 "
1 8 to 4 "
3 8 to 6 "
4 6 to 4 "

3 16-inch curves.

1 8-inch gate.
2 6 " "
3 4 " "

5 16-inch sleeves.
4 12 " "
2 10 " "
1 8 " "
7 6 " "
13 4 " "

4 12-inch iron plugs.
2 10 " "
5 8 " "
9 8 " wood plugs.
6 6 " iron "
3 6 " wood "
3 4 " iron "
12 4 " wood "

2 hydrant frames and covers.
4 gate " "
6 " boxes.
3 hydrant boxes.
8 valve covers.
4 " boxes.

1 8-inch gate.
2 6 " "
3 4 " "

10 pigs lead.
3 coils gasket.

*Heavy. †Light.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

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TRUSTEES.

Ex-officio. Term expires January, 1880.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor of the City.
ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council.
EBEN C. MILLIKEN, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

Elected by the City Council.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,	Term expires January 1880.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires January 1880.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires January 1881.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires January 1881.
EDWIN DEWS,	Term expires January 1882.
CHARLES H. PIERCE,	Term expires January 1882.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library—The Mayor, Geo. Howland, Jr., Morgan and Pierce.
On the Building—Messrs. Milliken and Taber.
On Binding and Blanks—Messrs. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., and Dunbar.
On the Museum—Messrs. Morgan, Dews and Pierce.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,— The Trustees of the Free Public Library respectfully submit their Twenty-seventh Annual Report :—

That the library has not only lost none of its hold upon the public mind, but is growing in popular favor, is making a deeper, stronger and a more lasting impression upon our people, is clearly indicated by the following statistics of its operations for the year 1878 :

Whole number of books taken during the year,		72,894
Daily average of volumes delivered,		237
Total number of cards issued,		16,649
Increase over last year,		777
Volumes added during the year exclusive of periodicals,		
By purchase,	1,237	
By gifts,	186 vols., 355 pamphlets.	
Total number of books in the library,		38,000
Number of newspapers on the stand,		14
Number of periodicals on the tables,		104

We have not the data on which to base an exact classification of the books taken from the library during the year, but the librarian makes the following estimate :

Theology and Philosophy,	2	per cent.
Law, Politics, etc.,	2	"
Science and useful Arts,	3	"
History,	2.5	"
Biography,	5.5	"
Voyages, Travels,	4	"
Prose Fiction,	73	"
Poetry, Drama, and Literary Miscellanies,	7.5	"
Fine Arts,	0.5	"

We repeat in substance and with increasing earnestness, what has been said in the last four annual reports of the Trustees, in regard to the absolute necessity for more room and better accomodations for the library. The library building is not, as some may suppose, simply a store house, with a given number of cubic feet of shelf-room and capable of accomodating an equal number of cubic feet of books. The library in order to be useful, to accomplish all the good of which it is capable, must have the books it contains carefully arranged and properly classified.

System is as essential in the management of a library as it is in any department of the city government, or in any institution, business or employment, individual or corporate.

Each class of books should have not only room enough upon the shelves for present accomodation, but also for future increase.

A wise city government forecasts the future and prepares for it. It should do so in regard to the library.

The time has arrived, in our opinion, when the library, for present and future use, requires the whole of the library building, and we respectfully but earnestly ask, that the offices located upon the first floor of the library building be removed at as early a date as is convenient, and the whole building be devoted to the library.

What shall be done with the offices? We would respectfully suggest, that without a large expense, a building for their accomodation could be erected on the vacant lot owned by the city east of the library building. We shall be pleased to have you give this subject early attention, and we are satisfied that a close and thorough investigation will confirm the views and opinions we have expressed.

You will permit us to again call your attention to the fact that the City Treasurer has not yet credited the library account with "the interest upon its proportion of the Sylvia

Ann Howland fund from the date it was received by the City Treasurer to the date of the city ordinance regulating the bequest."

The interest amounts to about twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars. The Trustees believe this interest by every principle of law, equity and justice belongs to the library and should at once be credited to its account.

The City Solictor in a written opinion dated Dec. 19, 1876, confirms the views, in this regard, held by the Trustees.

If this debt or interest had been due to a bank or an individual, it would have been promptly paid. Why should it not have been as promptly paid when due to the library funds? The obligation is the same. We can assign no reason for the delay but inadvertancy.

The late Oliver Crocker, keenly alive to the wants and necessities of the people, watchful of their interest and ever ready to aid and assist them by any method or manner tending to promote their comfort and happiness, and highly appreciating the influence of good, which intellectual culture exerts upon the habits and character of the people, with wise generosity gave the sum of one thousand dollars to the Free Public Library. With great pleasure the Trustees received this thoughtful and liberal bequest, and with grateful hearts have acknowledged its receipt.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement of our receipts and expenditures during the past year, a full statement of the present condition of the several trust funds, and a list of donations received, with the names of the donors.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

GEORGE B. RICHMOND,
President.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1878.

STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

1878.			
Jan. 1st.	Cash on hand,		$117.77
	Receipts from books lost and sales of catalogues and bulletins,		6.80
	Fines,		242.76
			$367.33
	Paid for Books,	$92.25	
	Expressage,	30.43	
	Stationery,	29.80	
	Incidentals,	26.14	
	P. O. Box and postage,	23.15	
	Catalogues,	6.50	
	Binding,	5.00	
	Directory,	2.00	
1879.			
Jan. 1st.	Balance in hands of librarian,	152.06	$367.33

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

1878.			
January 1.	Cash on hand.		$287.71
24.	One-half net receipts from dog licenses.		762.21
April 13.	Annual appropriation,		3,000.00
			$4,049.92
Bills approved January 26.		$127.03	
"	February 23.	35.63	
"	April 1.	862.17	
"	June 29.	777.98	
"	July 30.	8.87	
"	October 1,	819.82	
"	December 28.	770.98	3,402.48
	Balance unexpended, January 1,		$647.44

TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.

Jan. 1, 1878.	Balances on hand:	
	Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	$10,722.02
	George Howland Jr., "	293.17
	Charles W. Morgan "	166.74
	James B. Congdon, "	21.25
		$11,193.18

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1878.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income.	$10.722.02
July 1st.	Six months interest,	1,500.00
Dec. 31st.	" "	1,500.00
		$13,722.02

Bills approved for (periodicals, books and binding) viz:

January,	$79.81	
February, 23d,	504.12	
April 1st,	296.24	
April 27th,	274.31	
May 25th,	133.13	
June 29th,	201.39	
July 30th,	107.43	
October 1st,	478.72	
October 26th,	164.31	
November 30th,	92.01	
December 28th,	382.98	2,714.45
		$1,107.57

The detailed statement of expenditure from the income of this fund is as follows:

Sylvander Hutchinson,	$415.96
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	408.72
John Allyn,	333.86
New England Subscription Agency,	187.66
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	170.07
Periodicals,	165.99
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.	140.00
David G. Francis,	138.83
Edwin Dews,	127.73
Charles L. Woodward,	89.38
United States Patent Office,	50.00
Little, Brown & Co.,	46.90
Robert Clarke & Co.,	45.30
J. W. Bouton,	36.00
National Subscription Agency,	29.25
Collins & Allen.	28.93
Houghton, Osgood & Co.,	28.00
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	27.53
Noyes, Snow & Co.,	26.00
Scribner & Welford,	22.25
G. E. Littlefield,	17.75
Universalist Publishing House,	16.63
E. Steiger,	14.88
A. L. Luyster,	14.00
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	10.63
George W. Littlefield,	9.50
Massachusetts Historical Society,	9.00
William B. Hammond,	9.00
Carl Schoenhof,	8.60
Mercury Publishing Company,	6.00
Cambridge Entomological Club,	6.00
Edmund Anthony & Sons,	6.00
Charles Scribner's Sons,	5.40
William Howe,	5.36
American Journal of Mathematics,	5.00
Herbarium of Harvard University,	5.00
F. B. Perkins,	5.00
F. Leypoldt,	5.00
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00
D. Appleton & Co.,	5.00
Town of Sutton,	4.00
Boston Society of Natural History,	3.50

F. S. Drake & Co.,	3.50
Almy, Milne & Co.,	3.00
E. P. Raymond,	3.00
William Cushing,	2.59
S. E. Cassino,	2.50
Schoenhof & Moeller,	2.00
Oliver Ditson & Co.,	2.00
George Dimmock,	1.25
	$2,714.45

GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND.

1878.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$293.17
	One year's interest,	96.00
		$389.17

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1878.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	156.74
	One year's interest,	60.00
		$216.74

JAMES B. CONGDON FUND.

1878.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	21.25
	Interest omitted in 1877 account,	6.17
	One year's interest,	30.00
		$57.42

OLIVER CROCKER FUND.

1879.		
Jan. 1st.	Interest to date,	$4.50

Total unexpended balances in the control of the Board of Trustees:

1879.			
Jan. 1st.	Sylvia Ann Howland,	Free Public Library fund,	$11,007.57
	George Howland, Jr.,	fund,	389.17
	Charles W. Morgan	"	216.74
	James B. Congdon,	"	57.42
	Oliver Crocker,	"	4.50
			$11,675.40

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jan. 1, 1879.

GIFTS, 1878.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester,		2
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia,	2	2
American Unitarian Association,	3	1
Apprentices Library, New York,		2
Bell, W. S.,		1
Bodley, Rachel L., Philadelphia,		2
Boston, City of,	1	
Boston Public Library,		6
Bradlee, Rev. C. D., Boston, 33 broadsides,		6
Briggs, Samuel,	1	
Brookline Public Library,		1
Brownell, T. Frank,		1
Bucminster, Joseph,	2	6
Butler Hospital for the insane,		1
Chicago Public Library,		1
Childs, George W.,		2
Congdon, James B.,		3
Connor, William,	1	
Crapo, William W.,	15	
Crunden, Frederick M.,		1
Dayton, Ohio, Public Library,		1
De Costa, Rev. Benjamin F., New York City,		1
Denham, Edward,		2
Dennison, T. R.,		2
Dews, Edwin,		44
Dexter, Franklin B.,		2
Dimmock, G.,		1
Dunbar, George H.,		120
Durfey, Richard T.,		2
Emery, Edwin,		2
Fall River, Committee on the Centennial History of,	1	
Fall River Public Library,		1

Farrington, William H.,	1	20
Financial Reform Association,		1
Fletcher Free Public Library, Burlington, Vt.,		1
Flint, Charles L.,	4	
Friends' Free Reading Room, Germantown,		1
Garfield, J. A.,		1
Hammond, Rev. William B.,		2
Hartford Library Association,		1
Harvard University, Cambridge,		1
Haverhill Public Library,	1	
Howland, George, Jr.,		1
Hutchinson, S.,		26
Jay, William,	1	
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore,		1
Keene, Ebenezer S., 14 newspapers.		
King, F. T.,		1
Knowlton, Hosea M.,	7	1
Lancaster Library Committee,		1
Lawrence Public Library,		5
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	1	
Lee, L. A.,		1
Leslie, E. M., 2 MS. letters.		
Library Company, Philadelphia,		2
Lowell City Library,		1
Lynn Public Library,		1
Marble, Manton,		1
Massachusetts Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals,		1
Massachusetts, State of,	6	
Matthes, Dr. G. Felix,	3	
Memorial Hall Library, Andover,		1
Mercantile Library Association, New York City,		2
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco,		2
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,		2
Moulton, L. F.,	1	
New Bedford, City of,	1	
Newton Free Library,		1
Nicholson, W. T., Providence,	1	
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,		1
Providence Athenæum,		1
Putnam's Sons, G. P.,	1	
Queen, James W. & Co.,		2
Quint, Rev. Alonzo H.,		1
Reed, B. F. H.,	2	21

Rice, Roswell, Cambridge, N. Y., 6 broadsides.		
Ricketson, Daniel,		1
Ricketson, John H.,		1
Roberts, Rev. O. A.,		11
Rodman, Edmund,	12	
Rotch, William,		2
St. Louis School Board,		2
Spare, John,		1
Springfield City Library,		1
Staples, S. E.,		1
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton, Mass.,		1
Taber, Charles & Co.,		1
Taber, Francis,	5	
Taunton Public Library,	1	2
Thomson, John H.,	6	5
Thomson, Peter G.,		1
Totten, Mrs. Elizabeth, Military Maps.		
United States Bureau of Education,	1	5
Bureau of Engineers, Military Maps.		
Geological Atlas,	5	
Department of the Interior,	53	
Department of the State,	1	1
Department of the Treasury,	2	
Department of War, Military Maps.		
Patent Office,	4	
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,		1
Watertown Public Library,		1
Whitney, D. R.,	1	
Willey, Henry,		2
Wilmington Institute,		1
Winchester Home for Aged Women,		1
Woburn, Town of,		1
Woodward, Charles L.	1	17
Worcester Free Public Library,		1
Wright, R. J., Philadelphia,		1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,		1

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

OF THE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1878.

FREDERICK MACY, Chief Engineer.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1879.

COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

ON

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

1878.

Aldermen.

JAMES E. STANTON,

Residence Mount Pleasant.

SAVORY C. HATHAWAY,

Residence 93 State street.

Councilmen.

ROBERT S. LAWTON,

Residence 295 Purchase street.

HENRY HOLCOMB,

Residence 69 South Second street.

J. H. J. DOANE,

Residence Clark's Point Road.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.
FREDERICK MACY,
Residence 234 Acushnet avenue.

First Assistant Engineer.
MICHAEL F. KENNEDY,
Residence 139 Acushnet avenue.

Second Assistant Engineer.
NATHAN M. BROWN,
Residence 14 Mill street.

Third Assistant Engineer.
JOHN H. JUDSON.
Residence, 25 Griffin street.

Fourth Assistant Engineer.
AUGUSTUS A. WOOD,
Residence 46 Hill street.

Clerk of Board of Engineers.
LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.,
Residence 505 Purchase street.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer

OF THE

NEW BEDFORD

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

DECEMBER, 1878.

Fire Department Office, City Hall,
New Bedford, December 31, 1878.

To his Honor the Mayor and the City Council of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report of the doings and condition of the department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, together with a list of members with their rank, number of badge, age, occupation and residence; location of fire alarm boxes, hydrants and reservoirs; a statement of receipts and expenditures; fires and alarms, losses and insurance; inventory of property belonging to the department; and such suggestions as I deem of importance to the good working of the department.

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The force of the department consists of one chief and four assistant engineers and clerk, ten men permanently employed, and one hundred and sixteen call members, making a total of one hundred and thirty-two men.

This has been a most fortunate year as regards fires. What we have had have been quickly extinguished. The members of the department have responded promptly and have done their work systematically, and I believe that in no instance has there been any unnecessary damage done by water, an object this board have tried hard to attain. In this age of relief valves, shut-off nozzles and chemical extinguishers, there is less excuse for damaging property by flooding buildings than formerly, and I am satisfied that the chemical fire extinguishers purchased eighteen months ago have saved thousands of dollars, proving them to be a valuable addition to our apparatus. The discipline of the department was never better, and I am happy to be able to report that during the year no accident has befallen any member while in the discharge of his duty. The expenditures for the year have been considerably less than for 1877, although we have made quite an outlay for improvements, such as new apparatus, hose, horses, extension of fire alarm wires, etc., which I believe to be the true policy, for by doing a little each year for a few years, we shall get the department up in such shape that we shall have only the running expenses to provide for.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of five steam fire engines, (one in reserve and stationed at the Central Engine house, corner of Purchase street and Mechanics lane,) one hand engine and reel stationed at the Head-of-the-River, five two-wheeled and one four-wheeled horse hose reels, (one in reserve) two hook and ladder trucks, (one in reserve and stationed

on Elm street). In December last the committee had a sleigh reel built and put in the Central House. Although we had very little use for it last winter I think it will prove a valuable addition to our apparatus, for in a deep snow when it is almost impossible to move a steamer we can work very quickly with it and having a good pressure at most of our hydrants we can get a good stream on a fire long before a steamer can be got to work. The cost of these sleighs is very little, and as a matter of economy I would recommend putting one in each house, for the saving in the expense of extra horses we have to hire through the winter would soon pay for them.

We have purchased during the year one of Joseph T. Ryan's patent two-wheel reels and placed it in the Central House to run in connection with engine Two. It is a splendid piece of workmanship and gives good satisfaction. It is so arranged that the company can ride to fires and when responding to alarms at the extreme end of city the men arrive fresh and in good condition for work. Another good feature is, it being hung on springs there is no chafing hose, an item of no little importance, for I am satisfied that our hose are used up as much from chafing on our old reels as they are from actual service. Engines One, Four and Five are in excellent condition and will need nothing done during the coming year. The number Three has been thoroughly overhauled and made as good as any in the department. The number Two continues to do her work well, but is getting old, having been in service eighteen years. Her boiler and fire box cannot be in condition for heavy work and it is hardly prudent to run her much longer. I would recommend taking her out of the service as early in the year as practicable, and have her examined and decide whether to repair her or purchase a new one.

One new supply wagon has been purchased during the year, making five in all. The one in use by the number

Four has been rebuilt and made as good as new. Those of numbers One and Five will have to be painted the coming year. The old one from the Central House has been taken for a telegraph wagon.

HOUSES.

The engine houses are in good repair and will need nothing done the coming year, except to keep them in good order, unless it should be decided to make some alterations. The stalls at engine One's house should be changed so that the horses will face the apparatus, and the second story of engine Five's house needs some alterations, neither of which would be very expensive jobs. There have been new floors laid in the stables of numbers Four and Five, and the hard pine floor at number One's engine room was so slippery that the horses were continually falling, therefore it was thought advisable to have it replaced with spruce. A steam heater and apparatus for washing hose have been put in the Central Engine House, and give good satisfaction.

HOSE.

There was at the commencement of the year eleven thousand three hundred feet of hose of all descriptions on hand, of which eight hundred feet have been condemned and there is about fifteen hundred feet that is old and liable to give out if it has much hard service. As good hose is our main reliance, I would recommend purchasing one thousand or fifteen hundred feet the coming year, which I think would give us a supply for a number of years. There was purchased during the year, five hundred feet Boyd & Sons' patent rivetted, and five hundred feet Eureka hose, also one section of suction hose, each for numbers Two and Four.

Description of hose in the Department:

7,550 feet 2½ inch Boyd & Sons' patent rivetted.
1,000 feet 2½ inch Eureka.
2,450 feet 2½ inch rubber.
500 feet 2 inch leather.

11,500 feet.

HORSES.

The number of horses in the department January 1, 1878, was sixteen. Two have died and one has been sold during the year. There have been two purchased for number One, one for number Two and one for number Five. The old four-wheeled reel horse will have to be disposed of, as he is worn out and unfit for duty. We can take one of number One's old pair to take his place. There are several horses in the department that are getting old, but they seem to do their work well and with the most excellent care they receive may last some time.

HARNESSES.

There are eight sets of double and seven single harnesses, all in good order, and I know of nothing in this line which will require any great outlay.

WATER SUPPLY.

The number of hydrants January 1, 1878, was two hundred and sixty. Nine have been added and one (near the pumping house) removed, making a total at this date of two hundred and sixty-eight. The number of reservoirs is thirty-seven. The Water Board have made provision for a supply of water at the Head-of-the-River by tapping the conduit in several places. Although they are some ways from the road and inconvenient to get at, yet it seems to be the best they could do and is far better than ever before. We have had a good supply of water the past year and therefore no complaints to make, but I would call the attention of the Water Board to the importance of a larger main through William street, for, being in the centre of the city and so many large buildings going up, there should be one of the largest instead of the smallest water mains through this street.

FIRE ALARM.

The fire alarm telegraph continues to work satisfactorily. On one occasion during the year when two boxes were pulled at once there was a little confusion and delay, but otherwise it has worked smoothly and much credit is due to Mr. Briggs the assistant superintendent for the faithful and economical manner he has managed this important branch of the department. The boxes in some sections of the city are too far apart, very few having been added since the alarm was introduced. The cause of this has been the exorbitant price charged for them, but as now there is considerable competition in the manufacture of them we shall get them at prices which will be an inducement to purchase. The wires have been run to the Head-of-the-River and a box, No. 3, placed on a pole at Lund's Corner. We have now in this department seventeen miles of wire, five bell strikers, twenty-eight signal boxes, six fifteen-inch and six seven-inch gongs operated by a battery of one hundred and forty-two cups.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.

The Protecting Society continues a valuable auxiliary to the fire department. Although they have had but little duty to perform the past year, yet the members have been prompt and willing to perform all duties in their line. I would again urge the importance of supplying them with rubber covers for the protection of goods as there are many times when it is better to cover goods than to remove them.

It is with sadness that I have to report the removal by death of two of the young and active members of this society, Obed N. Swift and E. Kempton Taber. We miss their familiar faces on many occasions and their memory will long be cherished by the members of this department.

FIRES.

The number of fires and alarms during the year was

thirty-five and five stills. Fires causing the greatest loss were William Sanders' clothing house, February 19; James Doull's shop, July 7; and the stables owned by Henry and Monroe Holcomb, July 28.

The losses during the year 1878 were in the aggregate, $28,154.46. Amount of insurance, $66,025.

FIREMEN'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

This society was organized September 18, 1872, for the purpose of assisting all firemen who are members, and who may sustain injuries while in discharge of their duty at fires. It has rendered assistance in several cases, and the total amount of money thus spent by it is something over two hundred dollars.

Beside this, the society in September last gave the "Firemen's Mutual Relief Association," of New Orleans, the sum of one hundred dollars, for the benefit of members of that association suffering with yellow fever, and the letter of thanks from the secretary of that institution shows in what esteem this society is held by their brethren of New Orleans. The fund of the society now amounts to something over eight hundred dollars, and its yearly increase is about one hundred. The society now numbers thirty-seven members, and the number is gradually increasing every year. Any person becoming a member pays one dollar as an initiation fee and one dollar annually for dues. The meetings of the society are held the first Thursday in each month, and the annual meeting for the election of officers and the payment of dues, the first Wednesday in October. The officers of the society for 1878 and 1879 are: President, John H. Judson; Vice President, James G. Harding; Secretary, J. A. Sweet; Treasurer, A. M. Chapman.

FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE.

Balance of appropriation January 1, 1878,	$4,463.09	
Less unexpended appropriation March 1, 1878,	38.53	$4,424.56

Annual appropriation for 1878-9,	$25,000.00
Received and paid to City Treasurer as follows:	
Sale of hose,	24.00
Use of horse,	10.50
Sale of horse,	100.00
Sale of oil,	2.60
Sale of manure to city farm,	101.67
Sale of old material,	8.25
	$29,671.58

MONTHLY AUDITS.

January,	$2,313.55	
February,	2,135.01	
March,	1,506.53	
April,	1,676.78	
May,	3,159.24	
June,	2,897.79	
July,	1,789.17	
August,	1,740.26	
September,	1,853.51	
October,	1,363.80	
November,	2,278.46	
December,	2,378.16	25,092.26
		$4,579.32

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would tender my thanks to the City Council and Committee on Fire Department, for their hearty cooperation; to the gentlemen of the Board of Engineers, for the very able assistance rendered me on every occasion; and to the officers and members of the department, for the prompt and faithful manner they have performed all their duties, hoping that in the future, as in the past, we shall all be as ready and willing to respond promptly when duty calls, and always be as fortunate as in the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK MACY,
Chief Engineer.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 2, 1879.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
January 2, 1879.

Concurred.

William A. Church, Clerk.

STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT. No. 1.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Pay roll of Board of Engineers,	$1,009.88
Printing,	6.00
Stationery,	26.02
Incidentals,	57.89
	$1,099.79

STATEMENT No. 2.

EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE ALARM FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Pay of Assistant Superintendent,	$300.00
Supplies,	252.26
Labor,	78.25
Horse-hire,	23.85
Incidentals,	20.85
Supplies on account of extension to Head-of-the-River,	391.24
Labor, " " "	176.86
Horse-hire, " " "	19.50
Incidentals, " " "	12.88
	$1,275.69

STATEMENT No. 3.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF EACH COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1878.

	Steamer Onward, No. 1.	Steamer Progress, No. 2.	Steamer Excelsior, No. 3.	Steamer C. Howland, No. 4.	Steamer Z. Hillman, No. 5.	Pioneer Hook & Ladder No. 1.	Franklin Hose, No. 1.	Hancock Engine, No. 9.	Total.
Company pay roll,	$587.00	$603.00		$603.00	$603.00	$987.00	$401.00	$144.00	$3,928.00
Pay of engineer,	900.00	900.00		900.00	900.00				3,600.00
Pay of hostler,	720.00	720.00		720.00	720.00	720.00			3,600 00
Pay of stoker,	65.00	65.00		65.00	65.00				260.00
Pay of reel driver,	48.00	720.00		48.00	48.00				864.00
Hay and straw,	206.10	193.87		223.11	143.72	122.33	61.16		950.29
Grain,	143.96	115.62		149.59	136.47	77.09	38.55		661.28
Shoeing,	79.77	94.16		40.30	90.56	25.35	9.00		339.14
Harnesses and repairs,	27.20	67.25		44.13	34.40	9.50	4.32		186.80
Wood and coal,	43.28	51.16		83.56	34.90	44.14	44.11		301.15
Gas,	81.05	59.03		83.00	80.38	59.03	59.02		421.51
Horse-hire,	30,00	18.12		36.88				3.00	88.00
Incidentals,	32.90	25.31		65.61	20.65	8.89	6.31	4.68	164.35
Engine and wagon repairs,	14.24	52.83	$1,322.92	164.66	38.05	37.50	18.66		1,648.86
	$2,978.50	$3,685.35	$1,322.92	$3,226.84	$2,915.13	$2,090.83	$642.13	$151.68	$17,013.38

STATEMENT No. 4.

INCIDENTAL AND SUPPLY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Advertising, printing, &c.,	$77.42
Rent,	130.58
Labor,	78.50
Horse hire,	46.02
Harness repairs,	70.67
Accidents to firemen,	21.00
*New hose,	1,375.74
Repairing hose,	57.41
Suction hose,	75.25
Sundries,	994.08
New horses,	892.00
New sleigh hose reel, &c.,	652.00
Indicator,	135.00
New wagon,	203.75
	$4,809.42

*Of this amount $165 was for hose contracted for in 1876.

STATEMENT No. 5.

NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING SOCIETY EXPENSES FOR 1878.

Pay roll,	$100.00

STATEMENT No. 6.

REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Repairs on Central house, including steam heater,	$788.71
Repairs on Onward, No. 1, house,	2.46
Repairs on C. Howland, No. 4, house,	2.81
	$793.98

STATEMENT No. 7.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Expenditures for Board of Engineers, as per Statement No. 1,	$1,099.79
Expenditures for Fire Alarm, as per Statement No. 2,	1,275.69
Running expenses, as per Statement No. 3,	17,013.38
Incidentals and supplies, as per Statement No. 4,	4,809.42
New Bedford Protecting Society, as per Statement No. 5,	100.00
Repairs on buildings, as per Statement No. 6,	793.98
	$25,092.26

Fire Department Roll.

ONWARD STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 1.

House on Purchase street, foot of Franklin street. Engine built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 500 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 6950 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet of Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service Aug. 26, 1869. Company organized Jan. 1, 1870.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge.
Jan. 27, 1873.	Julian A. Sweet,	Foreman.	30	158 Pleasant st.	Roll Coverer.	7
Apr. 29, 1873.	Allen W. Tinkham,	1st Asst.	24	66 North st.	Carpenter.	8
Nov. 26, 1877.	Geo. F. Brown,	2d Asst.	27	242 Purchase st.	Clerk.	6
Dec. 30, 1871.	E. C. Milliken,	Clerk.	35	253 Purchase st.	Baker.	9
Mar. 27, 1872.	Irving Smith,	Hoseman.	29	72 Kempton st.	Clerk.	16
June 15, 1876.	Henry J. O'Neil,	"	22	304 Purchase st.	Carriage Trimmer.	15
June 15, 1876.	Geo. H. Price,	"	33	200 Purchase st.	Painter.	13
June 15, 1876.	Geo. A. Tripp,	"	24	63 Foster st.	Carpenter.	17
Nov. 27, 1876.	Harris N. Tinkham,	"	22	80 Hillman st.	Blacksmith.	12
Dec. 24, 1877.	Henry F. Hammond,	"	22	66 North st.	Carpenter.	11
Mar. 27, 1878.	William J. Marr,	"	40	252 Purchase st.	Harness Maker.	14
Oct. 1, 1875.	Henry C. Pierce, Jr.,	Torch.	19	Kenersonville.	Brakeman.	19
Mar. 27, 1878.	William Taber,	"	19	172½ Purchase st.	Dentist.	18
Dec. 30, 1871.	George H. Parker,	Engineer.	30	Engine house.	Engineer.	20
Dec. 30, 1871.	James L. Bryant,	Driver.	41	"	Hostler.	21
Dec. 30, 1871.	Charles S. Stratton,	Stoker.	29	149 State st.	Machinist.	22
June 1, 1877.	Michael Lee,	Reel Driv'r	30	311 Purchase st.	Barber.	23
Dec. 30, 1878.	Jas. M. Willis, Jr.,	Hoseman.	22	86 Walden.	Machinist.	22

PROGRESS STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 2.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics lane. Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; capacity 600 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8135 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service October 27, 1860. Company organized Oct. 27, 1860.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Badge.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Chas. S. Peisler,	Foreman.	36	146 Kempton st.	Merchant.	
Nov. 1, 1862.	John Downey,	1st Asst.	40	77 No. Second st.	Laborer.	25
Jan. 7, 1874.	John H. Dollard,	2d Asst.	24	93 North Water st.	Marble Worker.	35
Aug. 20, 1874.	James D. Allen,	Clerk.	42	43 High st.	Marble Worker.	27
Jan. 1, 1872.	Ewd. C. Spooner,	Hoseman.	43	67 Foster st.	Teamer.	28
Jan. 1, 1872.	James G. Harding.	"	44	99 No. Second st.	Ship Carp'r.	29
July 6, 1874.	Eugene R. Leverett,	"	25	26 Elm st.	Photograp'r	26
Sept. 8, 1874.	Chas. F. Dean,	"	23	43 North Sixth st.	Carriage Painter.	32
Nov. 1, 1875.	Allen T. Kendrick.	"	24	79 Arnold st.	Carpenter.	31
July 1, 1876.	Moses Dean,	"	24	128 Purchase st.	Blacksmith.	34
Dec. 3, 1877.	H. T. Southwick,	"	41	73 Middle st.	Carriage Smith.	33
Oct. 7, 1878.	Geo. M. Crapo,	"	28	388 Acushnet ave.	Frame Maker.	30
	James R. Goddard,	Torch.	20	63 Cedar st.	Engineer.	37
Oct. 7, 1878.	Samuel W. Mitchell,	"	19	82 Middle st.		36
April 4, 1876.	George B. Russell,	Engineer.	46	110 Middle st.	Engineer.	38
Aug. 20, 1874.	Lemuel W. Hayes,	Stoker.	35	18 Hillman.	Wood Turn'r	40
May 1, 1871.	William P. Sowle,	Driver.	46	303 Acushnet ave.	Hostler.	39
July 16, 1876.	M. Conway,	Reel Driv'r	40	8 Walnut st.	Hostler.	41

CORNELIUS HOWLAND STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 4.

House corner of Sixth and Bedford streets. Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.: capacity 600 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 8350 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service February 1, 1867. Company organized February 1, 1867.

Date of Joining	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Badge.
Oct. 31, 1870.	Joseph B. Wing,	Foreman.	30	54 Bedford st.	Glazier.	44
Mar. 27, 1876.	Henry A. Gray,	1st Asst.	29	208 Acushnet ave.	Barber.	52
June 28, 1875.	Frank T. Wood,	2d Asst.	23	106 Fourth st.	Laborer.	53
Oct. 24, 1875.	William A. Gibbs,	Clerk.	28	32 Forest st.	Frame maker.	50
June 29, 1867.	James M. Tripp,	Hoseman.	43	211 Acushnet ave.	Carpenter.	46
Oct. 26, 1874.	James A. Murdoch,	"	34	146 " "	Machinist.	51
Jan. 29, 1867.	Hugh McDonald,	"	34	2 Bethel st.	Blacksmith.	43
Jan. 27, 1873.	John Gillis,	"	26	14½ Cannon st.	"	49
Dec. 6, 1877.	Charles H. Card,	"	30	100 Washington st.	Painter.	47
Dec. 10, 1877.	Edgar S. Gilbert,	"	31	73 Forest st.	"	48
Feb. 25, 1878.	Charles S. Wing,	"	24	166 Grinnell st.	Grocer.	54
Apr. 29, 1878.	Alonzo V. Jason,	"	23	1 Ward st.	Glazier.	45
Jan. 10, 1878.	Chas. E. Lemumyon	Torch.	18	76 Fifth st.	Grocer.	42
Sept. 1, 1878.	Reuben E. Swift,	"	20	56 "	"	55
Jan. 29, 1867.	Daniel D. Briggs,	Engineer.	39	50 Bedford st.	Machinist.	56
Jan. 29, 1867.	Geo. H. W. Tripp,	Driver.	42	68 Forest st.	Hostler.	57
Nov. 6, 1868.	Charles W. Borden,	Reel Driv'r	40	30 Bedford st.	"	59
Nov. 1, 1877.	Thos. W. Taber,	Stoker.	22	164 Fourth st.	Machinist.	58

ZACHARIAH HILLMAN STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 5.

House corner of County and Hillman streets. Engine built by Messrs. Clapp & Jones, Hudson, N. Y.; capacity 500 gallons per minute; weight of engine, as drawn to fires, 7250 lbs.; weight of hose carriage, with 1050 feet Boyd's cotton hose, 2850 lbs.; put into service December 13, 1873. Company organized December 13, 1873.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Badge
Aug. 1, 1875.	Wm. A. Russell,	Foreman.	41	77 State st.	Clerk.	60
Feb. 1, 1876.	E. R. Bentley,	1st Asst.	51	5 Chestnut st.	Carpenter.	61
May 1, 1876.	Geo. H. Chadwick,	2d Asst.	43	163 Kempton st.	Painter.	62
Dec. 13, 1873.	C. W. Wheeler,	Clerk.	25	West Willis st.	Clerk.	63
Dec. 13, 1873.	J. Haffords,	Hoseman.	57	21 Hillman st.	Painter.	64
Dec. 13, 1873.	I. H. Wilcox,	"	43	501 Acushnet ave.	"	65
Dec. 13, 1873.	William T. King,	"	39	33 Hillman st.	Cabinet Maker.	66
Mar. 30, 1874.	M. J. Murphy,	"	25	3 Kempton st.	Gas Fitter.	67
Mar. 30, 1874.	Geo. W. Parker,	"	26	Cor. Washington and Orchard sts.	Clerk.	68
Dec. 13, 1873.	J. H. Wheeler,	"	31	37 Smith st.	Clerk.	69
Sept. 1, 1875.	J. Hillman,	"	39	457 Acushnet ave.	Carpenter.	70
Dec. 13, 1873.	O. F. Bly,	"	31	36 Chestnut st.	Passepartout Maker.	71
May 9, 1878.	G. H. Howland,	Torch.	20	35 Smith st.	Clerk.	72
Aug. 1, 1875.	Frank Wood,	"	19	Rear Thomas, near Sycamore st.	Clerk.	73
Dec. 13, 1873.	M. Blanchard, Jr.,	Engineer.	35	Engine house.	Engineer.	74
Jan. 7, 1874.	B. F. King, Jr.,	Driver.	38	"	Hostler.	75
July 1, 1876.	Chas. L. Davis,	Stoker.	27	76 Chestnut st.	Painter.	76
Jan 13, 1875.	Reuben Taber,	Reel Driv'r	24	14 Spruce st.	Hostler.	77

FRANKLIN HOSE CO., No. 1.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics lane. Carriage built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; weight of carriage and 900 feet vulcanized rubber hose, 2,790 lbs.; put into service January 1, 1872. Company organized December 31, 1871.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Badge.
Jan. 1, 1872.	Pliny B. Sherman,	Foreman.	49	433 Acushnet ave.	Printer.	78
Jan. 1, 1872.	Clarfus Vansant,	1st Asst.	41	55 S. Water st.	Blacksmith.	83
Oct. 30, 1877.	Wm. K. Wagner,	2d Asst.	22	390 Acushnet ave.	Clerk.	85
Jan. 1, 1872.	James S. Hathaway,	Clerk.	48	82 N. Second st.	Shipwright.	81
Oct. 30, 1876.	John F. Snow,	Driver.	26	9 S. Second st.	Carriage Washer.	80
Dec. 6, 1873.	David W. Howland,	Hoseman.	42	10 Allen st.	Blacksmith.	82
Oct. 30, 1877.	Thos. B. Rowe,	"	36	9 S. Second st.	Peddler.	84
Dec. 28, 1877.	Daniel H. Burns,	"	36	8 Sears court.	Boiler Maker.	79
Sept. 14, 1875.	Wm. H. Drescott,	Torch.	18	8 Sears court.	Apprentice.	167

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER CO., No. 1.

House corner of Purchase street and Mechanics lane. Carriage built by Joseph T. Ryan, of Boston; put into commission August 4, 1877.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bdge.
Jan. 31, 1870.	Lysander W. Davis,	Foreman.	48	106 Chestnut st.	Carpenter.	87
Mar. 29, 1869.	James Conway,	1st Asst.	42	11 Bush st.	Teamster.	88
Nov. 27, 1871.	Nath'l H. Caswell,	2d Asst.	31	54 School st.	Blacksmith.	93
Mar. 30, 1874.	Chas. E. Pierce,	Clerk.	31	27 Elm st.	Printer.	89
Nov. 27 1875.	Eben A. Butts,	Ladderman	40	56 North st.	Ship Carpenter.	92
Nov. 25, 1867	Wm. Clymonts,	"	53	Mechanics lane.	Blacksmith.	94
May 31, 1858.	Alex. Doull,	"	45	114 Fourth st.	"	96
Jan. 10, 1874.	James W. Dugan,	"	26	Cor. Cannon and Sixth sts.	Teamster.	97
Nov. 26, 1877.	Squire A. Gifford,	"	22	72 Walden st.	"	98
July 28, 1873.	Thos. M. Hallaran,	Axeman.	25	41 N. Sixth st.	Carpenter.	100
Feb. 8, 1875.	F. L. Hathaway,	"	26	164 Fourth st.	"	101
May 28, 1877.	Benj. F. Hinckley,	Ladderman	21	79 County st.	Printer.	95
Aug. 5, 1865.	Charles J. Johnson,	"	48	136 Kempton st.	Spar Maker.	102
Oct. 26, 1863.	Abram R. Luscomb.	"	39	31 Pleasant st.	Grocer.	90
Feb. 27, 1872.	Andrew V. Landers,	"	40	30 Summer st.	Shoe Maker.	103
Mar. 30, 1874.	Geo. T. Manley,	"	22	26 Kempton st.	"	91
Sept. 30, 1860.	Thos. T. Manley,	"	57	26 Kempton st.	Painter.	104
Apl. 29, 1878.	John L. Olstein,	"	48	203 Middle st.	Rigger.	99
Aug. 7, 1863.	Philip M. Tripp,	"	40	62 North st.	Teamster.	86
Jan. 10, 1874.	Chas. H. Walker,	"	52	Cor. County and North sts.	"	105
May 25, 1877.	Wm. W. Gifford,	Torch.	20	72 Walden st.	"	107
Mar. 1, 1878.	Wm. P. Taber,	"	20	38 Bedford st.	"	106
Feb. 1, 1875.	Lewis G. Allen,	Driver.	56	Foster and Mill.	Hostler.	108

HANCOCK ENGINE CO., No. 9.

House located at Acushnet. Engine built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1843. Engine removed to Acushnet, January 18, 1861, and a company was organized to man her at that time.

Date of Joining.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	No. of Bd'g's
Dec. 14, 1878.	Geo. W. Bennett,	Foreman.	31	Belville road.	Blacksmith.	145
"	John A. Russell,	1st Asst.	29	Acushnet avenue.	Farmer.	146
"	Alex. O. Pierce,	2d Asst.	42	Mill st.	Painter.	147
"	A. B. Grinnell, Jr.,	Clerk.	39	Tarkiln Hill road.	Grocer.	148
"	John Sylvia,	Suct. Hose.	39	Belville road.	Shoemaker.	149
"	J. H. Lawrence,	"	42	Mill st.	Laborer.	150
"	Frank P. Washburn,	Leading Hose.	36	Acushnet avenue.	Sawyer.	151
"	James A. Wilbor,	"	33	Belville road.	Peddler.	152
"	Wm. T. Gifford,	"	32	Mill st.	Farmer.	153
"	Joseph W. Spooner,	"	26	"	Peddler.	154
"	Chas. H. Hathaway,	Brakeman	34	Acushnet ave.	Sawyer.	155
"	Chas. E. Howland,	"	54	"	Teamer.	156
"	Geo. W. Randall,	"	42	Main st.	Sawyer.	157
"	L. A. Washburn,	"	41	Acushnet ave.	Peddler.	158
"	Allen Russell, Jr.,	"	22	"	Clerk.	159
"	Herbert M. Spooner,	"	21	"	Peddler.	160
"	Job. T. Haskins,	"	32	Main st.	Laborer.	161
"	Jas. H. Chase,	"	22	Acushnet ave.	"	162
"	Samuel S. Gibson,	"	28	"	Mason.	163
"	George W. Paige,	"	32	Mill st.	Peddler.	164
"	Willard B. Bennett.	"	21	"	Wheel-wright.	165
"	Eli W. Reed,	"		Acushnet ave.	Teamer.	163

NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING SOCIETY.

Francis T. Aiken,
Gilbert Allen,
Gideon Allen, Jr.,
Edward H. Allen,
Charles Almy,
Wm. B. Anthony,
Samuel P. Burt,
Chas. A. Case,
Samuel H. Cook,
R. C. P. Coggeshall,
Henry C. Denison,
Edward R. Gardner,
Humphrey A. Gifford, Jr.,
George D. Gifford,
George R. Gray,
Chas. A. Gray,
A. W. Hadley,
Jonathan Handy,
Charles M. Haskell,
Charles B. Hillman,
Ezra Holmes,
L. M. Kollock,
G. D. Kingman,
Charles S. Kelley,
Charles H. Lawton,
Edward M. Luce,
Edmund F. Maxfield,
George F. Parlow,
George R. Phillips,
Otis N. Pierce,
Andrew G. Pierce,
Wm. F. Potter,
Charles W. Plummer,
Wm. F. Read,
Wm. A. Robinson, Jr.,
Morgan Rotch,
Gardner T. Sanford,
R. W. Swift,
Wm. T. Smith,
Wm. R. N. Sylvester,
Charles M. Taber,
Henry J. Taylor,
Joseph Tillinghast,
Alfred G. Wilbor,
Wm. H. Willis,
Alfred Wilson,
Thomas G. Wing,
Horace Wood,
Wm. O. Woodman.

Fires, Alarms, Losses and Insurance for 1878.

Still, Jan. 8th. No alarm. St. Lawrence church. Loss, $16.

Feb. 19th, 1 A. M. Boxes 27 and 34 struck at same time. Fire in building 108 and 112 Union street. Owned by Chas. Hitch and occupied by Wm. Sanders as a clothing store, and Frederick Coffin as a paper box manufactory. Cause, defective furnace pipe. Losses: Chas. Hitch, $644.30; Wm. Sanders, $13,735.28; F. Coffin, $100. Insurance: Chas. Hitch, $3,000; Wm. Sanders, $10,000; F. Coffin, $3,775.

Feb. 20th, 2.20 P. M. Fire in building No. 92 North Second street. Owned by Burgess heirs, and occupied as a dwelling house by John Mahan and Joseph West. Caught from stove pipe; extinguished by use of the chemical extinguisher. Loss, $10; valuation, $300; no insurance.

Still, Feb. 23d. No alarm. Fire in house of Hollis M. Ryan, Mt. Pleasant. Loss, $4.05.

Feb. 24th, 10.15 A. M. Box 34. Fire in New York propellor Acushnet, lying at Commercial wharf dock. Woodwork caught fire from furnace. Loss $25. No insurance.

Feb. 25th, 11.45 P. M. Box 48. Fire in building rear of No. 155 South Third street. Owned by Thomas Donaghy and occupied by him as a wash house. Cause, incendiary. Loss, $200; valuation, $200. No insurance.

March 23d, 3.45 A. M. Box 45. Fire in building on Rockland street. Owned by Jireh Swift. Cause, incendiary. Loss $45. Insured for $400.

April 6th, 3 P. M. Box 15. Cause, burning brush in a lot on Sycamore street near Cedar.

April 7th, 10.45 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building No. 61 North Sixth street. Owned by Mrs. Betsey Sanford and occupied by G. F. Meigs, grocer; and Jacob Kirschbaum, shoemaker. Cause, incendiary. Loss, G. F. Meigs, $100. Insured for $600.

April 14th, 4.20 A. M. Box 15. Fire in barn on Cedar street, south of Maxfield. Owned and occupied by Samuel Thompson. Cause, incendiary. Loss on barn, $400; insured for $400. Loss on carriages, harnesses and horses, $600; no insurance.

May 11th, 10 P. M. Box 26. Fire in building on Pope's Island. Owned by Bourne S. Bartlett. Loss, $5. No insurance.

May 11th, 11.45 P. M. No alarm given in the city proper. Fire in barn at Head-of-the-River. Owned by Parkman M. Lund and occupied by Frank B. Carr. Loss: F. B. Carr, $1,050; insured for $1,500. P. M. Lund, $400; insured for $400.

May 15th, 2.40 A. M. Box 26. Fire in shed connected with Wm. A. Bassett's fish market on Front street. Owned by Harvey Bartlett. Cause, incendiary. Loss, $10. No insurance.

May 20th, 6.15 A. M. Box 27. Fire in house corner of Purchase and Elm streets. Owned and occupied by Thos. S. Hathaway. Cause, defective chimney. Loss, $500. Insured for $5,000.

June 6th, 9.45 P. M. Box 48. Fire in barn rear of 128 First street. Occupied by Michael J. Shea. Cause, incendiary. Loss, nothing.

June 12th, 8.55 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building on Elm street. Occupied by Charles H. Forbes as a carriage manufactory. Cause, spontaneous combustion. Loss, nothing.

June 24th, 2 A. M. Box 27. Fire in building on William street. Owned by B. H. Waite and occupied by Wm. J. Edgerton, tailor; and Mrs. Driscoll, milliner. Losses: W. J. Edgerton, $725; insured for $1500. B. H. Waite, $72; insured for $1,300. Mrs. Driscoll, $172; insured for $800.

July 7th, 2.30 A. M. Box 34. Fire in building on South Front street, near School. Owned by the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford Railroad Company, and occupied by James Doull, carpenter, as an office, workshop and storehouse. The fire was under great headway when first discovered. Cause, incendiary. Losses: B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., $700; insured for $700. J. Doull, $2,600; insured for $2,000.

July 7th, 2.40 A. M. Box 34. Second alarm. J. Doull.

July 19th, 7.35 P. M. Box 17. Fire in building northwest corner Acushnet avenue and Hillman street. Owned by Mrs. Celinda Chadwick and Thos. S. Chadwick, and occupied by Mrs. Chadwick and Chas. T. Chadwick. Cause unknown. Loss, $550. No insurance.

July 20th, 6.30 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building No. 38 William street. Owned by Delight Durfee, and occupied by Wm. H. Macomber, as a printing office, and L. B. Ellis, art gallery. Cause, spontaneous combustion. Loss, L. B. Ellis, $8.47; insured. W. H. Macomber, $25; insured.

July 28th, 4 A. M. Box 48. Fire in building east side of Front street, between Howland and Grinnell streets. Owned by Henry Holcomb and occupied as a stable by Munroe Holcomb. Fire spread to stable just north, owned by Henry Holcomb and occupied by Robert G. Brightman and Antone Frates. House owned by Eliza Perry and two stables owned by Lloyd N. Pierce on opposite side of the street were also damaged. Cause, incendiary. Losses: H. Holcomb, $500; not insured. M. Holcomb, $800; not insured. W. H. Young, $500; not insured. R. G. Brightman, $50; not insured. Antone Frates, $150; not insured. Eliza Perry, $135.95; insured. Mary Healey, $8.26; insured for $800. The 2d alarm was unauthorized.

Still, Aug. 17th. No alarm. Fire in house on Acushnet avenue. Owned and occupied by Thomas Nash. Cause, struck by lightning. Loss, $75. Insured for $3,250.

August 18th, 3 A. M. Box 27. Fire in Salem Baptist church on Sixth street, between Union and Market streets. Cause, struck by lightning. Loss, $589. Insured for $5,000.

Aug. 23d, 2.28 P. M. Fire in cooper shop on Water street, near North. Owned by the estate of Wilcox & Richmond, and occupied by William J. Norton. Fire caught from sparks from chimney. Loss on building, $7.40; insured for $1,500: on stock, $5; insured for $4,000.

Sept. 20th, 9 A. M. Box 6. Fire in house No. 64 Hazard street. Owned by Richard Arrigan, and occupied by Darius Davis. Cause, overheated stovepipe. Loss, $75. Insured for $1,000.

Sept. 30, 2 A. M. Box 18. Fire in building on Purchase street known as the Acushnet House. Owned by Thomas Ely, and unoccupied. Cause, incendiary. Loss, $786. Insured for $4,500.

Still, Oct. 11th, 8 P. M. Fire in house owned and occupied by T. M. Hart, on Washington street. Extinguished by Engineer Briggs of Steamer 4. Loss, $60. Insured for $2,800.

Oct. 31, 9.50 A. M. Box 47. Fire in building in yard of Frank G. Paul, corner of Grinnell street and Acushnet avenue. Cause, defective chimney. Loss, $200. Insured for $200.

Nov. 4th, 10.50 A. M. Box 48. Fire in building northwest corner of Water and Grinnell streets. Owned by Henry Holcomb, and occupied by James Fanning and Morris Mead as a dwelling. Loss, $150. Insured for $500.

Nov. 5, 4.30 A. M. Box 36. Fire in building corner of Water and Walnut streets. Owned and occupied by Hart & Akin as a coal office and paint shop. Cause, unknown. Loss, nothing.

Nov. 6th, 12 M. Box 7. Fire in barn on Acushnet avenue near Lund's corner. Owned and occupied by Charles E. Howland. Cause, boy playing with matches. Loss, $1,000. Insured for $500.

Nov. 8th, 10 P. M. Box 37. False alarm.

Nov. 9th, 9 A. M. Box 56. Alarm caused by reflection of the sun on red curtain in house No. 27 Cove street.

Nov. 13th, 2 P. M. No alarm. Fire in building just above Lund's corner. Owned by Simeon Hawes and occupied by Leander Parker as a blacksmith and carriage shop. Loss, $300 on blacksmith shop; no insurance. Loss on large building next south, $26.21; insurance, $1,000.

Nov. 26th, 4.35 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building on Cheapside, known as the Mount Pleasant House. Owned by the Sears heirs and occupied by Mrs. Pond. Cause, unknown. Loss, $50.

Dec. 2, 12.30 P. M. Box 27. Fire in building No. 38 William street. Owned by Delight Durfee, and occupied by L. B. Ellis as an art gallery. Cause, overheated stove. Loss on building, $10.75; insured for $2,000. L. B. Ellis: Loss, $5; insured for $4,000.

Dec. 8th, 11.55 A. M. Box 46. Fire in building corner Acushnet avenue and South street. Owned and occupied by Thomas Donaghy. Cause, burning soot in chimney. Loss, $5.

Still, Dec. 25th. Fire on building on Bedford street. Owned by I. C. Sherman. Extinguished by men from Steamer 4's house.

Fire Alarm Telegraph, 1878.

SUPERINTENDENT.

FREDERICK MACY, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine house, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth Sts.
Office, City Hall.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

No. 3. On pole at Lund's Corner, Head-of-the-River.
5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
9. On southwest corner of North Third and Wamsutta streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Third streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase streets.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. corner of School and Fourth sts.
36. On paint mill southeast corner of Walnut and South Water sts.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
38. On engine-house N. W. corner of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
39. On carriage manufactory S. E. corner of Third and Cannon sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water streets.
56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

LIST OF FIRE ALARM KEYS FOR 1878.

1 Samuel C. Hart.
2 A. C. Tripp.
3 David Moncrief.
4 Engine-house No. 1.
5 George A. Bourne.
6 Andrew M. Swift.
7 Silas D. Dammon.
8 Engine-house No. 5.
9 Gosnold Mills Corporation.
10 Henry H. Fisher's bakery.
11 Lloyd B. Brown.
12 Seth Codding.
13 Thomas Hersom.
14 Engine-house No. 2.
15 County Jail office.
16 James D. Thompson.
17 Stevens's restaurant.
18 Wm. H. Sherman's stable.
19 Hart & Akin.
20 Henry Taber.
21 Engine-house No. 4.
22 Thomas B. Tripp.
23 Saml. Leonard & Co's. factory.
24 R. S. Cornell's stable.
25 Geo. Delano & Co.'s factory.
26 Seth C. Caldwell.
27 David Cook.
28 George L. Dyer.
29 Samuel C. Moore.
30 George Snow.
31 Joshua B. Ashley.
32 James E. Blake.
33 Wm. A. Pease.
34 Edward W. Waite.
35 George Perry.
36 Jireh Swift, Jr.
37 J. L. Paddock.
38 Joseph R. Read.
39 E. Anthony & Sons' office.
40 Rev. A. H. Heath.
41 John S. Cook's stable.
42 Mercury Publishing Co's. office.
43 Frank C. Bliss.
44 John Clare.
45 Antone L. Sylvia.
46 W. A. Robinson & Co's. factory.
47 L. H. Morrill.
48 New Bedford Flour Co.
49 John H. Deane.
50 A. J. M. White.
51 E. Jennings.
52 J. L. Wilber.
53 Lost, Dec., 1872.
54 Jas. A. Wixon.
55 Seth E. Bryant.
56 Chief Engineer's office.
57 Patrick Carney.
58 Henry H. Fisher.
59 Michael F. Kennedy.
60 Lost, 1876.
61 Benj. F. H. Reed.
62 Lost, January, 1874.
63 Horace G. Howland.
64 George H. Clark.
65 N. B. Gas Light Co.
66 Hastings & Co's. factory.
67 Edward Kilburn.
68 Nathan M. Brown.
69 John H. Judson.
70 A. A. Wood.
71 Wm. E. Macomber.
72 Frederick Macy.
73 Moses H. Bliss.
74 Abraham H. Howland, Jr.
75 George L. Brownell.
76 James M. Tripp.
77 Potomska Mills Corporation.
78 John Corey.
79 Chief of Police office.
80 Chief of Police office.
81 Henry W. Bumpus.
82 Rufus A. Soule.
83 Wm. H. Sherman.
84 L. D. Adams.
85 Luther M. Dayton.
86 Wamsutta Mills, gate-keeper's lodge.
87 Hiram Kilburn.
88 Samuel H. Pollock.
89 Destroyed.
90 Benjamin Hillman.
91 Henry Stevens.
92 Wm. H. Howland.
93 Andrew J. Skiff.
94 T. Case.
95 R. Moynan.
96 Seth Hinckley.
97 Joseph B. Wing.
98 Chief of Police office.
99 Isaac M. Jones.
100 Lost, May, 1874.
101 Chief of Police office.
102 Chief of Police office.
103 Frederick P. Bliss.
104 James Crafts.
105 D. A. Butler.
106 Peter G. Law.
107 F. Hussey.
108 Thomas W. Comstock.
109 Jacob H. Demby.
110 James A. Mitchell.
111 Chief of Police office.

112 Chief of Police office.
113 Chief of Police office.
114 Lost, Nov., 1875.
115 J. W. Arnett.
116 Chief of Police office.
117 William C. Gifford.
118 W. L. Wade.
119 Timothy Sullivan.
120 Daniel D. Briggs.
121 John Savage.
122 Eben C. Milliken's bakery.
123 Marcus W. Taber.
124 Rodolphus Beetle.
125 Hersom's factory.
126 Henry T. Wood.
127 Lemuel M. Kollock.
128 N. B. & N. Y. Steamship office.
129 A. H. Rhodes.
130 Robert S. Lawton.
131 G. A. Taylor.
132 L. G. Hewins, Jr.
133 Charles S. Paisler.
134 George W. Hillman.
135 Hathaway, Soule & Harrington.
136 Henry Howard.
137 Mount Washington Glass Co.
138 Amanda M. Pierce.
139 Fred. A. Sowle.
140 S. P. Richmond.
141 Engineer's office.
142 Engineer's office.
143 George A. Cobb.
144 Augustus Harrington.
145 E. C. Taber.

TABLE A.

Number of blows struck on the alarm bells for all purposes, monthly and yearly, from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	Monthly Total.
January,	Alarm not put in until Sept. 25.	179	175	168	177	157	58	40	954
February,		114	165	75	121	355	256	192	1278
March,		152	266	107	169	217	114	95	1120
April,		179	152	67	133	285	248	141	1205
May,		123	143	31	172	80	144	163	856
June,		76	69	66	112	180	140	186	829
July,		281	105	236	285	371	282	310	1870
August,		33	125	92	77	30	268	116	741
Sept.,	52	97	39	84	209	100	77	103	761
October,	93	168	113	31	101	146	263	84	999
Nov.,	30	157	158	31	115	103	134	326	1054
Dec.,	176	138	30	108	148	97	161	216	1074
Yearly Total.	351	1697	1540	1096	1819	2121	2145	1972	Grand Total. 12741

TABLE B.

Number of alarms monthly and yearly, from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.

Chief Engineers.	A. H. Howland, Jr.			Hart.	Bliss.	Bliss.	Macy.	Macy.	
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	Monthly Total.
January,	Alarm not put in until Sept. 25.	3	4	2	3	2	0	0	14
February,		2	3	1	2	7	4	4	23
March,		3	5	2	3	4	2	1	20
April,		4	3	1	3	6	5	3	25
May,		2	2	0	4	1	3	3	15
June,		1	1	1	2	3	4	3	15
July,		7	2	5	6	8	5	6	39
August,		0	2	1	1	0	5	2	11
Sept.,	1	2	0	1	4	2	1	2	13
October,	1	3	2	0	1	2	5	1	15
Nov.,	0	3	3	0	0	1	2	6	15
Dec.,	4	3	0	2	2	1	3	2	17
Yearly Total.	6	33	27	16	31	37	39	33	222 Grand Total.

TABLE C.

Number of alarms from the different boxes each year, also total number from each box from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.

Boxes.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	Alarms.
5		1	1	1		3	2		8
6		1	1				1	1	4
7		3	2	1	3	1		1	11
8		1		1	1				3
9							2		2
14		2			1	2	1		6
15					1	2		2	5
16		1			1				2
17		1					2	1	4
18	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	16
24	1	1	1	2	3		1		9
25		2	2	1		1			6
26		4	1		2	6	7	4	24
27		5	6		3	4	8	8	34
28						1	2		3
32			1	1					2
34	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	16
35	2					2	2		6
36			1	1	2	2		1	7
37		1	1		2			1	5
38				2	1		1		4
39						1	2		3
45			2		4	2	2	1	11
46		4	2	1	1	3		1	12
47					1			1	2
48	1	1	2	1		1	1	5	12
56				1		1	2	1	5
Yearly total	6	33	27	16	31	37	39	33	222

TABLE D.

Number alarms on each day of the week from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Daily total.
Sunday,		3	4	1	2	1	4	9	24
Monday,	1	4	6	1	7	6	3	6	34
Tuesday,		2	2	4	5	5	9	4	31
Wednesday,		3	3	2	4	5	2	3	22
Thursday,	3	11	2	3	6	3	7	3	38
Friday,		6	1	0	4	9	9	3	32
Saturday,	2	4	9	5	3	8	5	5	41

TABLE E.

Number alarms between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for day, and 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. for night, from Sept. 25, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
A. M. P. M. 6 to 6	1	19	15	8	12	18	14	11	98 total day.
P. M. A. M. 6 to 6	5	14	12	8	19	19	25	22	124 total night.

FALSE ALARMS.

Nine false alarms have been given since the telegraph was introduced, as follows:

One from box	24 in 1871.	One from box	8 in 1872.
" "	27 " 1872.	" "	37 " 1873.
" "	8 " 1874.	" "	7 " 1875.
" "	35 " 1876.	" "	56 " 1877.

One from box 37 in 1878.

ALARM BELLS.

Five bells are connected with the alarm telegraph and used to give alarms of fire.

One on	Allen street Church,	(composition,)	weight	536 pounds.
"	Trinitarian "	(steel,)	"	2080 "
"	North Christian "	(composition,)	"	2300 "
"	New High School,	"	"	4409 "
"	Pleasant street Church,	"	"	1453 "

Location of Hydrants.

Acushnet Avenue.

West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.
West side, south of Wamsutta street, 255 feet.
Southeast corner of Pope street.
Northwest corner of Willis street.
West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet.
Northwest corner of Maxfield street.
Northwest corner of Kempton street.
Northeast corner of Elm street.
Northwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Northwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
West side, head of Howland street.
Southwest corner of Rockland street.
West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

Allen Street.

Southeast corner of Bonney street.
Northwest corner of Ward street.
North side, east of Page street 159 feet.

Arnold Street.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

Arch Street.

Southwest corner of Union street.

Ash Street.

Northwest corner of Middle street.
Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double.
Northwest corner of Arnold street.
Northwest corner of Maple street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
South side of Ashley street, west from County 50 feet. Post.

Ashland Street.

West side, head of Linden street.

Beach Street.

Northwest corner of Kempton street. Post.

Bedford Street.

Southwest corner of Fifth street.
Southeast corner of County street.
Southeast corner of Orchard street.

Bonney Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

Bridge Street.

North side, 44 feet west from draw.
South side, 11 feet west from draw.

Bush Street.

Southwest corner of First street.

Campbell Street.

South side, east of County street 163 feet.
South side, east of Emerson street 205 feet.

Cannon Street.

South side, east of Second street 164 feet.

Cedar Street.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double.
Southwest corner of Kempton street.
West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.
Southwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.
Corner of Robeson street. Post.

Centre Street.

South side, east of Water street 85 feet.

Chancery Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.
West side, north of Arnold street 405 feet. Post.

Cherry Street.

Southeast corner of Seventh street.

Chestnut Street.

Southwest corner of North street.
West side, north of Campbell street 96 feet.

Clark Street.

Southwest corner of State street.

Clinton Street.

South side, east of Orchard street 125 feet.

Cottage Street.

Northwest corner of Allen street.
Northwest corner of Bedford street.
Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Southwest corner of Arnold street.
Southwest corner of Union street.

County Street.

Northwest corner of Locust street.
Northwest corner of Parker street.
Southwest corner of Smith street.
Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Southwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Middle street. Double.
Southwest corner of Morgan street.
Northwest corner of Union street.
West side, head of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Hawthorn street.
Northwest corner of Allen street.
Southwest corner of Grinnell street.
West side, head of South street.
Northwest corner of Rockland street.
Southwest corner of Thompson's lane.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.

Court Street.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.
South side, head of Cedar street.
South side, head of Emerson street.
South side, front of Tannery.

Cove Street.

South side, east of Water street 487 feet.

Crapo Street.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.
West side, south of Rockland street 225 feet.

Cypress Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

Dartmouth Street.

East side, south of Hickory street 125 feet.
East side, southwest of Orchard street 110 feet.

Durfee Street.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

Elm Street.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.

Emerson Street.

Southwest corner of Willis street.
Southwest corner of Parker street.

Fifth Street.

West side, south of Bush street 245 feet.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

First Street.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet.
West side, south of School street 109 feet.
West side, south of Howland street 185 feet.
West side, south of South street, 255 feet.

Forest Street.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

Foster Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.
Northwest corner of High street.

Fourth Street.

West side, north of School street 106 feet.
West side, south of Bush street 210 feet.
Northwest corner of Rockland street.
South of Potomska street.

Franklin Street.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

French Avenue.

West side, south of Cove road 14 feet.

Front Street.

Northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's Wharf.
West side, south of Commercial street, 86 feet.
Southwest corner of Centre street.
Southwest corner of Hazzard's wharf.
West side, south from Washburn street 319 feet.

Griffin Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Grinnell Street.

South side, east of Crapo street 103 feet.
South side, west from Acushnet avenue 76 feet.

Grove Street.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

Hawthorn Street.

Southeast corner of Page street.

Hazard Street.

South side, west of State street 140 feet.
Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

High Street.

South side, east of Acushnet avenue 43 feet.
South side, east of County street 177 feet.

Hillman Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Hill street.

Howland Street.

Northeast corner of Second street.

Irving Court.

North end of court.

Kempton Street.

South side, head of Pleasant street.
South side, head of Hill street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, head of Cypress street. Double.
Southwest corner of Emerson street.
Southwest corner of Park street.
Southwest corner of Liberty street.
Southeast corner of Jenney street.
South side, west of Hunter street 50 feet. Post.

Liberty Street.

West side, south of Kempton street 253 feet.

Lincoln Street.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

Linden Street.

South side, east of Ashland street 343 feet.

Locust Street.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Post.

Logan Street.

Southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
South side, east of Acushnet avenue 400 feet.
Southwest corner of North Front street.

Maxfield Street.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street.
Southeast corner of Spruce street.

Mechanics Lane.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

Middle Street.

Southeast corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double.
South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.
Southeast corner of Chancery street.

Mill Street.

South side, west of Hill street, 191 feet.
South side, west of Ash street 45 feet.

Morgan Street.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

Mount Pleasant Street.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.
West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet.
Northwest corner of Durfee street.

Mount Vernon Street.

South side, 359 feet west of Mount Pleasant street.

North Street.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
Southwest corner of Foster street.

Oak Street.

Southwest corner of Harrison street. Post.

Old Point Road.

West side, east of French avenue 650 feet.

Orchard Street.

West side, head of Bush street.

Parker Street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

Penniman Street.

South side, west of State street 220 feet.

Pine Street.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

Pleasant Street.

Southwest corner of Market street.
Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Southwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Willis street.
Northwest corner of Pope street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.
Southwest corner of Linden street.

Pope Street.

South side, opposite North Oak street.

Prospect Street.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
West side, south of Howland street 157 feet.

Purchase Street.

East side, foot of Clark street.
West side, foot of Logan street.
Northwest corner of Austin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.
Northwest corner of Pope street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.
Southwest corner of Campbell street.
West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.
Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.
Southwest corner of Mill street.
Northwest corner of Middle street.
West side, north of Mechanics lane 13 feet. Double.
Northwest corner of Union street.

Ricketson's Court.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

Rivet Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Robeson Street.

Southwest corner of County street.
Southeast corner of Cedar street. Post.

Russell Street.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

Second Street.

Northwest corner of Mill street.
West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.
West side, south of Elm street 52 feet. Post.

Seventh Street.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

Sherman Street.

South side, west of County street 314 feet.

Sixth Street.

Southwest corner of William street.
Southwest corner of School street.
Northwest corner of Bush street.
Southwest corner of Russell street.
Northwest corner of Wing street.
West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

Smith Street.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double.
Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double.
Southeast corner of Emerson street.
South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet.

South Street.

Southwest corner of Acushnet avenue.
Southwest corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Prospect street.

Spring Street.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.
Southeast corner of Fifth street.

State Street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.
Southwest corner of Pearl street.
Southwest corner of Franklin street.
Northwest corner of Merrimac street.

Summer Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.
Northwest corner of North street.
Southwest corner of Willis street.

Sycamore Street.

Southwest corner of Thomas street.
Southwest corner of Summer street.
South side, west of Ash street 68 feet.

Taber's Wharf.

South side, north of Union street 36 feet.

Thomas Street.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Tremont Street.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

Union Street.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double.
Southeast corner of Second street.
Southwest corner of Acushnet avenue. Double.
Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

Walden Street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

Wall Street.

South side, east from Acushnet avenue 165 feet.

Walnut Street.

Southwest corner of Second street.
Southeast corner of Fourth street. Double.
Southwest corner of Seventh street.

Wamsutta Street.

South side, east of Acushnet avenue 285 feet. Double.

Washburn Street.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
South side, west from North Front street 228 feet.
South side, east from North Front street 312 feet.

Washington Street.

Southeast corner of Crapo street.
South side, west from Orchard street 102 feet.
Southeast corner of Dartmouth street.

Water Street.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.
West side, south of North street 258 feet.
Northwest corner of Middle street. Double.
West side, north of Centre street 46 feet.
West side, north of School street 22 feet.
Northwest corner of Walnut street.
Northeast corner of City wharf.
Northwest corner of Coffin street.
West side, head of Leonard street. Double.
Northwest corner of Howland street.
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.
Northwest corner of South street.
West side, north of Potomska street 31 feet.
Northwest corner of Rivet street.
Southwest corner of Blackmore street.
Southwest corner of Delano street.
West side, south of Division street 285 feet.
Southwest corner of Cove street.
Southwest corner of Elm street.

William Street.

Southwest corner of State street.
Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.
Southwest corner of Bethel street.

Willis Street.

Southwest corner of Eighth street.
South side, west of Cedar street 200 feet.

Wing Street.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

Location of Reservoirs.

Durfee street, southeast corner of New County road.
Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland.
Franklin street, southwest corner of State.
Willis street, northeast corner of State.
Campbell street, west side of Purchase.
Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress.
Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.
County street, southeast corner of Maxfield.
Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.
Pleasant street, southwest corner of North.
Chestnut street, between Mill and North.
Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase.
Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.
High street, near northeast corner of Foster.
Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase.
Middle street, west of High school.
County street, front of M. E. Church.
North Second street, northwest corner of William.
City Hall square, west of hall.
Court street, near head of Orchard.
Union street, southwest corner of County.
Union street, southeast corner of Fourth.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring.
Acushnet avenue, southwest corner of Spring.
School street, northwest corner of Fourth.
South Second street, northwest corner of Walnut.
South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut.
Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.
Russell street, between County and South Sixth.
Acushnet avenue, southeast corner of Cannon.
Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth.
South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing.
Howland street, corner of Acushnet avenue.
Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.
Acushnet avenue, southeast corner of Grinnell.
Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo.
South First street, southwest corner of South.

Inventory of Property

In Possession of the Fire Department and in Use Jan. 1, 1879.

BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, &c.

4 brick engine-houses.
1 wooden engine-house.
5 steam fire engines.
1 hand fire engine.
6 horse hose carriages.
1 sleigh hose reel.
2 hand hose carriages.
2 hook and ladder trucks, (one old)
8500 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.
2500 feet 2½-inch rubber hose.
500 feet 2-inch leather hose.
17 horses.
200 feet hand hose.
8 pairs double harnesses.
8 single harnesses.
17 horse-blankets.
6 horse-brushes.
6 curry-combs.
4 mane-brushes.
4 cards.
11 whips.
4 grain chests.
4 feed troughs.
11 pitchforks.
11 pails.
13 brooms.
2 hoes.
1 rake.
16 shovels.
11 pokers.
16 axes.
3 hatchets.
12 iron bars.
17 halters.
4 sets lead bars.
6 leather buckets.
76 chairs.
3 bureaus.
4 sets hay hooks and blocks.
36 door keys.
13 tables.
6 mirrors.
12 bedsteads.
15 mattresses.
17 pillows.
41 pillow-cases.
39 sheets.
20 blankets.
15 towels.
16 bedquilts.
11 bedspreads.
13 carpets.
6 clocks.
112 tower ropes.
100 feet hose rope.
5 suction hose ropes.
1 spare hook and ladder pole.
167 firemen's badges.
2 powder-house keys, bag and fuse.
1 rope for fire hooks.
5 dust-pans.
5 dust-brushes.
3 floor-brushes.
7 scrub-brushes.
5 tube-brushes.
4 mops.
3 feather dusters.
3 baskets.
4 wood-saws.
4 saw-horses.
5 grate patterns.

4 step-ladders.
11 settees.
3 American ensigns.
32 lanterns.
9 stoves and pipes.
1 spare engine pole.
1 leather cover for Franklin Hose.
5 coal-hods.
8 brass hydrant connections.
11 iron hydrant wrenches.
23 discharge pipes.
32 discharge nozzles.
40 leading hose wrenches.
28 engine wrenches.
4 jackscrews and bars.
4 work benches.
5 iron vices.
6 oil cans.
11 oil feeders.
4 waste boxes.
6 connections, 2½ to 4½.
1 connecton, 2 to 2½.
51 pump leathers, extra.
5 hose troughs.
9 hose brushes.
5 pipes for hand hose.
16 wrench belts.
12 wheel fenders.
2 iron kettles and 2 tin kettles.
5 copper tanks.
2 watering pots.
9 grain measures.
1½ bars castile soap.
8 chamois skins.
5 lbs. sponges.
5 wagons with poles and shafts.
49 coal baskets.
5 sets blocks and falls.
4 hammers.
5 wagon jacks.
22 ladders, from 10 to 48 ft.—525 ft.
14 fire hooks and pikes.
2 tube scrapers.
8 ropes Hook and Ladder.
3 stands.
12 spittoons.
2 wardrobes.
1 window brush.
1 water cooler.
3 soap dishes.
3 mugs.
6 cold chisels.
4 stable gongs.
1 alarm register.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL ON HAND.

2 pitchforks.
11 pillow-cases.
6 oil cans.
1 waste box.
4 pump leathers, extra.
2 wheel fenders.
6 extra wheels for engine.
2 extra wheels for hose reel.
1 gate wrench.
4 taps.
5 spare grates. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.
2 boxes fire extinguisher chemicals.
2 fire extinguishers.
1 set horse slings.
1 set sleigh runners.
6 safety valve springs.
5 new couplings, full set.
5 new couplings, half set.
5 spare globes.
1 draw shaver.
1 jack plane.
1 pair rivet cutters.
1 lot patterns for doors, &c.
5 lbs. rubber packing.
1 water test gauge.
2 iron tool boxes.
30 lbs. tallow.
67 lbs. cotton waste.
2 sets flue tools.
4 cords wood.
100 lbs. cordage.
50 lbs. harness soap.
10 valve springs.
1 set badge dies.
2 quires emery paper.
2 glass tubes—water gauge.
100 lbs. rock salt.
1 suction strainer.
1 engine spring No. 3.
1 tunnel.
1 two-quart measure.
4 tons of hay.
2½ tons of straw.
30 bushels of grain.
4 P. S. ropes.
2 spare steam gauges.
1 set tube expanders.
1 set repairing tools, and chest.
1 set relief valve connections.
15 lbs. washer leather.
3 boxes disinfectant.
1 sledge hammer.

1 hand saw.
1 washer cutter.
1 bit stock.
1 pair compasses.
5 brass gauge cocks.
12 new copper tubes.
24 copper rings for leading hose.
1 gate for steamer No. 2.
1 lb. hemp packing.
12½ galls. petroleum oil, and can.
10¾ galls. sperm oil, and can.
6 galls. Downer's polishing oil.
1¼ galls. neatsfoot oil, and can.
12 feet 4½-inch suction, good.
10 sets new hose coupling.
1 spare axle.
1 machine to put couplings on.
10 tons cannel coal.
24 tons coal for engine-houses.
5 pounds rotten stone.
5 spring locks—30 keys.
1 set weighing scales.
3 tube brushes.
6 scrub bruses.
75 pounds common soap.
16 boxes Green Mountain ointment.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE FURNITURE.

1 carpet.
1 desk.
1 book-case.
1 copying press.
1 table.
1 clock.
6 chairs and cushions.
1 swivel chair.
1 marble-top sink.
1 gas drop-light.
14 framed pictures.
1 looking glass.
1 city map.
6 towels.
1 comb and brush.
1 broom.
1 dustpan and brush.
1 carpet sweeper.
1 small feather duster.
1 stove, with copper pipe.
2 pieces oil cloth.
1 coal-hod and shovel.
2 foot mats.
1 spittoon.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH AND SUPPLIES.

28 alarm boxes.
17 miles of line wire.
5 bell-strikers.
6 15-inch gongs.
1 10-inch gong.
5 7-inch gongs.
3 repeaters.
1 switch board.
1 battery rack.
142 cups in battery.
2 hydrometers.
1 rubber syringe.
1 thermometer.
3 tapper gongs.
13 church door keys.
Alarm box keys.
1 copper hand basin.
1 screw driver.
3 pairs cutttng pliers.
2 vises and straps.
2 tool belts.
1 pair pole climbers.
1 gimlet.
1 bit and stock.
2 hammers.
1 monkey-wrench.
1 iron bar.
1 extension ladder.
1 set steel letters.
1 small pipe wrench.
5 iron waste pans, } for bell strik-
5 tin oilers, } ers.
1 tin pail for plaster of Paris.
2 shovels.
1 posthole spoon.
3 pair brushes.
1 life line.
1 soldering kettle.

1 iron melting pot for zinc.
1 iron ladle.
2 iron moulds for zinc.
1 bull's-eye lantern.
20 battery cups, spare.
700 lbs. sulphate of copper.
6 lbs. sulphate of zinc.
80 battery zincs.
40 hangers for zinc.
450 lbs. iron wire.
70 glass insulators.
11 hook insulators.
30 iron brackets.
6 spare poles.
11 alarm box hinges.
1 alarm box magnet.
1 15-inch gong magnet.
6 old leather fire buckets, date 1829.
3 paper alarm registers.
2 Pierce & Griswold's register.
1 iron tackle block for bell striker.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the year 1878.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1879.

REPORT.

By direction of the School Committee, I submit to our fellow-citizens the following Report of the

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

I. POPULATION.

The population of the city (census of 1875) is,	25,876
School census, May, 1877, (children between 5 and 15 years of age,)	4,208

There were attending the public schools during the last term, of children between 5 and 15 years, 4,058; attending private schools, 190; an aggregate of 4,248, or 40 more than the whole number reported by the census taken in 1877. And when the number detained from school because at work at home or elsewhere, because of ill health, or because affected by some one of the many contingencies which in a city like this interfere to prevent attendance at school, are taken into account, it becomes plain not only that a comparatively small per cent. of children between five and fifteen years of age are not attending school, but that there must have been a considerable increase in population within the last two years.

II. SCHOOLS.

Training,	1
High,	1
Grammar,	3
Primary,	11
Country,	6
Mill,	1
Total,	23

III. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Number of buildings owned by the city,	22
Number of buildings hired,	1
	23

Rooms used for school purposes:

Training,	1
High,	13
Grammar,	34
Primary,	45
Country,	9
Mill,	1
Drawing,	1
Total,	102

IV. TEACHERS.

High school,	8
Grammar schools,	32
Primary schools,	46
Mill school,	2
Country schools,	8
Special teachers,	3
Total.	99

V. SCHOLARS. (FALL TERM, 1878.)

Whole number of all ages in

	GIRLS.	BOYS.	AGGREGATES.
Training school,	2	0	2
High school,	129	109	238
Grammar schools,	786	724	1,510
Primary schools,	1,110	1,110	2,220
Country schools,			272
Mill school,			180
Total,			4,422

Deducting 75 for duplicated names—a large allowance—and also the number over fifteen years of age, there remains 4,083, which is 232 greater than the corresponding number last year.

Increase over whole number in 1877, 200.

This increase is thus apportioned:

Training school, (decrease,)	8	
High school, (decrease,)	29	
Grammar schools, (increase,)		75
Primary schools, (increase,)		198
Country schools, (decrease,)	22	
Mill school, (increase.)		14
	59	287

WHOLE NUMBER IN GRAMMAR, PRIMARY AND COUNTRY SCHOOLS IN DETAIL.

	GIRLS.	BOYS.	AGGREGATES.
Parker street,	234	294	528
Middle street,	245	244	489
Fifth street,	255	248	503
Linden street,	108	133	241
Merrimac street,	154	157	311
Cedar street,	98	102	200
Maxfield street,	93	118	211
Kempton street,	124	105	229
Bush street,	97	104	201
Arnold street,	28	20	48
William street,	97	89	186
Dartmouth street,	79	93	172
Grove,	81	112	193
Acushnet avenue,	117	110	227
Acushnet,	43	39	82
North,	16	15	31
Rockdale,	13	14	27
Plainville,	7	10	17
Cannonville,	42	36	78
Clark's Point,	18	19	37

NUMBER OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

High school,	193
Fifth street,	23
Middle street,	25
Parker street,	10

North,	3
Acushnet,	4
Rockdale,	2
Linden street,	1
Plainville,	2
Clark's Point,	1
	264

Number under five years of age, none.

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

Training school,	2
High school,	230
Mill school,	35
Grammar schools:	
Parker street,	475
Middle street,	452
Fifth street,	478
Total for Grammar schools,	1405
Primary schools:	
Linden street,	203
Merrimac street,	263
Cedar street,	161
Maxfield street,	175
Kempton street,	164
Bush street,	200
Arnold street,	40
William street,	140
Dartmouth street,	153
Grove,	172
Acushnet avenue,	185
Total for Primary schools,	1856
Country schools:	
Acushnet,	73
North,	23
Rockdale,	22
Plainville,	14
Cannonville,	66
Clark's Point,	28
Total for Country schools,	226

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Training school,	2
High school,	228
Mill school,	30
Grammar schools:	
Middle street,	424
Fifth street,	454
Parker street,	447
Primary schools:	
Linden street,	183
Merrimac street,	241
Cedar street,	148
Maxfield street,	162
Kempton street,	148
Bush street,	186
Arnold street,	38
William street,	125
Dartmouth street,	148
Grove,	153
Acushnet avenue,	171
Country schools:	
Rockdale,	19
Acushnet,	71
North,	17
Plainville,	12
Cannonville,	66
Clark's Point,	26
Per cent. of attendance:	
High school,	96
Grammar schools,	95
Primary schools,	92
Country schools,	91
Average per cent. of attendance in all the schools except the Training school,	93.6

REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER OF ABSENCES AND TARDINESSES (HALF DAYS,) DURING THE FALL TERM, 16 WEEKS IN LENGTH, IN THE

	ABSENCES.	TARDINESSES.
High school,	641	174
Grammar schools:		
Fifth street,	3,912	664

Middle street,	2,260	188
Parker street,	4,212	124
Primary schools:		
Linden street,	2,954	349
Merrimac street,	2,975	209
Cedar street,	1,652	187
Maxfield street,	2,792	279
Kempton street,	2,275	365
Bush street,	1,757	401
Arnold street,	260	28
William street,	2,062	158
Dartmouth street,	1,508	84
Grove,	1,892	508
Acushnet avenue,	1,454	247
Country schools:		
Acushnet,	436	51
North,	526	21
Rockdale,	238	46
Plainville,	453	49
Cannonville,	1,491	
Clark's Point,	281	55

THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

High school:	
First grade,	25
Second grade,	52
Third grade,	66
Fourth grade,	95
Grammar schools:	
Fifth grade,	183
Sixth grade,	
Seventh grade,	288
Eighth grade,	326
Ninth grade,	446
Primary schools:	
Tenth grade,	429
Eleventh grade,	499
Twelfth grade,	505
Thirteenth grade,	724

COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

The statistics of this table include hire of teachers, fuel, care of school-houses, books furnished by the city and supplies in general, except those from the Howland income fund. The basis of computation is the average number belonging to each school.

The cost of maintenance for each scholar in the High school for the year has been	$41.47
Grammar schools:	
Parker street,	20.54
Middle street,	18.83
Fifth street,	15.97
Primary schools:	
Linden street,	8.60
Merrimac street,	12.20
Cedar street,	13.31
Maxfield street,	12.06
Kempton street,	13.27
William street,	13.89
Bush street,	12.50
Arnold street,	12.50
Dartmouth street,	13.67
Grove,	12.31
Country schools:	
Acushnet,	18.46
North,	25.70
Plainville,	35.47
Rockdale,	25.20
Cannonville,	16.00
Clark's Point,	25.47
Mill school,	39.78
The average cost of maintenance of a Grammar scholar has been	$18.44
Of a Primary scholar,	15.43
Of a scholar in a Country school,	24.28

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT ON EXPENDITURES.

The expenditure of the School Department for teachers' salaries during the financial year of 1877–78, was about $64,000. In the estimates for the present year the school committee asked for $60,000. They were resolved on a reduction in the salaries to as great an extent as could be effected without injustice and interference with the welfare of the schools. But they had to take into consideration that the school year would not end until July; up to which time the salaries had been fixed by the previous board.

Notwithstanding this obstacle to retrenchment meeting them on the threshold, the committee ventured, as has been stated, to make their estimates $4,000 less than the cost for salaries had been the previous year. The city council, however, granted only $58,000.

When salaries were established in June, reductions were made both by scaling down the salaries and by reducing the number of teachers. A reduction was effected on the salary list of the High school of $1,000; on that of the grammar schools of $1,325; and on those of the other classes of schools of $800. Teacherships also were discontinued to the amount of $1,700. These items promised a saving of nearly $5,000, but the reduction, it must be remembered, could take effect during only a portion of the financial year.

There remains to the credit of the committee for teachers' salaries, the sum of $6,838.44. The remaining pay roll will include six weeks of the next term, and will require about $8,850. There will therefore be a deficit of about $2,000. The expenditure is thus shown to vary very little from the committee's estimates.

The appropriation for incidental expenses was $17,000; an amount considerably less than the annual expenditure for many years; but, resolute to make it serve, the subcommittee on expenditures have avoided all outlays not im-

peratively required, and the result is that the expenditures, deducting the cost of furniture for the new primary school, and rents of buildings which will now cease, have been brought within $15,000. The sum now to the credit of the school committee is $4,033.73.

This rigid economy, I take occasion to say in conclusion, is nothing to pride ourselves upon, as though it were a triumph of prudence over a careless and wasteful system of expenditures; and it ought not to be taken as the standard by which to measure appropriations for the future; for it has been accomplished only by avoiding outlays which must at some time be made, and which will become greater as well as more imperative by delay. There are also items of occasional expenditure which may be delayed, but cannot finally be avoided. It must be remembered also, that there has been no outlay for Evening schools, the appropriation for which has annually been $1,200. That amount of money has been saved, but only by cutting off a great public benefit. The abolishment of the Farm school too, has saved several hundred dollars; but it is a grave question whether the saving in money will offset the moral loss to the truants who are roaming the streets, engaging in all sorts of mischief for want of it or some equivalent for it. There is a kind of economy which is the worst kind of waste.

I. W. Benjamin,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE HIGH SCHOOL.

After an experience and observation of many years during my connection with the school board, I am convinced that our High school has never occupied such an advanced position as at the present time; nor has it ever accomplished a more faithful work than during the past year.

Your committee have given the school earnest and faithful attention and frequent and thorough examinations. The teachers have been in hearty sympathy with us in all plans for the highest usefulness of the school.

At the close of the last summer term, all of them met the committee by appointment, spending an entire evening in discussing a change in the curriculum of studies, and in forming plans for the welfare and progress of the pupils. As one result of our mutual deliberations, it was determined that more attention should be given to the English branches, and that the study of the classics be abbreviated so far as related to the entering class. Here we thought was an opportunity for reform. Accordingly it was voted that none of the fourth class should be permitted to study Latin, unless the parent or guardian of the pupil should so request in writing, stating also that the pupil intended to pursue an advanced course of study. What was the result? Alas for the weakness of doting parents and the foolish pride of callow youth! With scarcely an exception every scholar who had already made the selection of Latin appeared the next morning with the required certificate. In the judgment of your committee, the study of Latin should not be taken up, except with a view of its continuance throughout the entire course, as a preparation for college or for an advanced course of study.

Two years ago measures were adopted tending to an elevation of the standard of scholarship. Previous to that time, no scholar had failed to advance with his class, however inferior his attainment in knowledge of the studies pursued. It had come to be understood, that if pupils once gained admission to the High school, they might pursue an easy path, if they chose, and graduate by merely drifting with the current to the end of the course. Your committee determined that our High school should no longer be one in name only, that a diploma should be more than a mere piece

of parchment; and should henceforth denote the mark of a real and true scholarship. To this end a vote was adopted, that no scholar who failed to attain an average rank of 60 per cent. of correct work as the result of the written examinations during the year, should be permitted to advance with the class. This vote has been rigidly enforced for two years, the result fully justifying the action of the committee. Several members of the lower grades who hung like dead weight upon their classes, failing to reach the required rank, were not permitted to advance. Some dropped into the class below, others retired to more congenial occupations. Parents at first complained, but, being soon convinced that the committee sought only the highest good of the school, cheerfully acquiesced in the wisdom of their action. The result has been, that while the school has diminished but a small degree in number, it has advanced to a much higher standing in scholarship. A healthy stimulus has been applied, and the whole tone and character of the institution elevated. It is to day no unmeaning honor to graduate from our High school.

I am convinced that a more patient, laborious, competent and earnest corps of teachers cannot be found in any high school in the Commonwealth. No higher advantages are afforded in any free public institution. I do not forget that complaints are made and harsh criticisms sometimes passed upon the school. But I believe these are founded upon either prejudice or ignorance; and that a better acquaintance with the school would dispel all such unworthy views.

The justification of the magnificent structure which adorns our city is the school itself, in which every citizen should cherish a just and honorable pride.

Private benefaction supplements the munificence of our citizens and yearly adds to the beneficent growth of the school. With a valuable library for reference, with excellent chemical and philosophical apparatus for illustrating the

natural sciences, with unsurpassed accommodations for study in the noblest of school edifices, with a real intellectual enthusiasm on the part of the teachers, it can only be the fault of the pupils if they fail to reap the benefits of these great opportunities, so generously afforded them by the liberality of our citizens.

For the committee,

CHARLES T. BONNEY,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The annual examinations of the grammar schools, held in June, gave evidence of faithful work on the part of the great majority of their teachers. There are but few of them who do not seem to appreciate their responsibility and endeavor to meet its requirements.

Their labors, of late, have been tasking to an unusual degree. The grammar schools were never before so full as they have been during the term just closed; and the settled purpose of the school committee to reduce the expenses of the school department in every possible way, consistent with the true interests of the schools, made them unwilling to increase the number of the regular teachers. The number of scholars to a teacher has consequently been quite large throughout all the three schools, the classes averaging upwards of fifty members each. Some of the rooms, indeed, have had more than sixty scholars belonging to them. The draft on the energies of the teachers has been correspondingly severe, and it is to their credit that they have met the requirement with a willing determination to make the best of the situation.

To equalize the classes in the several schools, and thus to render a reduction of the teaching force possible, it became necessary to make a change of district lines in relation to

several of the grades. This produced some hardship in the cases of a few children who are physically feeble, and created no little hard feeling on the part of their parents and friends. An earnest appeal was presented to the board to revise its action, and restore the district lines to what they had previously been. But the propriety of the change on general principles of economy and duty, was so manifest, that the new regulation was confirmed by the board, and has been strictly adhered to. While I regret that any scholars should have been discommoded by the change of school thus forced upon them, I can say with truth, that whatever was done in the premises was dictated by an earnest desire and purpose to save the city unnecessary expense and accomplish the greatest good of the greatest number. Those who feel aggrieved by the action of the committee may rest assured that it would have been far more grateful to every member to gratify their wishes, had it been consistent with a sense of duty.

In regard to the course of study pursued in the grammar schools, I do not care to advance any criticisms except in one particular. I believe in a stricter adherence to the text books in more of the branches of study than now prevails. I believe in oral teaching to a reasonable extent. I fully believe that the teachers should be so intimate with the several studies as to be both ready and accustomed to enlarge the range of the text books by appropriate information and illustrations. But I equally believe in holding fast to the text books as to a permanent framework to which the oral instruction should be attached. There are in the text books definitions, axioms, general statements and other points of knowledge, which it is essential that the scholar should memorize, and there are examples (as in arithmetic) which it is both convenient and profitable to refer to as antecedents and models; and I would have the text books valued and taken advantage of in all such connections—not cast aside as inferior to other means of knowledge.

The principals of the grammar schools have favored me with reports on their schools, stating their condition and the principles on which they have been governed and taught, and adding many thoughtful and valuable suggestions. I append summaries of some of the points contained in these reports and have also made quotations from them. I regret that I have not room to present them in full. At the same time I do not fully commit myself to all their views.

Arithmetic. In respect to this branch, Mr. Mosher thinks the crying evil to be *inaccuracy*, against which he states that his corps of teachers is laboring diligently. He calls for a supply of companion arithmetics to supplement the text books in the study.

Mr. Rodgers states that his teachers have tried to teach the subject as practically as possible, working very much by analysis. Mental problems have been systematically given, occupying more time than written work in the lower grades.

Mr. Wood thinks that one-half of the space given to "reduction" and the whole of equation of payments might be omitted without material loss to the scholars.

Language. This subject, in its several branches, is commented on quite at length in each report, especially in reference to Reading. Various methods are detailed through which effort is made to improve in this important particular, and emphasis is laid on the necessity for more reading books. Mr. Rodgers says, "Our teachers say, give us books containing simple, instructive reading matter—books of history simply written, books of travel written for children, not in a childish way, but wisely, so as to impart a knowledge otherwise not obtained in schools." Mr. Wood writes, "There is another way in which the Quincy schools gain upon us. They are supplied with an abundance of easy interesting reading matter, which creates an enthusiasm on the part of the children. If we would make a good reader of a child, we must put into his hands such reading as he

will be interested in. It is to be hoped that ere long we may be supplied with such extra reading matter as will enable us to compete successfully with the best schools elsewhere."

History. This branch is recorded as giving more anxiety than any other. The text book is declared to be exceedingly defective, although as good perhaps as could be procured. Mr. Mosher says, in addition, "We can do but little with History, of course, considering the immature age of our pupils, as regards the philosophy of the subject. We can take it up geographically, chronologically, biographically and topically, we can give facts and the relation of facts to each other—but we must leave to after life, with its maturity of intellect, the study of those subtler relations which are developed by a thorough philosophy. We strive to awaken thought, but among all the difficulties of our calling, this is the greatest. The ideas of the teacher, however, when given judiciously and in earnest, will fire the pupil's soul and at times strike out a bright spark."

Other studies are commented on in the reports, such as geography, grammar, oral teaching, physical exercises, etc., but there is not space for more extended quotations.

On more general topics, Mr. Rodgers pronounces the new heating apparatus in his building an entire success, and criticises in severe terms the nuisance attending the outbuildings in the yards. He declares that no matter how carefully they may be attended to, they cannot be kept so as not to be injurious to health as well as a deformity and eyesore. Water closets in the basement should take their place.

Mr. Wood advocates more attention to the metric system, which is so fast coming into use. He also states that he has been accustomed to gather the scholars of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades in the hall every Monday morning, and those of the remaining grades every Tuesday morning, and after the devotional exercises has held "familiar talks on such

topics as he thought would make the children better at school, better at home and more enthusiastic in all the duties of life." He thinks that the children as a whole, "are becoming more courteous to each other, more respectful and obedient to their teachers and more upright and studious in their habits." He expresses his earnest gratitude to the board for preserving the hall of his schoolhouse for the general exercises of the school.

Mr. Mosher also, speaks warmly of the general improvement in the conduct of his scholars. He says that "although the school is larger than ever before, the discipline has never been better nor easier. The bearing of pupils of each sex to each other, and towards the opposite sex, is very pleasing. There is a gentlemanly manner on the one hand, and a modest, ladylike deportment on the other, which springs in part, we feel, from the homelike atmosphere of our delightful building and its surroundings, so well kept by our able and gentlemanly janitor."

Two of the reports speak at length of the drawback to the discipline consequent on depriving the earnest and willing truant officer of those supports which alone can render his efforts successful. Without provisions for the custody of truants, he is powerless. It would be idle to threaten them and they laugh at his remonstrances. Several boys have gone to ruin from the absence of all restraint.

I. S. Cornish,
Chairman.

REPORT ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It is a common thing to find this statement in the annual reports of school committees; that their schools on the whole are in an excellent condition. That phrase "on the whole" is evidently often made to cover a multitude of sins.

I make the same assertion of the primary schools of New

Bedford: but it is in no equivocal or ambiguous sense. I speak, I am confident, from adequate knowledge and mean precisely what I say. There are of course some inferior teachers in our primary corps. "Young and inexperienced" as they are for the most part when they begin to teach in our schools, and aggregating nearly fifty in number, it would be a wonder if all of them proved equally competent and successful. But the majority at the least, are so apt and intelligent, and, under the direction of the committee and the superintendent, have so thoroughly tested all the prominent methods of primary school instruction, that those which they have selected for use maintain their schools at a standard quite beyond the reach of ordinary competition.

These teachers are capable of intelligently criticising schools of the same grade anywhere. Few teachers from abroad, I have reason to believe, are in an equally favorable condition to criticise *their* schools.

There is one important particular, however, in which I have long felt that the methods in use in our primary schools can be greatly improved. I refer to the means employed in teaching the scholars to read. The school committee of New Bedford have long acted on the admirable principle that it is preposterous to confine our scholars to one series of reading books, as is the common practice, and expect thus to enlarge their vocabularies and confer the power to read easily and well. They believe, on the contrary, that the power to read well is acquired from contact with a variety of books; that thus mental curiosity may be constantly stimulated and satisfied; and that our scholars therefore must be supplied with an abundance of reading matter. In conformity to this principle, several sets of reading books have been furnished to the grammar schools, and the "Nursery," a well-known juvenile periodical, to the primary schools, out of the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund. The primary schools have also been favored from the same

source with two or three reading books in addition to the "Nursery."

But these extra supplies are by no means enough. They have been of sufficient benefit to vindicate the principle on which they have been granted, but not enough to confer on the children all its possible advantages. Liberal as they may seem in the aggregate, one has only to subdivide them among all the grades to find that there is but little more than one book to a grade beyond its prescribed reading book. This is making only a show of the principle without its substance. The simple truth is there should be sets of books enough at the command of every class, to enable it to substitute an untried book for a familiar one, at the moment when the latter has been in hand long enough for its interesting portions to have been read three or four times. I am happy to say that the primary school committee have heartily sustained me in this position; and I trust that our successors in charge of the primary department will not cease effort, until this important object has been fully secured. The cost, by an economical system of transfers and exchanges can be brought within a few hundred dollars: and when it is considered that of the nearly $50,000 which the schools in general have thus far received from the "Howland income fund," the primary schools have had only about $7,000—fourteen per cent., it would seem no more than tardy justice to supply such a need as this. Certainly, a grant of books from the fund for such a purpose is as legitimate as it is wise and beneficial.

The new school house on Acushnet avenue has been occupied this term, four rooms being in full and promising operation. The building in its interior is all we could have desired—convenient, sightly, and of ample proportions. The pressure on the schools in the southern part of the city is now relieved for an indefinite period. But some of the northern schools are crowded to repletion, and must be re-

lieved. It is not a question of convenience alone, nor of successful instruction, but it is a serious question also as regards the health of the children. In this last particular, I would with all the earnestness of which I am capable, protest against crowding from fifty to seventy children into a room only 18½ feet wide by 28 feet long, and only of moderate height. This we have been compelled to do with the thirteenth grade class at the Cedar street school for the last five or six years. The only alternative is the adoption of what is termed "the half time system," whereby half of the class attend school part of each day, the other half the other part. How incomplete and unsatisfactory such a system is, I need not take time to explain.

I therefore trust that the school committee will urge on the incoming city government to make early provision for enlarging the Cedar street school house. This can be done at a moderate expense. The building is 50 feet by 30, and by turning it around so that the long side will be parallel with Cedar street—for which there is ample room, the lot being 60 feet wide—and building on an L in the rear, together with such interior changes as are needed to enlarge the present rooms, the object will be accomplished. The cost need not exceed that for a similar addition to the Bush street school house—$3,500.

I would add that the house should have a cellar. It is the houses without cellars which have proved unhealthy; and no temporizing expedients will make them otherwise, so long as they are affected by exhalations from the dampness beneath them.

I am happy to acknowledge the signal benefit which the primary schools have received from the active interest and intelligent efforts of the ladies on the primary committee.

For the committee,

GEORGE H. DUNBAR,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There is little to be said respecting this department of our schools, their progress has been so free from any exceptional conditions. I have visited each of them repeatedly during the year, and was present at most of the annual examinations in the spring. I think the teachers without exception have done very excellent work.

The Acushnet school is larger than it has ever been before, and the principal is urgent for an additional assistant, representing that it is impossible for her to teach properly the scholars who are now under her special charge, numbering about forty. These include all the grades represented in a graded grammar school, and are subdivided, therefore, into so many classes as to prevent the teacher from giving to any one of them the time and attention requisite for the best instruction. On the same principle that assistants have frequently been appointed by the school committee, Miss Carr certainly deserves one in her school, all the more because she is so devoted and successful in her work. But at the present time, when economy is the order of the day, I hesitate to recommend compliance with her desire.

The whole number belonging to the Plainville school is only seventeen, with an average attendance of twelve. This renders the cost per scholar per annum greater than that in any other school in the city, amounting to nearly $50. But the school house in this district is so far from any other that it seems impracticable to discontinue the school and distribute the scholars in other schools. I am happy to say that the teacher is producing as good results as can reasonably be expected with her little flock.

The North and Rockdale schools, so prosperous a few years ago as to require each an assistant teacher, have an average attendance, one of nineteen, the other of seventeen scholars, nearly all of comparatively tender age. This state

of things implies no lack of interest in those schools by the residents in these several districts, for there are no known instances in which their children have been withheld from attendance. It only shows the striking changes which are constantly occurring in sparsely settled communities in reference to the number of their youth. Pass a few years and we shall doubtless find these schools crowded once more, and clamoring for assistant teachers.

HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
Chairman of Country schools.

REPORT ON THE MILL SCHOOL.

In accordance with a vote of the board, I present a report on the Mill school for the past year, and in doing so I have to express my sincere regrets at the fact of a less encouraging condition of affairs in some respects, than in previous years. The whole number attached to the school is not far from 200; the average number belonging at any one time has been 40.6, with an average attendance of 33.4, which shows a decrease in both numbers belonging and attendance, from the previous two years. It is believed that the usual progress has been made by the scholars in their studies; however, as no examinations are held, it is not easy to make comparisons.

The studies pursued in this school are nearly the same as in the grammar schools, but the peculiarities of the scholars, many of them being foreigners having only a slight acquaintance with our language, and their brief attendance, render a much greater amount of individual instruction necessary. The number of forty scholars may seem a small proportion for two teachers, but for the reasons above named, as well as from the fact that the attendance sometimes increases to sixty and upwards, I do not believe the school could be properly conducted with but one.

This school is at a great disadvantage in its location, for though central, it is too far from either mill to do the best work of which it is capable. No scholars attend from the Potomska mill, which is over a mile away, and the children due at school are supposed to be in the primary and grammar schools of that vicinity. On stormy days the attendance is very much reduced, many of the children being detained at home by not having warm clothing and wraps. What are very greatly needed to extend the usefulness of this excellent school are larger accommodations in the north part of the city east of Purchase street, with a primary school in the lower part of the building. This would relieve the crowded condition of the north schools and draw in besides, many of the smaller children of the vicinity north and west of the mill, who are now kept at home on account of the distance of the Linden and Merrimac street schools. It would, too, increase the attendance upon the mill school. The proceeds of the sale of the land and buildings now occupied would do something towards the expense of establishing such a school, and I ask the consideration of the members of the board and others to the importance of some action on this question.

Since the committee has shown an intention to see that the law relating to the employment of children shall be enforced, there has been developed a method of evading the law which will it require some attention to counteract. Out of a list of forty names of scholars now due in the mill school, given to the truant officer, he finds that nearly half have certificates from their parents that they are fourteen years of age and upwards, while the school records of ages at the time of entering show them to be, at this time, from six months to *three and a half years* under this age. It is believed that if proof is required as to the truth of some of these certificates, the number may be considerably diminished, and steps to this end are to be taken. In this connection I may say that the recent action of the board, in ordering the issuing of certifi-

cates requiring the registration of all children under the age of sixteen who are employed in any kind of business will probably result in a system which will be greatly for the benefit of the young people and simplify the duties of the truant officer. For employers are now made responsible for such employment under penalty of a fine.

The abolishment of the farm school in April last was a most unfortunate arrangement for the mill school as well as the other schools. Had special pains been taken to paralyze the efforts of our truant officers and render futile their best endeavors to keep up the attendance at school, no better means could have been adopted. It was an effort at economy which some of the members of the board deprecated at the time and results have shown that their worst anticipations have been more than realized.

Chapter 262 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1873 says:

Section 1. "Each city and town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants and children between the ages of seven and fifteen years who may be found wandering about the streets and public places of such city or town having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance, and shall provide suitable places for the confinement, discipline and instruction of such children."

Section 8 of chapter 22 of the Revised Ordinances of the city, assigns the farm school as the institution of instruction in accordance with the above act of the Legislature, "until there shall be established in accordance with the fifth section of said Act by the county commissioners of the County of Bristol, one or more truant schools for the confinement, discipline and instruction of minor children convicted under the provisions thereof."

The repeal of section 8 and the following section 9 by the city council last April abolished the farm school and no arrangements have yet been made for the establishment of a county

school. The city is now liable to an indictment for having no provision for care of its truants and neglected children. It was supposed at the time that no difficulty would be found in putting our persistent truants in the State Primary school at Monson; but when after long delay application was finally made, I am informed, the answer was returned, that that was not a place in which to mingle the children of respectable poor with the small criminals from all over the State, and permission to use the institution was denied. This was but recently; all through the year the lax discipline and final closing of the school has tied the hands of the truant officers. For if children were arrested and brought before the Juvenile Court, it only resulted in their discharge as there was no place of detention for them. Parents and children have been prompt to learn this and repeated and continued absences for trifling causes have been of most frequent occurence. On occasions where the assistance of the boy or girl has been necessary to the support of the family, I have, when the case was brought to my notice, excused or allowed such absence, trusting the time would be made up before the close of the year. But generally the parents on one pretence or another have kept the children out of school without notice, and perhaps the necessity for it in these straitened times may have been more excusable than we supposed.

The children especially have learned the powerlessness of the truant officer, (and these cases are the most difficult with which we have to deal) and absent themselves for days at a time on the streets, wharves, and in the woods in such a number that one or two truant officers are entirely inadequate to hunt them up and carry them into school.

Connected with one of our grammar schools there are ten or more habitual truants who could have been brought into regular school training by a short locking-up discipline or a commitment to a farm school. One principal writes me,

"this has been a year unparalleled for annoyance from truants about the building in school hours and truancy in my own school." Other instances of complaint are not wanting to show how rapidly this evil has grown.

This act of the Legislature of 1873 further provides that any three cities or towns in any county may combine for the establishment of a county farm school, and when they so require the county commissioners shall establish such a school as a place of confinement, discipline, and instruction for persons convicted under this act. Several years ago the authorities of Fall River intimated their willingness to join in such a plan, but for some reason it was never carried out. The subject when recently brought before the board was referred to the city council where it now rests. While it is in the power of the citizens of three or more cities or towns to establish such a county school, the probable expense of such an institution would undoubtedly be considerable, and in the case of New Bedford it does not now seem to be desirable.

The alms house is no longer a place where depraved and vicious persons are committed for punishment, and can now properly supply the want so greatly felt by our schools. It is hoped the city council will see the importance of immediate action on this matter and reestablish the school by restoring the two sections stricken out.

It needs no argument on my part to demonstrate that neglected children and orphans would be far better off under the intelligent supervision and care of such an institution, where habits of industry as well as an education would be secured, than in the homes of careless and intemperate parents or guardians. In such cases as these and those of willful and persistent truants, we cannot shut our eyes to the absolute necessity of having some place to which a child can be committed.

These little ones have a future before them and it be-

hooves those who have at heart the present and future welfare of our community to see that they grow up to make the best kind of citizens possible.

I have dwelt on this question of truancy and the farm school because it is a matter of such vital importance, and though other schools have felt the annoyance, the mill school has been the greatest sufferer from the lax discipline of the past year.

I wish to acknowledge the readiness of Mr. Otheman, the truant officer, to render me every assistance in his power and his promptness and zeal in looking after individual cases.

Respectfully submitted,

C. R. Price,

Chairman.

New Bedford, January 13, 1879.

REPORT ON MUSIC.

The importance of this branch of education in our public schools is slowly but surely gaining recognition by all fair-minded, unprejudiced persons. Few arts are beset with so many difficulties or hampered with so many prejudices, and yet we feel justified in saying that no expenditure of the public funds for school work yields such satisfactory results. The influence of music is proving most salutary upon the morale of the children in and out of school, while as a disciplinary agent in the government of the schools, its value cannot be over-estimated. The practical knowledge gained during the school year is of great value to the children and will be richly appreciated by them in after years; while its refining and ennobling influences will make them a blessing to the home circle, and elevate them to a purer manhood and womanhood.

"Music," says Dwight, "is an important element of modern culture, a refining social influence, a subject about which

few cultivated persons now-a-days are willing to be thought ignorant or indifferent, an art which in one way or another actually interests more thousands of people, more occupies their thoughts, more ministers to their enjoyment than any science, or than most branches of literature and learning." The instruction commences with the tenth grade, (upper class of primary schools,) and in the course of the year the children are able to sing the first series of twenty charts. (Mason's.) In the ninth grade, (lower class of grammar schools) the boys are taught to sing alto, while the girls sing soprano, and this arrangement is continued through all the higher grades of the grammar schools. In the High school the course pursued is, to divide the school into three classes, giving once a week to each class, a lesson of forty-five minutes duration; and once each week, (the last half hour of Friday's session,) the whole school meets for general practice in singing such music as has been learned in previous drill lessons.

The course of instruction embraces solmization, intervals, nature and formation of the various scales, their transpositions, chords and their inversion, modulation, etc. It would prove a pleasant surprise to any one not familiar with our school work, to visit our schools, and observe the interest of the children in this department of learning, and the readiness and correctness with which they read music at sight; results which are very satisfactory to the committee. The present teacher, Mr. Jason White, commenced his duties in 1867. He has been a faithful and conscientious teacher, and the present excellent state of music in our public schools reflects great credit upon him, and upon the teachers who with rare exception have aided him by their hearty co-operation.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the music committee,

JAMES W. HERVEY,

January 13, 1879. Chairman.

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FUND.

The beneficence of the income of this fund can scarcely be overestimated.

For many things needed in school work not required by law, ordinary appropriations make no provision. Special appropriations for such purposes are obtained with difficulty, especially in times of retrenchment.

A steady income of three thousand dollars per annum, always available, relieves the school committee of embarassment, makes the hearts of teachers glad, and yields benefits to the thousands of pupils who throng our public schools.

No effort is required to find ways in which this money may be advantageously expended. Calls from all the grades are ever pressing.

The policy of the committee as to items to be included in appropriations from this fund is, in a measure, settled. Stationary, books of reference and for occasional reading, musical instruments and repairs upon them, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and the salary of the teacher of the training school, are among the leading items thus provided.

The expenditures during the past year have been less than they would have been had the committee on the fund been so constituted as to have secured more frequent meetings. The general custom of the board has been to consider no requests but such as came by way of recommendation from the sub-committee. This method conduces to safety, but unless the sub-committee meet with promptness, pressing needs are liable to neglect.

Were this committee made to consist of five members, and of persons easily accessible, so that a quorum could be readily obtained, the interests of the schools would be greatly promoted.

The amount of money on hand at the beginning of the year was $3612.80; now on hand $2112.80.

The items of expenditure are shown in the schedule made by the Secretary of the School Committee, which follows this report.

B. S. Batchelor, Chairman.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
December 30, 1878.

On motion of Mr. Batchelor:

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Committee are hereby presented to Hon. G. B. Richmond, Chairman, for the faithful and courteous manner in which he has presided over their deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Price:

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Committee are presented to the Secretary, for the faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, and for the valuable suggestions which he has made.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRAWING.

This branch of instruction is steadily growing in public favor, and we trust the day is not far distant when every young person will consider it absolutely necessary to acquire a knowledge of the art. As a positive refining influence it is second to no mental pursuit, and that consideration alone should accord to it its full share of attention.

But when we bear in mind, that for many years past the designers and engravers, in all our manufacturing establishments, have been importations from Europe; and that they command larger wages than any other class of operatives, we are led to wonder that American discernment has not sooner caught sight of the glitter of the dollar beneath the strokes of the pencil.

The time assigned to this study in the schools is one hour per week, and one home lesson, and the advance made by the scholars deserves unstinted praise.

And here, lest we be accused of weak partiality for our own schools, permit us to quote the words of a gentleman, whose duty it was to criticize the drawings displayed at the last State Exhibition, held in Boston. He says, "I was greatly surprised at the exhibit made by the New Bedford public schools, which seemed to me much the best result that I had ever anywhere seen. I cannot understand how such work can be done, and such knowledge and skill acquired in the short time devoted to these studies."

During the past winter we found the evening drawing school quite full; but only about a quarter of those belonging were adults, the remainder consisting of pupils from the upper classes in the grammar schools, whose time, in our opinion, would be more profitably employed in preparing lessons for their daily recitation. And we felt this way because these pupils had regular instruction in drawing with their several classes.

When the school opened the present season, we thought it advisable to exclude grammar school children generally, and one result of this step was to bring in a much larger number of adults than has attended in past years.

We acknowledge ourselves disappointed that so few mechanics avail themselves of the able instruction they might receive; and in casting about for reasons, have concluded that if the elements of geometry were taught in the upper class of the grammar schools, where so many of our youth graduate, they would find themselves stronger to grapple with the difficulties which dishearten so many. This study could easily be substituted for one or more of the general subjects which are now considered.

We are also inclined to think that a knowledge of the metric system will facilitate calculations in mechanical and architectural drawing, as it will smooth away the intricacies of fractions by reducing all measurements to decimals.

With some obstacles removed, and more knowledge acquired, we hope it will not be long before the school is crowded with the class for whom it was intended, viz: persons whose age and daily employments exclude them from the day schools.

For several years the evening school has assembled in the Masonic building, but the lease having expired this year, it became necessary to move the school, and a room has been fitted for its accommodation in the High school building.

This place, when once reached, is sufficiently commodious; but being off the line of public conveyance, and remote from the centre of the city, many who would be glad to attend are prevented.

Your committee are of the opinion that this class of pupils would be better served if they could be provided with a room more centrally situated. The school now numbers some forty pupils, and as far as we can see the only hindrance to much larger attendance is the inconvenient distance.

B. B. Winslow, Chairman.

GRADUATING CLASS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Minnie Elizabeth McAfee.
Adelaide Jean McFarlin.
Rose King Lapham.
Bessie Paine Peirce.
Sarah Annie Bloomfield Taylor.
Emma Florence Cole.
Annie Lyndon Almy.
Marie Dupre.
Carrie Howe Howard.
Mary Isabel Ashley.
Bridget Agnes Burns.

GRADUATING CLASS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Henry Mosher Allen.
William Lincoln Chadwick.
Hubert Artson Dennison.
Gilman Frederick DeWolf.
Henry Leonard Dwight.
Albert Liscomb Gifford.
James Leroy Hathaway.
Walter Pierce Hendrickson.
Hubert Marston Howland.
James Lee Humphrey, Jr.
Thomas Andrew Kennedy.
George Philip O'Malley.
George Richards, Jr.
George Rugg.
Roland Turner Vinal.
William Irving Ward.
John Franklin Wing.
Ruth Anna Allen.
Hattie Clarke Besse.
Mary Gibbs Bonney.
Elizabeth Gifford Booth.
Lizzie Maria Coggeshall.
Annie Elizabeth Cook.
Louise Donaghy.
Hattie Loretta Finlan.
Angie Francis Fortes.
Lulie Gilbert.
Marie Louise Graham.
Mary Althea Harding.
Josephine Whipple Harrison.
Addie Jane Holcomb.
Annie Mahala Howard.
Ida Granville Howard.
Helena Kennedy.
Annie Calder Peirce.
Elizabeth Taylor Sanford.
Annie May Simpson.
Patience Josephine Sherman.
Sarah Louisa Swift.
Sara Lizzie Tallman.
Susan Ellsworth Terry.
Sarah Jane Frances Tucker.
Clara Bryant Watson.
Emma Hammond Wheeler.
Susan Wood Willis.
Maria Louisa Wood.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1878.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor, *ex officio.*
THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of the Common Council, *ex officio.*
WARD 1—J. H. Cornell, J. Webster, E. W. Stanton.
WARD 2—J. W. Hervey, I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price.
WARD 3—B. S. Batchelor, H. A. Kempton, I. W. Benjamin.
WARD 4—S. W. Hayes, G. T. Hough, G. H. Dunbar.
WARD 5—L. M. Kollock, C. T. Bonney, H. W. Seabury.
WARD 6—Peleg Pease, Betsey B. Winslow, C. H. Sanford.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Chairman, *ex officio.*
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Bonney, Dunbar, Batchelor, Kempton, Cornish, Kollock, Price, Hough.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Sanford, Cornell, Hervey, Winslow, Price, Pease.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Hayes, Winslow, Stanton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Kempton, Cornell, Webster.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Sanford, Seabury.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Hayes, Webster, Hough, Seabury, Pease.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Price, Batchelor, Kollock, Webster, Stanton,

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &C.—Bonney, Cornish, Sanford, Price, Pease, Winslow, Stanton.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Hervey, Bonney, Stanton.

ON MUSIC—Hervey, Sanford, Hayes.

ON DRAWING—Winslow, Benjamin, Pease, Kollock, Hough.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Dunbar, Cornell, Kempton, Kollock, Seabury, Rodman.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Batchelor, Cornish, Benjamin, Hayes, Price, Webster, Rodman.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M. Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

MR. OTHEMAN, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room, from 8½ to 9 o'clock on the five school days.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1879.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Mayor, *ex-officio.*

ROBERT W. TABER, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio.*

WARD 1—J. Webster, E. W. Stanton, J. H. Cornell.
WARD 2—I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price, L. G. Hewins, Jr.
WARD 3—H. A. Kempton, I. W. Benjamin, O. A. Roberts.
WARD 4—G. T. Hough, G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes.
WARD 5—C. T. Bonney, H. W. Seabury, F. A. Washburn.
WARD 6—Betsey B. Winslow, Frank Paul, S. H. Pollock.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM T. SOULE, Chairman, *ex-officio.*
HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Bonney, Dunbar, Roberts, Kempton, Cornish, Price, Hough, Washburn.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Cornell, Winslow, Price, Hayes, Paul, Hewins.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Hayes, Winslow, Stanton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Kempton, Cornell, Webster.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Seabury, Washburn.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Hayes, Webster, Hough, Seabury, Pollock.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Price, Webster, Stanton, Cornell, Washburn.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &C.—Bonney, Cornish, Price, Winslow, Stanton, Pollock, Paul, Dunbar.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Bonney, Stanton, Hewins.

ON MUSIC—Hayes, Paul, Taber.

ON DRAWING—Winslow, Benjamin, Hough, Hewins, Pollock.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Dunbar, Kempton, Seabury, Roberts, Cornell, Taber.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Roberts, Cornish, Benjamin, Hayes, Taber.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

MR. OTHEMAN, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room, from 8½ to 9 o'clock on the five school days.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1878, TO JANUARY 1, 1879.

BOOKS.

D. Appleton & Co.,	$58.70	
J. L. Hammett,	50.00	
A. F. Wood,	60.00	
Sylvander Hutchinson,	184.04	$352.74

STATIONERY AND BINDING.

H. F. Harrington,	$15.00	
M. W. Tewksbury,	34.68	
S. Hutchinson,	429.90	
E. Dews,	94.20	
Potter, Ainsworth & Co.,	65.75	
H. F. Harrington,	15.00	654.53

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

George Peirce, care of pianos and organs,	224.00

DRAWING STUDIES, ETC.

J. M. Lawton, Jr., supplies for drawing,	21.35

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. White, salary as teacher of Training school,	$163.05	
J. B. Hammett, object teaching articles, charts and cards,	39.00	
H. F. Harrington, cash paid for blocks, forms and object supplies,	55.85	257.90
		$1,510.52

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

For the year 1879.

Superintendent's Report.

Gentlemen of the School Committee:

I begin my annual Report on the condition and needs of our schools, with some comments on the course and methods of study in the High school.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In the early part of the year the committee on the High school had under consideration certain propositions for the improvement of the course and methods of study which had been referred to them by the school board.

The propositions, presented in a condensed form, were as follows: 1. That a portion of the first year be devoted to a thorough review of the studies of the grammar schools, enlarged by the addition of kindred subjects of a more comprehensive nature. 2. That the number of sciences in the course be reduced that they may be the better learned; those retained to be such as will be of most advantage. 3. That the study of the classics be positively forbidden to all who are not to remain in the school throughout the entire course; that is, long enough to derive direct and appreciable profit from its prosecution. 4. That such studies as are essential to a sound practical education be made imperative, no matter what other studies they may exclude. 5. That special care be taken, by means of well-adapted text-books

and methods of teaching, to secure to the essential branches a positive practical bearing.

The High school committee had been empowered to base upon these propositions such reforms as they might consider practicable and expedient. They took the whole subject into earnest and thoughtful consideration; convinced that positive changes in both studies and methods were quite desirable. But they found many obstacles blocking the way to the institution of radical reforms, so that the only legislation they effected was to ordain,—in conformity to the third proposition—that no scholar should be permitted to pursue the study of Latin during the first year of his connection with the school, except upon the certificate of his parent or guardian that he was either to fit for college or else to prepare to become a teacher in an advanced school.

How much has been gained by this legislation thus far, has been graphically described by the chairman of the High school committee in his Report. About half of the entering class—that is, nearly fifty scholars—had signified their desire to begin the study of Latin before the decree of the committee had been made known; and of this number there were but five who did not produce certificates in the terms required. And yet it is morally certain that before the lapse of two years after the date of their membership in the school, a large per cent. of them will have dropped out; and it is quite as certain that the most of those who will drop out, must have known from the start that they had small prospect of remaining through the entire course!

Our feeling of disappointment at this result has not been relieved by the conviction that this resolute purpose to study Latin on the part of those who ought not to attempt it, is induced in many cases, not by an intelligent desire to secure the advantages it affords when pursued under right conditions, but by a childish notion that it is that special study which confers glory upon high school membership.

There has been of late a vigorous popular outcry against the ordinary course of study in high schools, as being unpractical, and illy calculated to aid their scholars in the duties of life; and here before us is the fact that an intelligent effort of our school authorities to modify the curriculum of our own High school in the direction of practical usefulness, has been nullified by the action of the parents of those scholars for whose express benefit the effort was made.

It is not solely the misdirection of effort in connection with the single study in question which invests this subject with painful interest, but it is also to be taken into account that the time thus misapplied might have been devoted to studies of the utmost advantage. To repeat what I said in my last year's Report, I have sometimes been mortified at the ignorance of graduates of our High school on points respecting which one cannot be ignorant and pretend to have been well educated; and chagrined to be reminded by them in excuse, that, exercising the privilege of choice while in the school, they did not elect the studies which include those points. Here, for instance, is history, — which would have been the alternative study had Latin been passed over or postponed—only about half the members of our school pay any attention to it whatever. And yet, what study, except that of our own mother tongue—surpasses or even equals it in value? What other branch can be readily named, which can be fully examined and understood, or be made, in a comprehensive and disciplinary way, the aliment of thought, without its aid? The origin and distribution of races, the mutations and progress of civilization, the history of human tongues and their relation to the character of the peoples who have used them, the struggles of mankind after rights and liberty and the science of political economy dependant thereupon, the origin, growth and errors of philosophy, under its various subdivisions into what are called the sciences, the rise, progress and applications of art—

how vast and important is a knowledge of these things! Who can penetrate to the soul of these majestic subjects and know how to understand and value their present without light upon their past!

We obtain nearly all our public school teachers from among the graduates of our High school; and who among them is fit for such a position without a good knowledge of general history? What text-book is there in any study—what reading book in particular—that is not continually appealing to the teacher's knowledge of history to give point and character to many of its statements?

I trust the High school committee may find the way sufficiently clear before long to put into effective operation the fourth of the propositions for reform submitted to them, and require such studies as are essential to a sound practical education, no matter what others may be displaced. Thus only can a curriculum be formed which will stand the test of intelligent criticism.

In this connection I am led to express my heartfelt satisfaction at the manner in which History is taught to a portion of the fourth class in the school. Thoroughly and enthusiastically imbued with her subject, the teacher of this branch summons to her aid all available instrumentalities to impress the successive lessons on the mind. Rightly mistrustful of the power of mere word painting to form correct and permanent images, she supplements the descriptions of the text-book with pictures, in which art, with its life-like reproductions of the scenes of the past, boldly and impressively reaches the mind through the eye. This is not merely an occasional relief to the monotony of text-book recitations, but pictures properly introduced and explained, are made a constant factor in the study. The happy results will be readily imagined by those who know the vast superiority of objective teaching. Those portions of the text-book which

have been thus illustrated are recited with singular freedom and clearness, and a study which, as usually taught, is dry and distasteful, is invested with attractive interest.

Miss Austin has asked for a considerable sum from the Howland Income Fund to be expended in the purchase of choice illustrative pictures. I earnestly trust that her application will be promptly granted.*

I now invite your attention to some reflections on the study of the sciences as it is pursued in our High school.

A sagacious and forcible writer,† himself an enthusiast in advocacy of classical study, has lately said: "But, granting the disciplinary value of the classics, is not that of the sciences as great? Not as the sciences are now taught. We admit with pleasure that when taught inductively, they furnish a superb mental discipline far more rigorous than any furnished by the classics. When botany, for instance, is taught, not from text-books, but from actual roots, leaves and flowers, when the pupil is made an independent investigator, and compelled to hew his own path to the great generalizations of the science, botany yields to no other study in disciplinary utility. But when the sciences are taught, not from nature, but from text-books and from fourteen-weeks text-books at that, their disciplinary utility, as can be amply proven by the testimony of scientists themselves, is comparatively nothing. And in how many of our high schools and colleges even, is science taught in this text book fashion! In how many high schools is chemistry taught without so much as a pipe stem, and natural philosophy without so much as a pop-gun, by way of apparatus! How many pupils in this state who have studied physiology, have ever seen through the microscope so

*The appropriation asked for has been unanimously made by the Board.

†Prof. Norton, Cornell College, Ia.

much as a blood corpuscle? I remember listening some time since to an examination of a geology class in a high school building which is overlooked by the outcropping rocks of two geological formations and is founded upon a third. The class pronounced trippingly the "long-tailed names" in *-therium* and *-saurus*, and exhibited a commendable knowledge of the sequence of geographical ages in general, but to what formations the rocks of their own town belonged the class knew not! There with the pages of God's great book outspread before them, pages embellished with colors of beauty and contours of grandeur, those young gentlemen and ladies had been trying to learn God's great science from the little, printed page of Dana's 'Geological Story Briefly Told.'

"Even when a museum exists, too frequently it is used only as a scientific show-case, and the apparatus only as Heller used his magician's box, to astonish instead of instruct.

"Yet I do not think the teachers are very much to blame for the present unscientific methods of teaching science. The real causes are the poverty of the colleges, the popular rant which compels city superintendents to try to coil the long and inflexible circle of all the sciences within the small box of a high school course, and the general preference for a smattering of everything rather than a thorough knowledge of a few things."

I have quoted at some length from this writer, because I have nowhere seen of late so graphic a presentation of the manner in which science is taught in most high schools and the defects which pertain to it. And it is worth while to inquire what amount and character of attention science receives in our own school.

The fundamental truth has always had full and active recognition among our school authorities that the prime object of education is not the acquisition of knowledge, but the development of intellectual power. This truth is every-

where made prominent in the Manual. While it advocates instruction in various branches of knowledge, though it may be comparatively superficial, in order to give the scholars "readiness to bear their part in conversation, intelligence to understand the frequent allusions in literature to scientific and artistic truths and facts, a comprehension, more or less accurate, of the manner in which the industrial activities of the world are dependent on the applications of science, and suggestions which the necessities of their future may render of vital importance to their culture, their prosperity or their happiness," it asserts, with emphasis, that a number of branches, more or less, need to be prosecuted continuously, thoroughly and exhaustively for the sake of the mental discipline which is to be derived only from study thus pursued. Place therefore was assigned to several of the sciences in the curriculum, the time to be devoted to them being so limited as not to admit of exhaustive instruction; while *one* was selected on which study should be so prolonged and thorough, as to secure the ripe fruits of mental discipline. That science was the branch of physics called natural philosophy.

For the sake of accomplishing the greatest good of the greatest number in this connection, natural philosophy was made one of the imperative studies of the third grade, and recitations required on four days in each week for an entire year.

This plan has been in operation four years—time enough to test its efficiency; and however profitable the study may have been in some regards, I fear it has failed to accomplish its special mission so to task and develope the faculties by a protracted process of orderly discipline, as to confer any appreciable measure of effective power.

In the first place, I am firmly of opinion—the fruit of long observation—that minds like those of the third grade in the High school, so young and with no special capacity and

aptitudes, are too immature to study any science as it ought to be studied,—that is inductively,—so as to make it of value as a means of mental discipline. The writer from whom I have quoted a pungent condemnation of high school methods of work, admits, even while he criticises so severely, that right methods are very likely beyond the powers of high school scholars. "Teachers," he says, "are becoming more and more convinced that it is well nigh impossible to teach science inductively to minds immature and of only average ability." Such a conviction is forced upon every discriminating observer.

I have been brought to this conclusion mainly by study of the character of the questions on the subject given to the scholars to be answered in their examination papers, by study of those answers and by information from the teachers as to the ability shewn by their scholars in this pursuit. I have *not* been brought to it by the exhibition on their part of incapacity to do inductive work; simply because, from the force of circumstances, no work of the kind has in any true sense been attempted. For it would require the possession of opportunities for individual experimenting, in the philosophy room or elsewhere, equivalent to those which so admirably furnish our chemical laboratory; and the prosecution of the study under a specialist trained into power to throw the youth actively on their own resources and to reach principles through tentative experiment. These advantages do not exist. As it is, the faithful teachers of the grade do the best they can with recitations heard in their regular study rooms under the old-fashioned text-book regimen, and the principal performs experiments in the philosophy room before the class, at stated intervals. He anticipates, not supplements the text-book lessons with these experiments, which is the best that can be done under the circumstances. Still, it is not, in a satisfactory sense, disciplinary inductive work.

In reference to the study of other sciences, provision is made in the Manual, for astronomy, geology, botany and chemistry. But since the occupation of the new High school house, with its superior chemical laboratory, these sciences, being optional, have all dropped out, excepting chemistry. This last has been one of the studies of the entire first grade during the whole of each year.

This condition of things, while partly casual, seems to me the very best that could be devised. I wish it might be ordained, so as to be uniform and permanent. In the first place, I would have natural philosophy remain as now, an obligatory study with the scholars of the third grade for an entire year. True, we must cease to expect their scientific work to be very effective for disciplinary ends; but natural philosophy is so practically important — its subjects are so intimately related to the commonest affairs of life, that it is well to have each High school class made familiar with them before its numbers become greatly diminished. Again, these subjects are so various as well as important, that a year is none too long to give them a due measure of attention.

Chemistry, while supremely useful in a practical sense, is also declared by all scientists to be the science best adapted to discipline the mind; and since we find that scientific inquiry to be disciplinary, demands maturity of thought, it is plainly from the first class of the High school alone that we can hope to gather any ripe fruits of such inquiry. Moreover, we have a superior laboratory—furnished with conveniences of the best kind for the scholars to engage in inductive investigation. By all means then let chemistry be made an obligatory study during the last year of High school life; and may it be taught with such a clear and controlling appreciation that the prime object is for each scholar "to hew his own path to the great generalizations of the science," and be prosecuted by the scholars with such enthusiastic devotion, that they will appro-

priate its noblest advantages, both of discipline and knowledge.

It is well that natural philosophy and chemistry, if they be thus prosecuted each for an entire year, should be the only sciences attempted in the school. No others can be pursued except for periods so brief as to render the study weakly superficial, without crowding out more important branches of knowledge; more important far, provided the present system of study, which leaves to the scholars themselves the selection of most of their studies after the second year, does not devote the time to those which may be less desirable.

The question, what studies shall be obligatory, what optional, is one of supreme importance, and I trust the committee on the High school will give it their careful attention at an early moment. It would seem, at first sight, as though a parent should be allowed to determine what studies his child shall pursue; and it has been judicially decided in two or three of the States, that from among the branches which a school committee may have included in the curriculum of a school, a parent may select or reject in his child's behalf at his pleasure. But of all persons whose duty it is to exercise control over youth, those who in many instances have proved themselves least capable of giving wise direction to the studies of those youth, — as we have often had painful demonstration — are their own parents. The option of the parents is very likely to be guided by the fancy or caprice of the children; or, through ignorance or prejudice, to reject the better for the worse.

We have reason to rejoice, therefore, that in our own State it is the legislature, not the school committee, which has ordained what studies are to be pursued in the different classes of schools. It is in the power of a school committee, therefore, to make any or all of these studies obligatory; to

shape the course of a youth's education so that it shall be congruous, progressive and profitable; to nullify the erratic demands of caprice, and refusing to permit the devotion of precious time to studies which tend merely to personal accomplishment, compel the pursuit of those which will mould the character and the intellect and subserve directly the practical interests of life.

It is a sacred and an imperative responsibility. It is neither to be trifled with nor neglected. Through its neglect the scholars of many a high school are frittering away their time upon a jumble of incongruous branches of study, incapable perhaps of an intelligent statement why they have selected them or what ends they expect to gain by them. I again respectfully and earnestly commend this important subject to the attention of our High school committee.

The views to which I have invited your attention are in continuation of the discussion respecting reforms in the High school course of study, which at the request of the High school committee, occupied a portion of my last year's Report, and was summed up in the propositions quoted on a previous page. The second proposition, which was then only stated, has now been fully considered.

The High school committee were prevented by serious obstacles from instituting any radical changes in the studies of the school. But I trust the subject will not be suffered to slumber and be forgotten. On the contrary, should favoring circumstances occur to effect the reforms that now seem to be impracticable, may they be boldly improved for permanent advantage.

I turn with pleasure from the negative to the positive—from the critical analysis of principles and methods for which the teachers in the school are not accountable, and which

detract from the usefulness of their efforts, to do justice to the work in other connections which they are admirably accomplishing. I cannot too highly commend the scholarly accuracy and enlightened methods conspicuous in the instruction in the ancient and modern languages; and also in the higher mathematics. The subject of English literature is treated with a refinement of taste and appreciative discrimination, which render the exercises in that branch as interesting as they are profitable; and there are other branches which are ably taught. I do not assert that these teachers are faultless in their work—they themselves would be among the first to repel such an exaggerated claim in their behalf. But this I do assert with confidence: that there are those among them whose ability is more than creditable; it is exceptional; and it would be difficult to make their places good.

At the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the French government sent over a commission to examine the school exhibits in the Exposition, and our educational literature and systems; to visit schools, also, as far as practicable, and having thus thoroughly furnished themselves with information, to make a detailed report. At the head of this commission was Mons. F. Buisson, a gentleman of superior ability and culture, who held a high official position in connection with educational affairs in his own country.

The commission faithfully executed their trust. After an exhaustive study of the educational department of the Exposition, they turned their attention to the schools themselves. They visited especially those localities in various parts of the country whose schools had commended themselves to their regard through the advanced character of their exhibits. I am happy to say that I received from those gentlemen expressions of their great satisfaction at the character of our

own exhibit, and of their regret that they should not have time to inspect our schools; coupled with a request for a complete file of our school Reports; and the repeated references in their Report to the New Bedford schools, and the quotations from our school literature give flattering evidence of the good impression our work had made.

The Report of the commission has at length appeared. It occupies a costly octavo volume of 700 pages, and is truly wonderful in its character; for it is the best statement of the philosophy of American education that has ever appeared. No writer of native origin has approached it in the comprehensive truthfulness of its generalizations as well as the discriminating accuracy of its details. It is wonderful indeed, how a foreigner could empty himself so thoroughly of all the influences, national, social and educational, to which he has been habituated lifelong, and enter so fully and heartily into the vitalizing spirit of our American institutions, as to interpret their manifestations with candid as well as keen appreciation. As has well been said, this Report "is our whole free school system—its organization, working, methods and results—set forth in its glories and in its faults, in its strength and in its weakness, by a critic as sympathetic as he is acute."

But I did not refer to this Report for the sake of praising it, but only as an introduction to a passage or two about our High schools which I wish to quote.

M. Buisson has written at length upon the relations of our high schools to the general school system and to society; and what he says is intensely interesting at the present time when this class of schools is so severely denounced in some quarters here at home. I have space to give only his opening and his closing remark on the subject.

"No part of the American school system," he says in opening, "is more essentially national than are the high schools, no part of the system presents features that are

more original, or in some respects, further removed from European ideas, no part of the system is worthy of more profound study."

After an exhaustive and loving analysis of the philosophy of their institution and management, and a description of the chief features which distinguish them—no terms of praise as he goes along being too strong to express his unbounded admiration—he closes with these notable words:

"If it be true that the prosperity of a republic is in the direct ratio of the replenishment of its middle classes, of the abundance and facility in the indefinite recruiting of those classes, then the high school of the United States, whatever it may cost, is the best investment of national capital that can possibly be made."

M. Buisson is especially happy in what he has said of the work done in the high schools, which he evidently scrutinized with the deepest interest. He finds much to praise and he finds much to criticise. He expresses his dissatisfaction at certain methods of study in a vein of sarcasm which is as just as it is rich and good humored. Here, for instance, is what he says about rhetoric, a study which is made much of in most high schools:

"We have little to say as to the rhetoric classes in the high schools. In Europe we hardly think of American classes as engaged in copying and re-copying whole volumes of definitions and rules on figures of speech, tropes, qualities of style, invention, elocution, arrangement — in fine, the whole arsenal of the most scholastic, pedantic and useless old-time rhetoric. Yet this is just what they are doing in hundreds of schools, and it is incomprehensible that the local committees, usually so anxious to give a practical character to instruction, do not take notice of this enormous waste of time without the smallest profit. Whose fault is it if the pupils get nothing from a course of literary

instruction which consists in giving such questions as these:

"How was rhetoric regarded by the Greeks, and why? What are the four institutions that aided its development?

(It appears that the answer should be: The Amphyctionic Council, the Olympic games, the laws of Solon and Lycurgus, and the Oracle of Delphi!")

"Who were Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian? Give an account of their systems, and point out their defects, when submitted to modern criticism (*sic*)."

"The young girls all answer in these stereotyped terms: 'Aristotle, a Greek rhetorician, is called the founder of criticism and of grammar, but his works are rather outlines than perfect models;' then they excuse Aristotle on account of the backward state of science in his time. Passing to Cicero, they all agree in reproaching him with having 'made rhetoric to consist in invention, and not in conviction,' — without further development of the subject. As to Quintilian, the young ladies all agree in pronouncing his definition of rhetoric too general, since it comprises the following conditions: 'To think correctly—which belongs to logic; to construct well—which belongs to grammar; to reason well—which belongs to the science of reasoning (*sic*), etc.'

"Frankly, would it not be better to be forever ignorant of Quintilian, Aristotle, and the rest, than to know them after this fashion?"

No such wretched travesty of instruction as is here set forth so effectively, is to be found in our school. But while the passage may not be descriptive of any features of our work, there may be something more or less suggestive in its revelations. I can remember that in the not very distant past, a formidable octavo text-book of rhetoric, methodically composed according to the traditional programme of

study in this branch, with sonorous headings such as "diction," classification and construction of sentences, "figures of speech," "special properties of style," etc., etc., was parcelled out into lessons occupying a year or thereabouts, for the instruction of youth of the fourth grade, who are so crude in their power of thought and expression as to be incapable of making a very intelligent application of such topics. And when the question was asked whether it would not be better to throw that text-book into the fire, and lead the scholars forward into the capacity of correct and pleasing composition by means of simple untrammelled practical effort rather than through the agency of such stilted and formal rules, I recall that it seemed to give a little shock,—as though it were pregnant with treason against the dignity of legitimate high school instruction. This method is no longer in use; and I have referred to it only to illustrate how unconsciously we are biased by our habits of thought and action, and how prone we are to imagine that the grooves in which we have long been running—be they what they may,—make the only possible railroad track to success.

The most incisive point of the quotation from M. Buisson's Report is its sarcasm against the absurdity of putting into the mouths of youth who are only feeling their way towards knowledge, the pretentious judgments of the text-books about men and their works—of whom the youth can know little or nothing—and parading these memoriter recitations as proofs of scholarship. And may it not be that a slight trace of this absurdity is to be found in some of the work of our school? May it not be that the scholars now and then are expected to string critical judgments about men, things, literature and otherwise, upon a thread of knowledge too slender to justify such pretension? I say this with no specific instances in mind, but from an indefinite feeling that the tendency of the teachers in average high schools is to

carry forward their exercises, in some directions, on a plane above the intelligence and capacities of the scholars, and expect their crude conceptions to manifest the wisdom of the wise.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At the grand French "Exposition Universelle," which has just closed in Paris, a new chapter was opened in American history. The exhibit from this country was comparatively small; but it was large enough to achieve the triumphs of acknowledged supremacy in most of the leading departments of practical art. In the manufacture of textile fabrics from wool and cotton, of products from iron and steel, ranging from the most delicate cutting instruments up to the threshing machine and the locomotive, of vehicles for transportation and pleasure, of watches, jewelry, gold and silver ware and other prominent creations of ingenuity and skill, America bore off the palm against the world.

Europe was wonderstricken, and trembles for her future. America seems to loom up omnipotent, irresistible, soon to be the successful competitor in every market, of the proud looms and workshops which have hitherto laughed all rivalry to scorn. It is not alone that our countrymen manifested a genius for invention, in a general way — that had been acknowledged before at London, Vienna, Philadelphia. But even of products that demand the utmost cunning of a master hand — whose perfection displays the dreams of the subtlest fancy wrought into visible shape with exquisite taste and consummate skill; a perfection which has been for centuries the easy triumph of Parisian craftsmen — America divided the honors with France itself.

Naturally, the question has been asked with the intensest interest — how has this marvel come about? How is it that in a country which has no apprentice system, the workmen

easily rival those who have been at steady practice from boyhood, and this not in one direction alone, but in every direction in which they may choose to make effort? Whence comes this inexhaustible stock of resources, this fertility of invention, this discriminating nicety of taste, this mastery in manipulation? One answer alone has been given;— and what other can be given — IT IS BECAUSE OF THE DIFFUSED INTELLIGENCE OF THE AMERICAN MASSES OBTAINED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS! — acting, as may well be added, upon minds vitally quickened and invigorated by descent from a line of free, independent and enterprising ancestry!

What better testimony could we possibly obtain to the admirable character and efficiency of those schools? This universality of practical power in both conception and execution—how gloriously it manifests the fact that the youth of the nation are in training in the wisest way—that the education they are receiving must in the main be excellent indeed! And yet these are the schools about which a class of the community are ominously shaking their heads, declaring that they are wretchedly taught, that nothing is accomplished in them thoroughly and well—that the time of the scholars is frittered away among a multiplicity of studies which are damaging, not strengthening, their intellectual capacity; and who clamor to have them relegated to the narrow rote work and dull monotonous drill which once distinguished them, and barred out all the general information which is now issuing forth in the "diffused intelligence" which is becoming so victorious! Let every true reformer take courage. Let our teachers prosecute their work with minds enthusiastically alive to the greatness of their mission, confident that their fidelity will have its reward. Our schools have their faults. The reforms which have been instituted may easily be pushed to injurious extremes. No doubt in many instances, as has been remarked by an accomplished Englishman who lately made an admiring

study of American schools, in some respects "if the teachers did not teach so well, they would teach better." But results are proving the vast superiority of lively intelligence over the old rote-work; of exercises to awaken and stimulate thought, to plodding monotonous drill and memoriter question and reply. Therefore, keeping good heart, let us avoid the evil while we earnestly and intelligently persevere in the good.

READING.

I can best express myself about our grammar schools by distributing my remarks under distinctive heads — and I begin with reading.

The members of the Board who at times examine classes of the grammar schools in reading frequently express disappointment at the result. They do not always find that intelligent, well-defined modulation which indicates a clear conception of the meaning of the passage which may be read. The reading is sometimes indeed painfully monotonous and inexpressive.

These failures are owing in part, no doubt, to defects of one kind or another in the manner in which the scholars are taught in this particular. But they are owing still more to peculiar causes to which I take occasion to call the immediate and interested attention of the Board.

I have sometimes heard comparisons drawn between the reading of the present day in the grammar schools and the bold, free, admirably modulated exercises in this branch which often characterized the schools some years ago. These comparisons are literally true, and equally unjust; and they give point to the explanations I am about to make.

I respectfully remind the gentlemen who have made these invidious comparisons that the prevailing conceptions among

thoughtful educators of what the exercise of reading in public schools ought to accomplish are far different from what they used to be, and make demands correspondingly different. The members of the Board would not be content with the principles and methods of instruction which were in vogue at the time when the schools exhibited such admirable reading; they would scorn to be governed by them. *Then*, scholars were examined only on the pieces on which they had been drilled, and perhaps the beggarly product of the reading exercises of a whole term would be the few show pieces which displayed such effective modulation. *Now*, an examiner feels that the main object of the reading exercises is to make up an ever enlarging vocabulary for the scholars, and that this result is independent entirely of particular pieces or particular books. He therefore calls for books from which to conduct his examination *which the scholars have never seen*, and bases his judgment upon the intelligent ease with which this fresh, untried matter may be read. What wonder that, even when reading on this true basis of teaching has been prosecuted under the best conditions, the modulation should not equal the elaborated show work of past times!

The conditions are not the best—they are not tolerable; and this is a point which will receive, I trust, your prompt consideration. Of course the character of the reading in the upper grades of the grammar schools will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the exercise in the lower grades; and the lower grades are not supplied with means to compass superior effectiveness according to the principles which now govern expectation. They have literally one book only to read from — I am referring to the eighth and ninth grades — *one book;* the Fourth book of the prescribed text-book series; for the supplementary books hitherto furnished to the grammar schools are too advanced in diction to meet their wants. This is a beggarly supply. It makes

of the reading exercise a distasteful farce in its repetition of worn-out pieces. Beyond the hold which a book obtains on the minds of the scholars when its matter is fresh and stimulating, it is powerless as an instrument to teach language. The children should have a variety of books if we would reasonably expect to quicken their thought and enlarge their vocabularies. But I pause—for the argument in favor of an abundance of reading matter for every grade has been clearly and forcibly put by the chairman of the primary school committee in the annual Report* of the Board, and to that I confidently refer. It is fully as applicable to the grades of the grammar schools in question as it is to those of the primary schools.

The kind of books fittest to supply this supplementary reading matter is readily determined by two or three conspiring considerations. One is, they should be composed of short pieces, so that a new subject may come freshly up with each exercise. Objection is sometimes made to the ordinary serial reading books on the ground that they are volumes whose patchwork of disconnected literary scraps is far less improving than the contents of books which have only a single connected subject. But however applicable this objection may be in reference to scholars who are well advanced towards maturity, it is forceless in reference to the younger grades; with them protracted continuity in a story or narrative is tiresome; such youth, we well know, tire of anything the end of which does not follow close upon the beginning. They crave fresh mental aliment day by day. For this reason, the serial text-books adapted to their age are specially to be desired.

For a second reason, the serial text-books are better for the purpose than most others, with these lower classes. It is that they are so carefully graded that they can be adapted closely to the mental condition of the scholars who are to use them. This adaptation is of the last importance. No child can

*See page 19 of this volume.

read with expression that which he does not understand; and he should be kept upon reading matter—the supply being plentiful—the diction of which ranges within his easy comprehension, until its words, clearly defined by use in various connections, as would be the case under such circumstances, have become permanent and available symbols of thought. Then he is ready for an upward remove; for by this time, there will be many words stored up intelligently in his memory, which will be sufficient links of connection between the easier and the more difficult books to make the contents of the latter lucid and grateful to his mind.

This essential condition of profitable reading in public schools is rarely observed. As a general thing a single series of text-books is allotted among the grades, and when the prescribed period for one to be used has elapsed, the next in order is put into the scholars' hands without the slightest question respecting their fitness to receive it. Most frequently, it is one remove too far in advance for them. They blunder along befogged by phraseology which expresses little or nothing to their minds. They seem — to employ a material figure — to be always standing on tiptoe when they read, clinging desperately to the subject matter of their lessons by the tips of their fingers, and with difficulty holding on. Small profit can ensue from such strained attempts.

For a third reason, the serial text-books are the best for our purpose. It is, that while much better bound than books of another class, they are comparatively very cheap. Those which are adapted to the eighth and ninth grades in our grammar schools can be bought for $40 a hundred copies. Each of the fourteen classes of these grades could therefore be supplied with one set of books for an aggregate of only $280; and I ardently hope that the needs of these classes, who have been for some time on starveling

dict in this connection, will be early and favorably considered, and you will put them in possession of at least this much.

I have admitted that the defects of our grammar scholars in the art of reading are doubtless owing in part to defects in their teaching. And one of these defects is the lack of power in some of the teachers to modulate with correctness and spirit themselves, and thus to set a proper standard for the emulation of their scholars.

Prompted by a desire to develop or strengthen this power in themselves, many of the teachers have been earnest to take lessons in elocution of some competent instructor and have been restrained only by want of means. The proposition has been made, therefore, that an instructor should be secured by the school committee, the expense to be defrayed out of the Howland Income Fund.

I should heartily support this proposal and urge its adoption by the Board, if only the right kind of instructor could be found. I believe this to be no easy thing. Our teachers do not need to be taught how to recite or declaim sensational pieces in a sensational way, but how to read ordinary matter with natural ease and propriety. They do not need to be taught how to display *themselves*, but rather how to curtain themselves behind the narrative or the sentiments which they are rendering with appropriate and attractive expression. Unfortunately, instructors in elocution are prone to avoid this kind of reading matter. It has not character enough for their purposes. It does not sufficiently illustrate their own powers, and is not a telling medium to develop power in their pupils. Exaggeration is thought to be necessary to this end—and such pieces are selected for practice as admit of exaggeration.

The result is that school teachers who have become accomplished as readers under "competent" instructors often

seem to regard the reading exercises as occasions for elocutionary display. When they undertake to read in order to give examples to their scholars, they strike a mental attitude for a performance, and with artificial tones and labored enunciation and modulation, set such a standard as represses rather than stimulates; for the most of the scholars reluct to imitate what they feel to be unnatural.

If we could have a person to instruct our teachers in elocution who would not mislead them thus; would not induct them into habits of exaggeration,—which are more offensive, perhaps, than the dull monotony of utterance from which they seek to be freed—a person who would commend to their taste and train them to accomplish, a natural, unpretending, yet impressive play of voice in reading, his services would be of inestimable value.

SPELLING.

I feel compelled to ask your attention once more to the vexatious subject of spelling.

Eight or ten years ago, revolting from the old-fashioned spelling books with their formidable columns of disconnected words — in common with all thoughtful and intelligent educators at the present day — the Board discontinued the use of spelling books and substituted the practice of obtaining the words for spelling from the reading lessons, from the various text-books and from words in common use.

It was felt to be sheer barbarity to drill children on the orthography of thousands of words of whose meaning they had no idea, and a large number of which they would never have occasion to use. It seemed also to be a serious waste of time.

But in the course of years experience proved that our alternative, however excellent in theory, was fatally defective in practice.

For in the first place, it was necessarily left to the discretion of the teachers what words they should select to be spelled; and it was found that they were often so irregular, disagreeing and arbitrary in their selections, as to put the scholar, in the long run, to a serious disadvantage. One teacher would confine herself mainly to geographical and scientific names, and terms connected with the various subjects of study, neglectful of common words, which are the most important of all to be learned. Another would limit her drill to words which she might casually pick out from the reading lessons and text-books, regardless of their comparative usefulness; and all, under such a loose method, inevitably omitted many a word with whose spelling the scholar ought to be thoroughly familiar.

Each teacher, moreover, bearing in mind that the secret of a mastery in spelling is incessant drill, kept a list of the words on which her scholars had once been exercised, that they might be recurred to for additional practice; *and in making out such a list, she had so far made a spelling-book.*

Again, as the scholar went forward from grade to grade, and from teacher to teacher, it became necessary that the list of words on which he had been practiced during each year *should follow him* — all ready for the reviews which are indispensable to perfect work. That cannot be a well ordered school in which this process does not occur; for in no school of such a sort will any teacher be allowed to begin her spelling exercises hap-hazard, without reference to what has been done before. The list of words practised on at the start, increased by each subsequent year's selections, must follow a class as it progresses. And what is such a list *but a manuscript spelling-book*, which would be far more convenient, and might be far more methodical and complete if in print?

Therefore by the time that a new edition of the Manual was demanded in 1874, we had determined that we must

abandon our interesting but unsatisfactory alternative and resort to a spelling book once more. Unwilling to adopt any book of the kind then in use, I inserted in the Manual with your approbation, as a temporary expedient, a list of words for each grade adapted to its stage of advancement.

There are some interesting points connected with those lists. One of our noted philologists — I do not remember which — had said that an illiterate person in humble life uses on an average about five hundred words. This seemed to be a large number to serve the purposes of an ignorant man, and was accepted without question by educators on every hand as the unit of measurement for the requirements of schools.

A prominent educator had said also, that it is necessary to teach a child only a few hundred representative words, embracing the different classes, to discipline the memory of their forms so thoroughly as to enable him to spell correctly whatever new words he may encounter. This seemed, like the other statement, very reasonable and probable; and governed by those two dicta, I limited the lists of words in the Manual to about two thousand.

But both these assertions proved to be untrue. As for the first — the person so illiterate that his vocabulary consists of only five hundred words is certainly a representative of no state of society which ever existed in New England, and I can hardly conceive of a condition of such mental inanition and beggary as being in existence anywhere else. For five hundred words, as I have tested by careful observation, will scarcely measure the vocabulary of even a little child of average ability in this region, who is growing up under favorable conditions, and it is quite certain that a representative New Englander, a man in ordinary life, has in familiar USE NOT LESS THAN FROM FIFTEEN HUNDRED TO EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MONOSYLLABLES ALONE! From this we may judge how large must be his entire available stock of language.

As for the second of these dicta — it was not long before the gross mistakes of our scholars when spelling unfamiliar words, although the lists in the Manual contained, as I have stated, more than two thousand,—proved how untrustworthy is the theory that a scholar will learn to spell all words in which the sounds are represented by the usual combinations of letters by seeing them in print, and that the spelling book need contain only a limited number of the more difficult. Many a word which adults call easy, children often misspell; and the "usual combinations of letters" is a treacherous basis of dependence for good spelling, because there are so many words which are pronounced alike, but are differently spelled.

The lists of words in the Manual, therefore, have served to render it all the more manifest how much we need a spelling book in our schools. But I should deplore a return to the nonsense columns of the books now in common use; and I will occupy a little space with a statement of my conception of the principles on which a spelling book should be made. Needful as it is found to be, some basis for its construction must surely exist which is of universal application, and which will adapt it to general use.

Such a basis has been right before the eyes of educators from the origin of the language; and it is a wonder that it has never been recognized and adopted. It is found in the fact, which needs only to be stated to be acknowledged, that the practical advantage of knowing how to spell *is confined almost entirely to connection with what one writes*. It is of no sort of consequence whether we know how to spell or not the words we may use only in speech.

Some may say that to know how to spell is a help toward learning to read. Only a slight help at the best; for orthography and phonography* have not a great deal in common,

* I use this word in its primitive sense — "writing by sound."

and many a wretched speller is an excellent reader. No; one's knowledge of spelling is of much avail only in connection with his written compositions.

How, then, should a spelling book be made? It should be adapted to the ever-enlarging vocabulary of a child; following him along, as he makes progress in knowledge, and aiding him to spell correctly the words which he may wish to make use of in writing as he goes onward, step by step. This plan accords with the dictates of common-sense; it is simple and practicable; and it would effect a great saving of time over the requirements of the old-fashioned kind of books.

The chief characteristics of such a speller would be in striking contrast with those of most existing spellers. These books, for instance, commonly begin with lists of monosyllables, continue with dissyllables, follow on with trissyllables, and end with polysyllables — as though a child observed the same order in his use of words. But children do not acquire the use of language in any such way. "Grandpapa," says a little girl, about three and a-half years old, to me, "I have just been to the dressmaker's; and she has put a pocket into my new dress; and it will be very convenient to hold my handkerchief." Here words of two, three, and even four syllables are shown to be as intelligently located in that little one's vocabulary as any monosyllables may be; and just as soon as she has become old enough to write connected sentences, she will wish to pen those longer words.

Again, in illustration of this important point — the teacher of a class in one of our primary schools has given her scholars, whose ages range from seven and a-half to ten years, a composition to write. They are to make up a number of sentences out of their own minds; and if any one wishes to use a word which he cannot spell, he is to raise his hand and make it known.

A hand is raised. "Well, James, what is it?" asks the teacher.

"I wish to use the word 'arrested,'" answers James, "and do not know how to spell it."

The teacher writes the word, properly spelled, on the black-board, and the whole class is exercised on its orthography. The sentence afterward found written on James's paper was, "I saw two boys fighting last week, and the police *arrested* them."

By-and-by another boy lifts his hand. The word about which he is at fault is "panorama;" and his sentence read, "My cousin came to see me, and he asked me to go to the *panorama* with him."

Four days after, no recurrence having been made to these words in the meantime, several of the class were found able to spell them correctly. A little more practice would have made their orthography familiar to a majority of the class; and here is proof that as soon as a child knows how to write sentences out of his own mind, he will wish to pen many a word having a number of syllables; and his spelling-book should be constructed in conformity to this evident LAW OF PROGRESS.

Such a spelling-book would have this signal advantage over others: the meaning of a majority of its words, when assigned to be spelled in the order of progress, would be understood; and every spelling exercise become an intelligent performance.

How many words should such a speller contain? The law of selection, of course, would be the law of probable use. There are more than one hundred thousand words in our language; and of this vast number a person in ordinary life would employ, in different forms of *composition*,— the only proper test — we will say six thousand. That is a large allowance. Several hundred of these, including the many little words which would seldom or never be misspelled, and many longer words also, whose orthography is so phonetic that they spell themselves, so to speak — may be omitted; and the speller should contain, therefore, about five thousand words.

I have reason to believe that a speller made on this intelligent basis will shortly be offered for your examination; and I trust it will prove so satisfactory as to relieve us of any further imperfection and disappointment in the method of study in this branch.

TOO MANY STUDIES.

Next to having our schools positively good, it is important that the community should believe them to be so; for public distrust of them will inevitably hamper them and injure their efficiency.

The cry is still heard that the work of the schools is radically defective — that it is superficial and undisciplinary; and this defect is attributed to the pressure of too many studies. So much is attempted to be done, it is said, that nothing is done thoroughly and well.

This charge takes effect chiefly against the grammar schools. For these are the schools in which the children of the masses finish all the education they are to get. These are the schools which come closest to the peoples' hearts, and are watched with the most anxious solicitude.

This vitally important but perplexing subject has received my earnest attention for several years. I have made it a leading topic in successive annual Reports, and it is still very prominent in my thoughts. I am not disposed to dismiss it, until I understand better than now both the character of the defects which the graduates of our schools may exhibit and the causes of those defects. It is to be remembered, as I have repeatedly argued, that such charges are not peculiar to this locality, nor are the studies and methods of study in use in our schools peculiar to them. They are in vogue in all schools of marked reputation throughout the Union. The school manuals of this country are spoken of in the Report of the French commissioners, already referred

to,* in terms of high commendation; and the New Bedford Manual is rated among *ten* which are pronounced the best.† Of the nine others thus strongly commended, there is not one which is not grounded on the same philosophy of education and is not substantially the same in its requirements, with our own. A system which is thus in practical operation wherever the schools are in most repute, must possess substantial merits, and the difficult question is, how far any defects to be observed are attributable to the system—how far to the manner in which it is carried out. It is a duty which we owe to the community as well as to ourselves, to solve this problem if possible, and having solved it, to put all wrongs to right—careful while we eliminate the evil to preserve the good.

In furtherance of this inquiry I shall request the grammar school committee to join me in conducting the annual examinations next spring and summer, by topics instead of by the usual collective method; my object being to accomplish two ends: first, to determine with what degree of precision and accuracy the requirements of the Manual are fulfilled; second, to determine how far the requirements themselves are what they should be. Such a detailed examination, rigidly conducted, will go far towards removing the clouds that now overhang this question.

Meanwhile I plead for justice to be done. I plead for the teachers in our grammar schools, many of whom are possessed of superior attainments and ability, and are devotedly consecrating their talents to their vocation, that they be not judged by the failures of their scholars in particulars as to which our Manual *provides for failure*. I respectfully plead with the members of the Board when they visit the schools

*See page 52.

†The list, as it stands in the French Report, is as follows: "Philadelphia, Columbus, Chicago, New Bedford, New York, Boston, Aurora, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne.

and with parents when they examine their children at home, that points which are ruled out of our course of study and therefore receive no attention shall not be made the tests of instruction and knowledge.

For instance, there is the subject of *spelling*. It is prescribed that the words to be practised upon in spelling shall be selected from the reading books, the text books, the graded lists in the Manual and words in common use. By this system a scholar may be expected to keep abreast of his general learning in his knowledge of orthography, but to know nothing beyond. If he be in one of the lower grades in the grammar schools, therefore, he may not know how to spell the words which will not occur in his progress until he reaches the upper grades; and a scholar in an upper grade may not know how to spell the words which do not come under notice until one reaches the High school: and neither the lower grade scholar nor the upper grade scholar can be expected to know how to spell "syzygy" "metempsychosis," "synecdoche," "phthisic" and the like, once the tests of attainment in this branch. We abjure such unintelligent foolishness; and I plead in simple justice, that our scholars may not be subjected to any such tests.

Again, there is the subject of *arithmetic*. When the Manual was made, this study was simplified, and some unimportant portions of the ordinary text-books were omitted, that more attention might be given to other portions. We lopped away *first*, all the exercises which are useful only for the sake of the drill they afford; *second*, all duplicate modes of arriving at the same results; *third*, all processes, which, however theoretically valuable, are practically useless; and I beg that in examining the children, failure in what has thus been rejected, may not help to magnify the charge of want of thoroughness in teaching.

We also directed the teachers to "cease labored efforts to make the scholars of the lower grades thoroughly under-

stand such of the processes by which their slate work is performed as may be beyond their capacities at the time when these processes are necessary for their practice and progress;" and I beg that ignorance of the why and wherefore of processes, arising from the application of this rule, may not be charged to the account of defective instruction.

Once more, we declared that "if a scholar is able to explain and exemplify a *principle* it shall not be rated as a defect that he is not able to repeat the given rule." What is an arithmetical rule but merely a concise statement of a process of work — and what is its worth to a scholar, if he can correctly perform the work which it describes? There can be only one sensible answer to this question; yet there are those with whom the power to recite rules with accuracy is the crucial test of arithmetical knowledge. I earnestly hope that no such test may be applied to the instruction in our schools.

There is the subject of *writing*. It is a difficult one to manage in our schools, so as to satisfy exacting critics, in consequence of our methods of instruction. We cannot make elegant writers of our scholars, their letters all shaped to a pattern, their up strokes and down strokes all gracefully curved, the intervals between the letters and between words all handsomely uniform, and the appearance of each one's work so like that of every other, that no two specimens can be distinguished one from the other. It would be easy to do this, or at least to approximate it, if, as in old times, the labors of the scholars with their pens were confined to imitative writing in copy books. But we have long believed and long controlled the working of the schools accordingly, that the only effective instrument of thorough instruction in language — IN OUR NATIVE TONGUE — so that the use of it shall be free, easy and accurate both in speech and in composition, out of well furnished and well trained minds, *is the pen*. Writing is the embodiment of thought; and it

is astonishing to what an extent it chastens the loose imperfections of speech and forces the mind to be clear in its conceptions if it would be accurate in expressing them. There is therefore a good deal of *free* writing in our schools in constructing sentences, testing memory, making abstracts of lessons and other more extended forms of composition; and to cease this written work would be to abandon one of our most valuable agencies. But the quantity of this free writing and the necessary rapidity of its performance tend to impair its quality. Constant effort is made to counteract this tendency by daily lessons in copy books; and it is so far of avail that, while we cannot boast of forming elegant writers, as has been said, I dare claim that the graduates of our grammar schools on an average write well. Their writing is creditable — it is handsome enough for all ordinary purposes; and it has what elegant copy book writing does not have — a marked and expressive individuality.

Under these circumstances, I pray that our position on the subject may be understood and respected. Let the compromise we are compelled to make between artificial elegance and untrammelled freedom be appreciated and justice be done to teachers and schools.

I might apply to other studies this claim that in justice to all concerned, the established standard of work in the school room shall also be the standard of judgment upon that work. But I am extending the topic too far.

Meanwhile I shall not cease to impress upon the minds of the teachers in the grammar schools the fundamental truth that their schools are strictly *elementary schools;* whose special function it is, not to impart knowledge, but to train the children into a mastery over the instruments through which knowledge may be acquired; such as language, figures, the relations of numbers, the organs of speech and song, and the use of the pen and pencil. The public have a right to ex-

pect correctness and accuracy in the use of these instruments of thought as the product of the work of the elementary schools.

This I know is the mere mechanism of education. I know too, that the monotonous drill it requires readily degenerates into unintelligent, barren routine, which was the vice of the old time schools. Such degeneracy must not characterize our schools. Mechanism, though paramount, must not be exclusive. Familiarity with the instruments of culture may be secured and still a broad margin of opportunity remain for such instruction as will enlarge the scholars' intelligence. We enjoin that this invaluable opportunity be improved to the utmost. We expect that there will be intellectual life in our school rooms; that all forms of elementary drill will be made the vehicles of profitable knowledge; but the knowledge—for, narrow as the statement may seem, it is the order of solid progress—must be kept in subordination to the drill.

PRIMARY AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

I have nothing of special moment to say about the remaining departments of our schools, in addition to the important points discussed in the Reports made by the chairmen of their several sub-committees; and I will not ask your attention to useless repetitions. This only will I add to the details presented in these Reports—that epidemic diseases and the fear of them, together with the prevalence of unusually inclement weather for the last two months, have reduced the school attendance to a remarkable degree. There has been nothing to compare with it for several years; and should these obstacles continue their interference in like measure for a much longer period the progress of the schools will be seriously impeded.*

*Up to the time of going to press, (March) the obstacles referred to in the text have so seriously affected the schools, that the sub-committees have determined to omit the customary annual public examinations.

HOWLAND INCOME FUND.

The circumstances which have lately drawn attention to the provisions in the will of the late Mr. William Swain, of this city, whereby this community will sooner or later profit by a large addition to its present educational facilities, have led me into a train of reflections on the Howland bequest, the fruits of which our public schools have been enjoying for the past eight years. The amount which has been expended in that period in behalf of the schools from the Howland Income Fund is nearly *forty thousand dollars;* and the pertinent questions arise—For what has so large a sum been spent? What appreciable good has the expenditure effected? I will briefly attempt replies.

When Hon. Mr. Eliot, who drew Miss Howland's will, stated in his testimony before the probate court that it was the design of the testatrix to restrict the outlay from the income of her bequest to the supply of such desirable articles as the city is not obliged by law to furnish through taxation, he consecrated the unexampled gift to uses of the most singular importance. A wiser restriction could not have been devised. For while taxation is proud of the schools it supports, and intends to provide everything that is needful to their efficient progress, there are vital wants which it seldom more than half supplies, and there are others which it habitually disregards. The conception of what constitutes a school's actual needs, that has commonly ruled in making provision for them through taxation, has been narrow at the best, compared with such an equipment as those who have made the powers and capacities of the growing mind a study would consider essential to its intelligent progress. School committees almost everywhere undergo a constant and painful struggle between their desire to give their schools what they feel to be necessary for work of the best character — such as apparatus, maps, charts, cabinets, refer-

ence books, libraries, and the like — and the cramping constraint of the economy they are compelled to exercise. When we read in the school reports even of wealthy and populous cities, what shifts their school committees are forced upon in order to compass their ends — in one instance depositing a set of reference books in a central place so as in a troublesome way to serve the needs of a circle of schools, through want of means for a supply to each — in another instance, furnishing supplementary reading matter by means of clippings from newspapers, collections of second hand magazines obtained from families which have done with them, and where new books for the purpose are provided, limiting the supply to two or three copies to a school—we realize the incalculable advantages possessed by our schools through the special disposition of the Howland Income Fund.

And not only is this a wise application of the Fund because of its intrinsic usefulness, but also because of its universality. I can think of no other object which would not have restricted its benefits to a few individuals or to a class. Now they reach every individual of the thousands who are attending the public schools. They go down in the scale to the little primarian just beginning school life, they go up to the highest in the High school. They minister to the needs, they enhance the pleasures, they illustrate and make interesting the work, they broaden the intellectual and moral vision of the whole.

The chief supplies which have thus far been furnished from the Fund, are in round numbers as follows: Books of various kinds, reference, reading, music, etc., $11,700; globes and maps, $2,944; stationery, $3,554; philosophical apparatus, $2,319; musical instruments, $8,284; primary school object material, $1,786; binding, $898; salary of principal of the training school, $1,749; book cases, $550; lectures, $376; drawing material, $932. The re-

mainder of the expenditure is distributed among a great variety of unclassified purchases and expenses.

The successive school committees who have had the disbursement of the Fund have been scrupulously observant of its limitations. It was to be expected that some mistakes of judgment would be made. But such mistakes have been few and have been speedily discovered and rectified. It was supposed, for instance, that when books were purchased it would be proper to provide cases to hold them; but such an investment foreshadowed a possible misuse of the Fund and a single outlay in this direction has never been repeated. Again, it was the eager desire of some members of the committee, at the first, to compass a supply of delightful influences through the ministry of the beautiful. They appreciated the silent but persuasive power of tasteful and lovely surroundings to chasten the feelings and mould the character. They would have employed a portion of the Fund to render the school houses so attractive that they should be centres of pure enjoyment day by day, during school life, and objects of tender recollection ever after. But there too the margin for misuse was too palpable to be disregarded and the favorite idea was regretfully abandoned. A venture was made also to test the value of courses of illustrated lectures, on topics connected with school studies, to be delivered by experts in language adapted to the comprehension of youth. There were those who thought no better use for a portion of the Fund could be suggested. But the results were so unpromising that no attempt of the kind has since been made.

And now shall the question be put — what perceptible advantage has accrued from this great outlay? I answer, first, that from the nature of the case, no marked specific results are to be expected. The benefit will be general in like manner as its application is universal. I answer, again, that general results of the highest possible advantage must

inevitably have been realized. To argue the contrary would be paralleled by an assumption that it were as well to go through the world without eyes or ears as with them. For these supplies are not crutches for the lame nor carriages for the lazy; but they are introductions to the school room of objects from which the senses may carry impressions to the mind, just as nature and art everywhere outside the schoolroom are training the faculties, inspiring the imagination, and enlarging the intelligence through the instrumentality of the senses. Our books bring the mind into familiar contact with symbols of thought, so that words become instinct with ideas; the illustrative material places the actual forms before the sight of those things which otherwise must be conceived of through verbal description alone; and thus substitutes accurate impressions for vague and distorted conceptions; while the music, book and instrumental, brings into the schoolroom an agency, as pure and healthful as it is charming, whose sunshine of inspiration has illumined not only schools but homes, and scattered blessings all around. I have seen the remark "that a school system is successful, if it does no more than to help make childhood happy;" and what unbounded measures of happiness, music, through its fosterage in the public schools, has brought to both young and old in this community!

There is a thought suggested by the expenditure for a course of lectures, from which much was expected but little or nothing was realized, which I will briefly express. It is that the Howland Income Fund gives the school committee the power to test educational theories and methods by actual trial. This is a priceless opportunity. It assimilates the management of our schools to that of all great departments of human enterprise. On every hand among prominent human affairs — in connection with mills, railways, telegraphs, steam motors, and other vast operations, — new problems relating to theory and management are thus

proved by comparative experiment. Thus only is the best secured and progress rendered possible. And our Fund opens the way to this grand possibility. True, should a method prove worthless, the appliances furnished to test it will have been wasted. Well and good; let it be so. Better a loss from time to time, than to waver and oscillate forever between vexing uncertainties. Better occasional loss, if we be able in consequence to move our school work along the royal high road where our theories shall be grandly supported by our facts.

Meanwhile may our teachers continue to prize aright the means which the Howland Fund places in their hands for truer, richer, happier work; and guarding themselves from the slothful indifference which too often nullifies opportunity, steadily enable their scholars to reap from it a harvest of benefits, which though undefined shall be none the less real.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent.

List of Teachers and their Salaries.

January 1, 1879.

HIGH SCHOOL,	Charles P. Rugg,	$1,800
	W. C. Lawton,	1,550
	Mary S. Mendell,	900
	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	800
	Susan B. Cornish,	800
	Lizzie P. Briggs,	800
	Lydia J. Cranston,	800
	M. E. Austin,	800
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.		
Fifth Street,	A. F. Wood,	1,550
	Hannah B. Robinson,	525
	M. R. Hinckley,	525
	Sarah A. Carr,	525
	Sarah E. Stoddard,	525
	Mary E. Allen,	525
	L. Macreading,	525
	M. A. Macy,	525
	E. J. Ashley,	525
	L. N. Smith,	525
	B. M. Reid,	525
Middle Street,	M. C. Rodgers,	1,550
	Annie R. Commerford,	525
	Catherine Commerford,	525
	Jane E. Finkill,	525

	Mary A. Kane,	525
	H. C. Arey,	525
	C. E. Brown,	525
	Agnes J. Dunlap,	525
	Mary A. Brownell,	525
	Lizzie Brightman,	525
Parker Street,	Chas. E. E. Mosher,	1,550
	Jeannette Hunter,	525
	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	525
	Martha A. Hemenway,	525
	Helen M. Gordon,	525
	Drusilla W. Sears,	525
	Ada H. Whitton,	525
	Matilda J. Smith,	525
	Lillie R. Spooner,	525
	Abby F. Sullivan,	525
	Sarah L. Spare,	525

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Hill,	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	525
	Lucy S. Leach,	475
	Isabella Luscomb,	475
	Carrie E. Delano,	425
Merrimac Street,	Sarah H. Hewins,	525
	Stella Sawtelle,	475
	A. West,	475
	I. Foster,	475
	E. Lincoln,	475
	A. F. Jenney,	475
Maxfield Street,	Mary B. White,	525
	Sarah E. Field,	475
	H. B. S. Wilcox,	475
	Mercy K. Bartlett,	475

Cedar Street,	Annie S. Homer,	525
	Judith S. Macomber,	475
	Louisa S. Heath,	475
	Abby D. Whitney,	475
Kempton Street,	Edenia M. Chase,	525
	Eleanor Commerford,	475
	A. F. Richmond,	475
	Maria E. Hayes,	475
Bush Street,	Sarah H. Cranston,	525
	Bessie T. Chapman,	475
	S. E. Sears,	475
	Eliza H. Sanford,	475
	E. G. Smith,	475
Dartmouth Street,	Isadore F. Eldridge,	525
	M. Eva Schwall,	475
	E. A. M. Simmons,	475
	Belle W. Gifford,	475
William Street,	Abby F. Bryant,	525
	A. Lincoln,	475
	M. J. Graham,	475
	L. E. Smith,	475
Arnold Street,	Susan M. Tompkins,	525
Grove,	J. C. Thompson,	525
	S. E. Tuell,	475
	M. T. Macy,	425
	S. S. B. Thomas,	425
Acushnet Avenue,	J. E. Gilmore,	525
	S. E. Kirwin,	475
	R. M. Bosworth,	475
	S. A. C. Pray,	425

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Acushnet,	C. C. Carr,	675
	M. F. Sylvia,	475
Rockdale,	S. Flora Spare,	500
Cannonville,	M. A. Codding,	525
	E. F. Hazard,	475
Clark's Point,	Kate N. Lapham,	425
North,	C. F. Peckham,	475
Plainville,	Nellie Davis,	450
		Per week
MILL SCHOOL,	Emma R. Wentworth,	$15.00
	P. R. Almy,	10.00

A. Cumming, teacher of Drawing,	$1,550
Jason White, teacher of Music,	1,400

Report of the Truant Officer.

New Bedford, December 31, 1878.

To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen:—In presenting my annual report as truant officer, I regret to say that many of the schools are in a lamentable condition as regards truancy.

The former efficient truant officer, Mr. Cornish, left affairs connected with the office in such perfect condition that it was comparatively easy to continue in his footsteps, which I attempted to do. But to my surprise the Farm school was abolished, and some dozen boys who were there at the time were turned loose upon the streets.

Since then it has been up hill labor. By a sort of secret understanding that boys manage to convey to one another, it was soon understood that no penalty for truancy could be enforced, and many scholars utterly disregarded any and every effort to enforce attendance at school. I consulted the judge of the court in relation to the matter, and was informed by him "that my hands were tied," and that he was powerless to assist.

After repeated interviews with his honor the Mayor, some of them in the presence of members of the school committee, I was forced to the conclusion that it was not the purpose of the city government to establish a Farm school, and that no provision would be made that would act as a restraint upon habitual truants. This too, in direct violation of the mayor's promise that he would do all in his power to render my work efficient.

All, or nearly all, of the schools have suffered to some extent in the lower grades from this lack of control, but in my judgment, the Mill school has been injured the most. Frequently scholars placed in school have left the next day, and in one case when I threatened to lock up a boy, I was coolly informed by the parent that it could not be done, as the Farm school had been abolished.

I have visited many families and tried to secure their co-operation in compelling their children to attend school, and in some instances have placed truants in confinement for a short time, with the consent of their parents. Oftentimes this has proved salutary and effective. But these occasions are rare.

In connection with the Mill school, the straitened circumstances of many families may cause some at times to misrepresent facts in regard to their children's age. Where the maximum earnings of the head of the family rarely exceed six dollars per week, and children can earn two or three more, it is a great temptation to them to extend the age to the utmost.

In my many visits to the Wamsutta Mills I have always been received with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and every facility has been cheerfully given by the agent, Mr. Kilburn.

To the members of the police who have given advice and assistance in my very delicate position, I wish to express my appreciation of their good will.

In conclusion, I would earnestly request the city government to provide some place where truants can be confined. The experience of the past year has been disastrous, and the lesson should not be slighted, in justice to teachers and scholars.

Respectfully submitted,

B. Otheman, Jr., Truant Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LIGHTS,

FOR 1878.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st, 1878.

To Savory C. Hathaway, Esq., Chairman of Committee on the Street Light Department:

SIR,—I herewith submit to you a statement of such material as is used in the street light department on hand January 1st, 1879:

Gas burners,	10	Stove,	1
Ladders,	25	Wooden posts,	4
Naphtha tanks,	2	Iron posts,	8
" cans,	24	Baskets for lanterns,	5
Glass 16 by 14,	8 boxes.	Naphtha tanks,	65
" 10 by 14,	10 boxes.	" burners,	8
Lanterns, Boulevard,	2	Matches,	5 gross.
" Binney pattern,	13	Hand lamps,	73
Crowbar,	1	Stop cock for gas,	6
Shovel,	1	Feather dusters,	1
Pump,	1	Naphtha,	20 barrels.

I also present the number of lighters employed on gas, 9; pay per month $13.00. Number of lighters on naphtha, 10; averaging $20.50 per month.

Statement of number of gas lights set during the year, 7. Naphtha lights set, 15.

THOMAS LAPHAM,

Superintendent of Street Lights.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

FOR 1878.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1879.

In Board of Aldermen,
January 2, 1879.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence,

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council,
January 2, 1879.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
December 31st, 1878.

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present a report of the present condition, and a brief statement of the work of the department for the year ending this date.

At the present time the force consists of thirty-two men as follows:

Chief of Police,— Jethro C. Brock.
Captain,— James L. Wilber.
Day Lieutenant,— Luther M. Dayton.
Night Lieutenant,— William E. Macomber.
Acting Night Lieutenant,— Seth Hinckley.

Day Patrolmen.

John Corey,	Lemuel D. Adams,
Henry W. Bumpus,	Daniel A. Butler.

Night Patrolmen.

James W. Arnett,	Frederick R. Hussey,	James Mitchell,
Seth E. Bryant,	William G. Howland,	Ellery Peirce,
James Crafts,	Frank Hill,	Timothy Sullivan,
John P. Chadwick,	Isaac M. Jones,	John Savage,
Thomas W. Comstock,	Edward F. Jennings,	Michael Stevens,
Albert F. Caldwell,	John Lincoln,	Edward W. Waite,
John H. Dean,	Peter G. Law,	William L. Wade.
Jacob H. Demby,	Robert Moynan,	

Keeper of the Lockup,— Daniel A. Butler.

It is a necessity to have two lieutenants on duty during the night, one in the north and one in the south part of the city, and for two years it has been the custom to detail a patrolman for that purpose. I would recommend the appointment of another night lieutenant, as a patrolman detailed performs all the duties of the office, and if regularly appointed would naturally exert a greater influence.

The experiment of using a mounted patrolman in the vicinity of Acushnet avenue during the Sundays of the summer months has proved a perfect success and has been highly appreciated by the citizens in that locality.

ARRESTS.

The whole number of arrests for the year has been 594. Number of males, 490; females, 104; Americans, 353; foreigners, 241; non-residents, 123; minors, 71; commitments, 275.

OFFENCES.

Assault and battery,	38	Interfering with officer,	1
Assault, felonious,	2	Insane,	21
Assault, indecent,	2	Indecent exposure,	1
Assault on officer,	5	Illegal sale of liquor,	6
Adultery,	3	" " on capias,	1
Breaking and entering,	29	Keeping liquor nuisance,	39
Breaking and larceny,	1	" " on capias,	2
Cruelty to dumb animals,	1	Keeping liquor with intent to sell,	10
Cheat and defraud,	2	Larceny,	28
Common nuisance,	2	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1
Disorderly house,	6	Malicious mischief,	5
Disturbing the peace,	30	Murder,	1
Drunkenness,	285	Night walking,	1
Disobedient child,	2	Perjury,	1
Embezzlement,	1	Polygamy,	1
Escaped convict,	1	Stealing ride,	1
Forgery,	2	Vagabonds,	37
Idle and disorderly,	19	Violating city ordinances,	6
		Total,	594

Total number of prosecutions,	575
Total number not prosecuted,	19
Total arrests,	594

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

United States,	358	Germany,	8
British Provinces,	3	Portugal,	15
Canada,	4	Sweden,	2
Ireland,	147	Scotland,	5
England,	38	West Indies,	1
France,	13		

Amount of property reported stolen in the city,	$5,078.00
Amount of property reported recovered,	1,706.00

In the amount unrecovered is included thirteen hundred dollars, the estimated amount stolen by Joseph F. Borden who eloped and went to England, and fifteen hundred dollars, the estimated value of jewelry, &c., stolen from the residence of Wm. G. Taber, Esq., leaving the amount unrecovered outside the above amounts, five hundred and seventy-two dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

In addition to the arrests the following is an abstract of some of the miscellaneous work performed by the police:

Buildings found open and secured,	141	Dogs killed,	13
Cases investigated,	130	Disturbances suppressed,	157
Dangerous buildings,	1	Fire alarms given,	6
Dangerous chimneys,	1	Fires extinguished without alarm,	2
Defective cesspools,	4	Horses impounded,	2
Defective drains and vaults,	26	Intoxicated persons helped home,	20
Defective fire alarm,	1	Lost children restored,	41
Defective gas pipe,	3	Night carts ordered out of city,	3
Defective hydrants,	1	Rescued from drowning,	1
Defective lamps,	112	Runaway boys recovered,	2
Defective sand catcher,	2	Sick and injured persons assisted,	2
Defective streets and sidewalks,	69	Stray teams put up,	16
Dangerous dogs reported,	6	Street obstructions,	86
Dog notices served,	263	Water running to waste,	9

LODGERS.

Number of lodgers, 2,708. Males, 2,674; females, 34; Americans, 1,693; foreigners, 1,015; non- residents, 2,028; minors, 518.

NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

United States,	1,693	Sweden,	4
British Provinces,	48	Scotland,	70
Canada,	20	Spain,	11
Ireland,	503	Austria,	1
England,	321	West Indies,	1
France,	5	Wales,	5
Germany,	18	Russia,	1
Italy,	1	Sandwich Islands,	4
Portugal,	1	Denmark,	1

We have recently sent nearly forty lodgers or tramps to the State Work House, for terms of from three to six months, which has apparently had the effect to turn them in other directions. In December in 1877 we lodged 289, while during the same month this year we have lodged only 159.

HEALTH OFFICER.

As officer of the Board of Health I have received the usual number of complaints, and have examined and abated a large number of nuisances.

LIQUOR SEIZURES AND PROSECUTIONS.

During the year the police have endeavored to carry out the policy of the administration relative to the enforcement of the license law.

They have served two hundred and eighty (280) search warrants with the following results.

They have seized 79 lots of liquor, 42 of which have been confiscated and sent to the chief of the state detective force,

35 lots (including 6 lots of home brewed and 16 lots of Pfaff's beer) have been returned to the owners by order of the courts and two lots have not yet been disposed of by the courts.

The following prosecutions have been made in the Third District Court:

For keeping liquor nuisance,	39	
For keeping liquor with intent to sell,	10	
For illegal sales,	6	55

Resulting as follows:

Convictions,	38	
Acquittals,	8	
Sent to Grand Jury,	2	
Nol prossed,	6	
Defaulted,	1	55

Of the convictions 30 cases have been appealed.

In addition to the cases prosecuted in the Third District Court, there have been a number of indictments found at each session of the Grand Jury. I am unable to give the final result of the appealed and indicted cases in the Superior Court at the present time, with any degree of accuracy.

DRUNKENNESS.

The comparison of drunkenness the past with the previous year is as follows:

1877, Number of cases,	456
1878, Number of cases prosecuted, 280, not prosecuted, 5,	285
Difference,	171

I have paid the City Treasurer the sum of ninety-six dollars and six cents, received from board of prisoners, returns from expenses incurred in horse-hire, telegraphing, &c.

I have endeavored to so manage the department as to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the public in maintaining peace and quiet throughout the city, and it has also been my

constant aim to practice such economy as would insure the expenses of the department being kept within the appropriation.

How well I have succeeded in the former the public must judge. In the latter I am pleased to be able to say there will be a handsome surplus remaining in the treasury to the credit of the department.

In conclusion it remains for me to return to you, Mr. Mayor, and to all the members of the city government, and especially to the members of the police force, by whose hearty cooperation and faithful execution of all orders, my duties have been made comparatively easy, my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me in our official intercourse during the past year.

I am respectfully yours,

JETHRO C. BROCK, Chief of Police.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

For 1878.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1879.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, January, 1879.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

I herewith submit my report of the work done upon the highways during the past year. The annual appropriation for this year was $40,000. The amount was small compared with the sum spent yearly for the past few years. As the general understanding was, that there would be no special appropriation for the highways during the year, I have endeavored to comply with the wishes of the City Government and have kept my expenditures within the appropriation, and leave a balance in the treasury of $2,737.16 to the credit of the highway department, which sum is abundantly sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses of this department to the close of the present financial year.

The monthly expenditures have been as follows, viz. :

March,	$2,597.50	
April,	5,778.51	
May,	4,689.05	
June,	3,119.70	
July,	2,715.96	
August,	3,040.21	
September,	3,083.05	
October,	3,859.81	
November,	5,361.29	
" Acushnet avenue,	2,345.21	
December,	3,499.88	$40,090.17

The net expenditures upon our highways for the past ten years have been as follows, viz.:

1869,		$39,320.32
1870. Highways,	$31.958.36	
" Bridge,	51,981.34	83,939.70
1871,		37,779.50
1872,		53,602.88
1873,		47,736.98
1874,		61,774.76
1875,		78,619.85
1876,		57,765.82
1877,		50,214.32

With the comparatively small appropriation of $40,000 for this year, the streets have been kept in good travelling condition with the exception of the Cove road, which was severely injured by the heavy storm in the fall of 1877. But little expense has this year been laid out upon it, as it seems almost a waste of money to repair it, unless a large amount of money is expended in building a sea wall. With a few exceptions, all of the country roads are in good condition. Kempton street, extending west from Rockdale avenue at the Cannonville meeting house to the Dartmouth line; as also Acushnet avenue, extending north from the present terminus of the macadamized road to the Head-of-the-River, are both in great need of being thoroughly repaired and macadamized. By reference to the following tables it will readily be seen how the money has been spent.

Most respectfully yours,

SETH C. CALDWELL,

Superintendent of Streets.

TABLE No. 1.

STREETS MACADAMIZED.

Streets.	At what place.	Length.	Cost.
Arnold,	County to Orchard,	150 feet.	
Bush,	Fifth to Seventh,	413 "	
County,	From Franklin st. south,	375 "	
County,	From Spring st. south,	125 "	
Elm,	Eighth to County,	171 "	
Kempton,	Rockdale avenue east,	720 "	
Maxfield,	Pleasant to Purchase,	150 "	
School,	Fifth to Sixth,	211 "	
Spring,	Fifth to Sixth,	210 "	
Spring,	County, east,	150 "	
William,	Sixth to Eighth,	461 "	
Walnut,	Fifth to Sixth,	208 "	
Union,	Fifth to Eighth,	677 "	
Acushnet avenue,	Union st. to High,	986 "	
Acushnet avenue,	Union st. to Spring,	100 "	
Acushnet avenue,	School to Cannon,	859 "	
		5,966 feet.	$3,900.00
Acushnet avenue.	Head-of-the-River,	1,365 "	3,500.00
		7,331 feet.	$7,400.00

TABLE No. 2.

Stone New Crosswalks.

Streets.	At what Points.	Length. Ft.	In.	Cost.	Remarks.
Rockland,	Acushnet avenue,	22		$12.00	New.
Spring,	In front of S. Rodman's,	23		13.00	"
Pleasant,	Pleasant and North,	44		25.00	"
Court,	Cottage to Cedar,	46		26.00	"
Washington,	Dartmouth to Sears,	48		26.00	"
Grinnell,	First to Water,	21		12.00	"
Water,	In front of Snell's,	42		23.00	"
State,	State and Hillman,	44		25.00	"
Grinnell,	Grinnell and Acushnet ave,	25		10.00	Old.
Second,	William to Elm,	26		14.00	New.
Second,	William to Elm,	17	6	10.00	"
Seventh,	Seventh and Spring,	43	4	23.50	"
Grinnell,	Grinnell and Fourth,	24		14.00	"
Grinnell,	Grinnell and Fifth, [Second	24		14.00	"
William,	Wm. between Acu. av. and	48		26.00	"
County,	County and Rockland,	60		34.00	"
Fifth,	Wing and Grinnell,	22		12.00	"
State,	State and Campbell,	22		12.00	"
Middle,	Middle,	22		12.00	"
Chestnut,	Chestnut and Parker,	22		10.50	"
Pleasant,	Pleasant and North,	22		10.50	"
		677	10	$364.50	

TABLE No. 3.

New and Old Curbing.

Streets.	At what points.	Length. Ft.	In.	Cost.	Remarks.
Seventh,	Union to Spring,	377		$150	New.
Spring,	Fourth to Fifth,	30		10	Old.
Fourth,	Wing to Bedford,	360		147	New.
Grinnell,	Fourth to Fifth,	231		110	"
Allen,	Allen,	150		75	"
Mill,	Mill,	209		100	Old relaid.
Middle,	Middle,	215		120	New.
Middle,	West of Cedar,	130		55	"
Campbell,	West of Cedar,	348	6	155	Old relaid.
Cedar,	Elm and Morgan,	205		100	New.
Mill,	West of Cedar,	60		34	"
Cove,	Water to the east,	600		150	New and old relaid
Walnut,	First to Acushnet av.,	180		90	Old relaid.
Kempton,	Kempton,	25		15	New.
Emerson,	Kempton, south,	145		75	"
Acushnet av	Grinnell, south,	400		100	Old and new relaid
Union,	First to the eastward.	125		100	New.
Orchard,	Arnold to Clinton,	154		100	"
Allen,	Allen,	150		100	"
Seventh,	Spring to School,	248		90	New and old.
School,	Second to Acushnet av.,	100		50	New.
Second,	Grinnell to South,	369		75	Old.
Grinnell,	Second to First,	284		60	"
Grinnell,	First to Water,	125		30	"
First,	Grinnell to South,	695		95	"
Water,	Grinnell to South,	50		25	New and old.
North,	Chestnut to Cedar,	12		10	New.
Campbell,	Campbell and Chestnut,	12		10	"
Elm,	County to Summer,	350		125	New and old.
Middle,	County to Summer,	300		97	"
Arch,	Union to Arnold,	625		300	New.
Hillman,	Foster to Hill,	600		250	"
County,	Corner of Campbell,	60		40	"
Pleasant,	Kempton to North,	726		150	New and old.
Court,	Cottage to Cedar,	325		175	New.
Washington,	Sears to Dartmouth,	175		60	Old.
Union,	Cottage to Lincoln,	233		90	"
Union,	Arch to Ash,	150		70	New.
No. Water,	Snell's bakery,	50		20	"
William,	Acushnet av. to Second,	400		190	"
				$3,798	

TABLE No. 4.

New and Old Flagging.

Streets.	At what points.	Length. Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Seventh,	Union to Spring,	267	$90.00	New and old.
Union,	Union,	50	12 00	New.
Spring,	Fourth to Fifth,	25	4.00	Old.
Ash,	Ash,	50	12.50	New.
Court,	Court, corner of Cedar,	40	10.00	"
Court,	Orchard to Cottage,	50	12.00	Old.
Wing,	Fourth to Fifth,	212	75.00	New.
So. Water,	So. Water,	39	14.00	"
Fourth,	Wing to Bedford,	381	110.00	"
Cypress,	Cypress and other sts.,	700	192.00	"
Walnut,	First to Second,	180	75.00	"
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	150	25.00	"
Allen,	Allen,	75	12.00	"
Acushnet av	Grinnell to South,	400	100.00	New and old.
Union,	Union, Driscoll's,	132	75.00	New.
Spring,	Seventh to Eighth,	156	20.00	Old.
Walnut,	Walnut, H. Wentworth's	34	6.00	"
Seventh,	Spring to School,	248	100.00	New.
School,	Second to Acushnet av.,	100	75.00	"
Second,	Grinnell to South,	208	80.00	Old.
Grinnell,	Second to First,	212	60.00	New and old.
Grinnell,	First to Water,	125	45.00	"
First,	Grinnell to South,	380	95.00	"
Water,	Grinnell to South,	50	50.00	New.
Elm,	County to Summer,	60	45.00	"
Cottage,	Court to Morgan,	60	40.00	"
Middle,	County to Summer,	300	90.00	Old.
State,	Pope to North,	100	75.00	New.
County,	Corner of Campbell,	70	50.00	"
Sixth,	Sixth, front J. Wing's	50	15.00	New and old.
Washington,	Sears to Dartmouth,	175	45.00	"
Union,	Cottage to Lincoln,	211	60.00	"
No. Water,	In front of Snell's,	50	18.00	"
William,	Acushnet av. to Second.	1600	340.00	New.
			$2127.50	

TABLE No. 5.

Paving New and Old.

Streets.	At what points.	Length Feet.	Cost.	Remarks.
Cove,	Water east,	600	$100	New and old gutter.
Walnut,	First to Second,	180	25	Relaid "
Bush,	Third to Fourth,	250	30	" "
Fourth,	Passway,	10	3	New.
Emerson,	On Emerson,	175	55	New gutter.
Acushnet av	Grinnell to South,	400	75	Relaid "
Union,	Driscol & Church,	140	45	" "
Union,	Acushnet av. to Water,	400	15	Street pav'g repair'd
Allen,	Allen,	150	50	Relaid gutter.
Spring,	Seventh to Eighth,	26	10	New and old gutter.
Seventh,	Spring to School,	248	60	Old gutter repaired.
Kempton,	Kempton,	30	4	Street repaired.
School,	Second to the west,	104	30	New and old gutter.
Second,	Grinnell to South,	381	75	Gutter relaid.
Grinnell,	Second to First,	125	30	" "
First,	Grinnell to South	747	100	" "
North,	Chestnut to Cedar,	271	200	New gutter.
Hillman,	Chestnut to Cedar,	300	225	" "
Campbell,	Summer to Chestnut,	400	275	" "
Chestnut,	Chestnut, cor. Campbell,	31	10	" "
Willis,	Chestnut to Summer,	500	250	" "
Parker,	Summer to Shawmut av.,	1400	550	" "
Elm,	County to Summer,	300	100	Old "
Middle,	County to Summer,	300	100	" "
Summer,	Summer,	30	5	Repaired gutter.
Purchase,	Maxfield to Hillman,	300	75	Repaired street.
Arch,	Union to Arnold,	1250	600	New gutter.
Hillman,	Foster to Hill,	600	150	New and old.
County,	County, cor. Campbell,	60	35	New gutter.
Pleasant,	Kempton to North,	726	90	Old gutter.
Kempton,	Rounds' store to Rockd'le	1430	500	New " both sides.
Court,	Cottage to Cedar,	337	120	New and old gutter.
Sixth,	In front of John Wing's,	50	5	Old gutter.
Washington,	Sears to Dartmouth,	175	45	New and old gutter.
Union,	Cottage to Lincoln,	236	70	Old gutter.
Union,	Arch to Ash,	150	60	New gutter.
William,	Acushnet av. to Second,	400	150	" "
Seventh,	Union to Spring,	460	75	Old gutter.
Spring,	Fourth to Fifth,	25	4	" "
Wing,	Fourth to Fifth,	60	10	New and old gutter.
Fourth,	Wing to Bedford,	381	120	" "
Grinnell,	Fourth to Fifth,	231	140	New gutter.
Cypress,	Cypress,	50	10	New and old gutter.
Allen,	Allen,	150	45	New "

TABLE No. 6.

Grading and Gravelling Streets and Sidewalks.

Streets.	At what Points.	Length Feet	Cost.	Remarks.
Washburn,	Acushnet av. to river.	1300	$30	Graded st., sidewalk
State,	Above Austin to Linden.	250	150	" and remvd rocks
State,	Maxfield to Hillman,	200	150	" "
Babbitt,	Dartmouth, west,	200	125	" "
Washington,	Washington,	550	600	Raised grade, gravld
Cove,	Water to the east,	600	100	" " sidewalk
Second,	Grinnell to South,	300	150	Gravelled.
First,	Grinnell to South,	250	130	"
Grinnell,	First to Second.	100	40	"
Point road,	Point Road,	500	450	"
Dartmouth,	Washington to Dart. line.	3000	800	"
Sutton,	Highland to the west,	150	80	Gravld, remvd rocks
Durfee,	Durfee,	500	40	" "
Robeson,	Robeson,	300	30	" "
State,				Gravelled.
Austin,	Austin, east of County,	150	40	"
Parker,	County to Shawmut av.,	1160	300	"
Fourth,	Wing to Grinnell,	700	650	Gravld, raised grade
Arch,	Union to Arnold,	630	250	" st and sidewalk
Washington,				" and remvd rocks
Fifth,	Russell to Grinnell,	800	210	Gravelled.
Forest,	County to Bonney,	300	80	Graded, remvd rocks
Ash,	Maple to Hawthorn,	200	60	" and built sidewlk
Arnold,	Cottage to W. of Tremo't	1000	100	" gravld, " "
Tremont,	Tremont,	300	100	" " remvd stones
Court,	Court,		75	" "
Swamp,	Swamp,		75	" "
Sullivan,	Sullivan,		25	" "
W.Campbell	West Campbell,		100	" "
Division,	County to Water,	800	400	" "
Delano,	County to Water,	850	500	" "
Rivet,	Acushnet av. to County,	300	55	" built sidewalk
Acushnet av	Griffin to Blackmore lane	3000	700	Gravld, " "
Hawthorn,	Ash to County,	400	150	Gravelled.
North,	County to Foster,	400	90	"
North,	County to Summer,	250	40	"
Hill,	Kempton to Mill,	200	30	"
Cedar,	Hillman to Elm,	500	90	"
Second,	Cannon to Bush,	500	150	"
High,	Purchase to Acushnet av	250	50	
Mill,	Purchase to Acushnet av	250	50	

TABLE No. 7.

Concrete Sidewalks Laid.

Streets.	At what Points.	Yards.	Cost.
Irving court,	Irving Court,	70	$42.00
Hawthorn,	Ash, westward,	420	100.00
Pleasant,	Pleasant, at City Hall,	25	15.00
		515	$157.00

TABLE No. 8.

Building Fences.

Streets.	At what Points.	Feet.	Cost.
Fourth,	Wing and Grinnell,		$20.00

Building Bank Walls.

Borden,	Allen to Bedford,	100	$50.00
Second,	Second,	10	5.00
Fourth,	Wing and Grinnell,		50.00
		110	$105.00

TABLE No. 9.

SANDCATCHERS, NEW.

Streets.	At what Points.	Labor Cost.	Material Cost.
Washburn,	East of Acushnet avenue,	$80.00	$100.00
Durfee,	West of County.	25.00	35.00
		$105.00	$135.00

OLD REPAIRED.

$150.00

BUILDING EYE-HOLES.

		Cost.
Locust,	Locust,	$15.00
Washington,	Washington,	15.00
Grinnell,	Grinnell,	15.00
		$45.00

CLEANING SANDCATCHERS.

$1,425.00

TABLE No. 10.

New Sewers Built.

Streets.	At what place.	Cost of Material.	Cost of Labor.	Total.
Pearl,	County, west,	$289.40	$331.15	$620.55
Washburn,	Acushnet av., to river.	591.80	886.25	1,478.05
Purchase,	East of Purchase on Benjamin Rodman's est.,	110.28	25.00	135.00
Durfee,	Durfee,	430.69	438.00	868.74
		$1,422.17	$1,680.45	$2,102.34

Plank Walks, New and Old.

Campbell	street,	225 feet.
South	"	200 "
Durfee	"	200 "
Ash	"	750 "
Maxfield	"	175 "
William	"	100 "
Chestnut	"	150 "
Arch	"	600 "
Lincoln	"	300 "
		2700 "

COUNTRY ROADS.

District No. 1.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. James A. Lawrence: Old County, road from John Davis's Corner, Acushnet village, north to Freetown line; Braley's station; Phillips' road, a branch from Old County road, west side; and three short roads leading from the side of Old County road to Acushnet line. Amount expended, $17.00

District No. 2.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Philip S. Pool: New County road, from Hathaway road to Dartmouth line; Plainville road, from N. B. railroad to Dartmouth line; and Mount Pleasant street, from Nash road to Plainville road. Amount expended in this district, $62.75

District No. 3.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Paul S. Hathaway: Hathaway road, from New County road to Dartmouth line; Rockdale avenue, from Hathaway road to Kempton street; Kempton street, from Rockdale avenue to Dartmouth line; and Parker street, from Rockdale avenue to Shawmut avenue. Amount expended, 555.75

District No. 5.

Comprising the following roads, and in charge of Mr. Seth Hoard: Acushnet avenue, from Nash road to Mr. Davis's corner, Acushnet Village; Nash road, from Acushnet avenue to N. B. railroad; and Bellville road, from Acushnet avenue to the river, and from the river to the bridge, Acushnet village. Amount expended in this district, 151.12

Total, $786.62

Inventory, March 1st, 1879.

16 horses,	$2000.00	1 hatchet,	.50
5 double carts,	1000.00	2 wrenches,	2.00
4 single carts,	260.00	4 large oil cans,	3.00
2 gears,	125.00	6 small oil cans,	1.20
1 light wagon,	45.00	1 wheel jack,	1.00
1 lumber wagon,	40.00	6 hay forks,	2.00
1 watering cart,	85.00	5 iron rakes,	1.50
2 stone crushers,	1400.00	1 hay cutter,	1.00
2 engines for crushers,	1200.00	8 large pounders,	4.00
1 hoisting derrick,	40.00	7 small pounders,	3.00
16 horse blankets,	20.00	40 long-handle shovels,	30.00
5 single cart harnesses,	120.00	30 short handle shovels,	15.00
2 wagon harnesses,	40.00	15 stone sledges,	25.00
6 double harnesses,	250.00	50 pick-axes,	50.00
3 lead harnesses,	30.00	25 snow-shovels,	12.00
1 gear harness,	12.00	20 hoes,	5.00
4 collars,	4.00	25 iron bars,	25.00
2 road rollers,	350.00	6 chains,	6.00
3 water casks,	10.00	3 tackle and falls,	15.00
2 water tubs,	2.00	2 ploughs,	20.00
4 tool-houses,	80.00	10 paving hammers,	12.00
3 spirit levels,	6.50	6 drilling hammers,	9.00
4 pair rubber boots,	6.00	10 stone chisels,	8.00
12 lanterns,	6.00	4 stone sets,	2.00
1 snath and scythe,	1.50	5 lbs. backing and wedges,	1.50
3 planes,	.50	40 splitting drills,	15.00
3 rasps,	.50	4 striking hammers,	8.00
3 framing chisels,	.50	23 blowing drills,	25.00
1 bit stock and 6 bits,	1.50	30 small stone hammers,	15.00
1 screw-driver,	.50	16 wheel-barrows,	20.00
3 chisels,	.50	150 tons stone for crusher, at 50 cts.,	75.00
3 saws,	2.50		
3 squares,	2.00		
3 hammers,	.75		$7554.95

THE

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

INCLUDING

REPORT OF CITY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

For the Financial Year ending Feb. 28, 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1879.

City of New Bedford.
Auditor's Office, March 20, 1879.

To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen,— Herewith I respectfully submit the annual Report of all the Receipts and Expenditures of the city for the financial year ending February 28th, 1879, together with a statement of the City Debt, and a schedule of the Real and Personal Property belonging to the city and the estimated value thereof, and such other statements as I have deemed of interest.

Oliver A. Roberts,
City Auditor.

In Common Council,
March 20, 1879.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents and sent up for concurrence.

William A. Church, Clerk.

In Board of Aldermen,
March 20, 1879.

Concurred.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

The balance of money in the hands of the City Treasurer March 1, 1878, was	$25,385.48
The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending Feb. 28, 1879, were as follows:	
Appropriations, general, 1878,	383,601.85
Appropriations, general, 1877,	5,017.00
Cemetery Fund,	150.00
Cemeteries,	1,520.00
Commonwealth, (old law),	4,040.29
Free Public Library,	759.72
Fire Department,	304.99
General Sewer Account,	1,911.28
Highways and Streets,	2,863.33
Incidentals,	4,567.30
Lighting the Streets,	61.17
Liquor Licenses,	86.25
New Bedford School Committee,	3,000.00
New Bedford Water Works,	26,481.57
Oliver Crocker, Free Public Library Fund,	1,000.00
Police Department,	2,236.31
Poor Department,	8,173.69
Real Estate Tax Account,	93.11
Repairs of Public Property,	450.04
Salaries,	6.09
Schools, (incidentals,)	26.32
Schools, (pay of teachers,)	759.73
Temporary Loan,	170,000.00
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,190.50
Unappropriated Tax Account,	352.06
	$646,038.08

EXPENDITURES.

The amounts expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury during the financial year ending Feb. 28, 1879, are charged to the following accounts, viz.:

Cemeteries,	$1,053.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts (State Aid, old law,)	4,232.54	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State Aid, law of 1878,)	2,954.34	
County of Bristol, (Bridge,)	6,979.57	
Debt,	99,070.50	
Fire Department,	24,909.57	
Free Public Library,	3,259.44	
General Sewer Account,	3,645.56	
Highways and Streets,	43,668.08	
Incidentals,	16,061.08	
Lighting the Streets,	15,293.55	
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	2,095.64	
New Bedford School Committee,	2,142.12	
New Bedford Water Works,	38,988.40	
New School House,	8,561.50	
Police Department,	30,328.16	
Poor Department,	44,696.84	
Real Estate Tax Account,	280.93	
Repairs of Public Property,	6,437.77	
Salaries,	8,842.60	
Schools, (incidentals,)	16,672.60	
Schools, (pay of teachers,)	58,668.55	
Temporary Loan,	195,000.00	
Trustees Free Public Library,	2,451.16	$636,293.50
Balance, cash in Treasury,		9,744.58
		$646,038.08

Receipts and Expenditures in Detail.

SALARIES.

Dr.

Salaries of	
Richmond, Geo. B., Mayor,	$666.69
Soule, William T., Mayor,	133.34
Congdon, James B., Treasurer and Collector,	2,420.82
Leonard, Henry T., City Clerk,	1,018.63
Crowell, Stephen, Acting Auditor,	16.67
Luce, Edward M., City Auditor,	104.66
Roberts, Oliver A., City Auditor,	50.00
Webb, Hiram, City Auditor,	666.70
Parker, Jr., William C., City Solicitor,	350.03
Wilcox, David B. Chairman Board of Assessors,	850.00
Tallman, Jr., William, Assessor at Large,	600.00
Tuell, Charles D., Assessor at Large,	600.00
Church, William A., Clerk of Common Council,	200.00
Pease, Jas. H., Sealer of Weights and Measures,	350.03
Pease, Jas. H., Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00
Ferguson, William, City Messenger,	600.00
Barnes, Isaac, City Bell Ringer,	114.61
Allen, Thomas T., City Bell Ringer,	10.42
Kelley, James S., Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00
	$8,842.60

Cr.

By Appropriation,	$8,765.00
Errors in audit, overpayments,	6.09
Transferred from Common Sewer Account,	71.51
	$8,842.60

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Dr.

SALARIES:		
Briggs, Earl C., Superintendent,	$1,000.00	
Macy, Peleg S., Superintendent,	200.00	
Overseers of the Poor,	687.50	
Clarke, Jr., Charles A. Secretary of the Board,	354.17	
Coe, Rev. Isaac H., Asst. Secretary of the Board,	312.00	
Coe, Rev. Isaac H., Chaplain,	156.00	$2,709.67
LABOR AND NURSING:		
Allen, Asa,	$210.00	
Blanding, John,	465.00	
Briggs, Earl C.,	722.01	
Chase, Albert A.,	375.00	
Chase, Mrs. C. E.,	86.26	
Gayloon, Mary,	35.15	
Griffin, William,	12.00	
Mack, Catherine,	66.50	
O'Connor, Olive,	10.50	
O'Hare, William,	168.00	
Wilcox, Henry T.,	21.00	2,171.42
PHYSICIAN AND MEDICINES:		
Blake, Jas. E. & Co.,	$166.12	
Otis, Thomas,	12.85	
Perry, George,	39.00	
Pierce, A. M.,	750.61	968.58
FUEL:		
Covell, Jonathan,	$1,757.65	
Hart & Akin,	3,249.09	
Hawes, Simeon & Son,	662.45	5,669.19
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS:		
Baylies, William,	$261.91	
Briggs, Earl C.,	31.92	
Bryant, Israel T.,	245.34	
Bulloch & Co.,	3.20	
Delano, Geo. & Co.,	11.05	
Denison Brothers,	140.45	
Driscol, Church & Hall,	927.76	
Gifford, N. B.,	46.00	
Amounts forward,	$1,667.63	$11,518.86

Amounts forward,	$1,667.63	$11,518.86
Gifford & Dillingham,	8.01	
Leonard, J. H.,	25.50	
Macomber Brothers,	388.21	
Macomber, Thomas W.,	119.70	
Potter, Wm. F. & Co.,	199.86	
Richmond, S. P. & Co.,	1.00	
Salsbury & Viall,	433.35	
Sherman, Job B.,	145.33	
Snell, David A.,	11.21	
Stanton, A. G. & Co.,	222.40	3,222.20
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES:		
Eddy, Geo. M. & Co., dry goods,	$257.63	
Devoll, Pardon & Son, boots and shoes,	114.42	
Doane & Co., clothing,	29.75	
Donaghy, Thomas, boots and shoes,	21.70	
Gifford & Co., clothing,	31.00	
Gifford, George D., dry goods,	39.01	
Lucas, A. E., shoes,	9.68	
Macy, Jr., J., shoes,	10.50	
Palmer, A. R., boots and shoes,	98.20	
Sanders, William, clothing,	2.50	
Soule, William T., dry goods,	29.45	
Swift, Wm. C. & Son, clothing,	4.50	
Tucker, William, clothing,	24.25	
Union Boot and Shoe Store, shoes,	13.94	686.53
UNDERTAKERS:		
Brown, William H.,	$126.50	
Murphy, Thomas J.,	211.00	
Wilson, Benjamin G.,	541.25	878.75
PAID STATE, CITIES, TOWNS AND HOSPITALS, FOR SUPPLIES AND BOARD OF PERSONS OUT OF THE CITY:		
Commonwealth,	$407.00	
Danvers Asylum,	47.40	
Northampton Hospital,	137.48	
Taunton Asylum,	2,677.40	
Westboro Reform School,	65.00	
City of Boston,	488.98	
" Chelsea,	49.25	
Amounts forward,	$3,872.51	$16,306.34

Amounts forward,	$3,872.51	$16,306.34
City of Fall River,	39.64	
" Haverhill,	163.47	
" Lowell,	30.00	
" Lynn,	18.50	
" Taunton,	216.08	
" Worcester,	29.50	
Town of Attleboro,	29.30	
" Barnstable,	168.50	
" Braintree,	75.05	
" Brockton,	94.00	
" Dartmouth,	140.86	
" Edgartown,	39.99	
" Fairhaven,	336.70	
" Freetown,	5.00	
" Middleboro,	88.00	
" Nantucket,	27.16	
" Plymouth,	124.00	
" Quincy,	6.00	
" Somerville,	44.81	
" Wareham,	4.50	
" Yarmouth,	149.14	5,702.71

PAID FOR SUPPLIES TO PERSONS OUTSIDE OF THE ALMSHOUSE:

Adams, Eben C. and Son,	$61 00	
Alley, Jr., A. G.,	32.00	
Almy, A. A.,	154.00	
Ashley, A. D.,	41.50	
Ashley & Smith,	10.50	
Best, Wm. R.,	8.00	
Bennett, S.,	1,054.90	
Bliss, Frank C.,	85.50	
Boardman, Thomas,	79.50	
Bonney, Charles A.	9.00	
Braley, Jasper W.,	321.00	
Brown, Lloyd B.,	282.00	
Brownell & Lapham,	7.00	
Carroll, James,	29.20	
Central Union Store Association,	2,646.79	
Chappel, W. H.,	153.50	
Clare, John,	50.00	
Clarke, Charles S.,	277.75	
Amounts forward,	$5,303.14	$22,009.05

Amounts forward,	$5,303.14	$22,009.05
Cook & Wordell,	1.00	
Cook, David,	85.00	
Codding, Seth,	244.34	
Congdon, James B., cash paid by order of Overseers,	3,037.49	
Cota & Smith,	240.42	
Couling, Isham,	84.00	
Daley, Patrick,	18.50	
Davis & Ashley,	22.00	
Davis & Hatch,	18.00	
Davis, Charles S.,	237.42	
Davis, 2d, James,	12.00	
Dawson, Benjamin,	116.50	
Donaghy, Thomas,	3.00	
Dwight, James E.,	73.50	
Dwight, W. B.,	963.60	
Dyer, G. L.,	20.00	
Edgerton, J. F.,	143.84	
Ellis & Swift,	67.00	
Ellis, N. B.,	98.00	
Folger, David B.,	180.59	
Forbes, H. H.,	83.00	
Frazier, J. W.,	152.50	
Gibbs, Lot H.,	26.00	
Gifford & Dillingham,	120.01	
Gifford, Fred. S.,	42.50	
Griffin, William,	38.00	
Grinnell, A. B.,	4.00	
Hammond, W.,	1.00	
Hammond, H. S.,	196.97	
Hawes, Simeon,	6.00	
Holcomb, H. & Son,	180.26	
Holcomb, Monroe,	69.00	
Holcomb, R.,	69.00	
Howland, C. H.,	95.00	
Howland, Eben,	71.50	
Howland, William F.,	150.44	
Independent Oper. Co.,	13.50	
Jenney Brothers,	194.14	
Joaquin & Gracey,	18.00	
Lawrence, C. T.,	40.00	
Lawrence, T. E.,	14.00	
Amounts forward,	$12,554.16	$22,009.05

Amounts forward,	$12,554.16	$22,009.05
Lawton, Robert S.,	241.14	
Lawton, T. E.,	16.00	
Lewis, O. B.,	1.00	
Lowe, John H.,	87.52	
Luther, H. R.,	396.60	
Macy, Jr., J.,	5.25	
Macomber, Geo. B.,	284.10	
Macomber, Richard E.,	84.00	
McFarlin, Stephen W.,	15.67	
Milliken, E. & Sons,	106.50	
Morse, C.,	12.50	
Morse, F. & Co.,	772.23	
Notter, John,	56.42	
Palmer, Andrew R.,	12.90	
Perry, Henry C.,	5.00	
Pierce, L. E.,	40.00	
Pratt & Ashley,	25.00	
Remington, M.,	7.92	
Rhodes & Kavanagh,	105.50	
Rhodes, M.,	10.00	
Richmond, S. P. & Co.,	8.50	
Rogers, John A.,	17.00	
Sanford, T. H.,	25.50	
Sherman, Isaac C. & Son,	311.50	
Sherman, Job B.,	585.50	
Snow, S.,	16.00	
Stanton, A. G. & Co.,	73.26	
Sullivan, Michael E.,	84.50	
Sullivan, Thomas H.,	184.50	
Sweeney, John,	216.00	
Swift & Co.,	49.00	
Swift, E. B.,	412.50	
Taber, Edward C.,	6.00	
Taber, George W.,	19.32	
Taber, Oliver R. & Son,	20.50	
Terry, Job M.,	36.00	
Tilden, John L.,	1.00	
Tinkham, George W.,	16.00	
Tripp, Augustus C.,	154.00	
Tripp, N. C. & Co.,	12.50	
Tucker & Cummings,	1,472.13	
Turner, H. G.,	15.00	
Amounts forward,	$18,275.62	$22,009.05

Amounts forward,	$18,275.62	$22,009.95
Union Boot and Shoe Store,	4.42	
Veira & Rogers,	32.88	
Washburn, Reuben,	6.00	
Wheeden & Coe,	393.50	
Wood, Jr., Elihu,	222.92	18,935.34

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:

Acushnet Iron Co., grates,	$6.20	
Allen, Jesse, straps, &c.,	7.89	
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing and advertising,	104.05	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., tickets,	14.00	
Bliss & Nye, furnishings,	61.09	
Brightman, Daniel W., services,	8.40	
Brownell, Ashley, & Co., horse shoeing, &c.,	68.35	
Bullock, A. & Co., oil,	16.70	
Burt, Charles D., baskets,	3.00	
Caswell Brothers, blacksmithing,	9.00	
Clarke, Jr., Charles A., P. O. stamps,	5.00	
Collins & Allen, stationery,	.70	
Cook, John S., hackhire,	44.00	
Cornell, Robert S., hacks to almshouse,	18.00	
Cushing, C. F., repairing harnesses, &c.,	10.75	
Delano, George, oil,	1.50	
Delano, Gustavus, whitewashing, &c.,	68.42	
Denison Brothers, grain,	66.90	
Dews, Edwin, stationery,	86.13	
Donaghy, Thomas, leather,	58.52	
Durfee & Smith, horse shoeing,	42.94	
Eddy, Geo. M. & Co., rugs,	9.62	
Fire Department, manure,	101.67	
Flushing, C., chamois skin,	3.85	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,	2.25	
Gifford, O. E., paints, &c.,	19.30	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	93.52	
Griffin, William, packing wood,	20.00	
Hart & Akin, coal,	10.48	
Hart & Akin, paints and painting,	88.49	
Hart, Thomas M., line, thimbles, &c.,	14.37	
Hatch, George E., cleaning stoves,	3.11	
Highways, delivering orders,	1,060.00	
Hutchinson, S., stationery,	1.69	
Amounts forward,	$2,129.80	$40,944.39

Amounts forward,	$2,129.80	$40,944.39
Ingalls & Hendrickson, fitting boiler and packing cement, &c.,	52.14	
Kelley, William L., repairing clocks,	2.75	
Lawton, Jr., James M., stationery,	8.55	
Macomber Brothers, grain,	120.21	
Macomber, T. W., grain,	184.70	
Macy, P. S., stamps and traveling expenses,	22.35	
Maxfield, Caleb, furniture,	16.60	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing and advertising,	29.00	
Moulton, Nathaniel, horse,	175.00	
New Bedford Boiler Co., washstand, &c.,	9.67	
Paine S. S. & Bro., lime, cement, &c.,	58.22	
Paisler, Charles S., phosphate, &c.,	35.47	
Palmer, Andrew R., brush and blacking,	1.75	
Parker & Haskell, delivering orders,	27.06	
Parker & Sherman, stove pipe repairs, &c.,	33.56	
Richards, William D., horse-hire,	1.50	
Ricketson, William P., services,	7.00	
Sherman, Jireh C., locks, &c.,	11.38	
Sherman, William H., horse-hire,	2.00	
Skiff, S. B., blacksmithing,	4.45	
Soule, Thomas H., matting, &c.,	6.03	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	58.23	
Taber, George B., delivering orders,	114.20	
Taylor, Henry J., furnishings,	63.01	
Tillinghast, William A., repairing furniture,	32.82	
Topham, Robert C., lumber,	23.45	
Tripp, Stephen A., zinc, dustpans, &c.,	7.53	
Vincent, Ambrose, hardware,	20.82	
Watkins & Handy, iron rods,	.57	
White, W. B. & Sons, washers, &c.,	16.25	
White, Jr., Phineas, repairing pump,	1.60	
Wilcox, Henry T., superintendent of wood yard,	40.00	
Willis, William H., soap,	1.00	
Williston, A., carpentry,	172.00	
Wing, J. & W. R. & Co., gloves, mittens, &c.,	29.36	
Wood, Brightman & Co., stock and repairs,	232.48	3,752.45
Total,		$44,696.84

Cr.

By Annual Appropriation,		$25,000.00
By Amount Received of Cities and Towns:		
City of Boston,	$206.15	
" Cambridge,	106.65	
" Fall River,	260.15	
" Gloucester,	72.40	
" Haverhill,	57.75	
" Lawrence,	123.60	
" Lowell,	120.20	
" Newburyport,	21.00	
" Taunton,	235.80	
Town of Acushnet,	53.30	
" Abington,	4.00	
" Barnstable,	54.00	
" Berkley,	4.00	
" Brockton,	42.09	
" Canton,	10.00	
" Chatham,	52.50	
" Concord,	7.50	
" Dartmouth,	602.26	
" East Bridgewater,	5.50	
" Edgartown,	17.00	
" Fairhaven,	157.05	
" Falmouth,	11.83	
" Freetown,	157.95	
" Hyde Park,	1.50	
" Mansfield,	91.05	
" Mattapoisett,	190.40	
" Mendon,	15.25	
" Middleboro,	139.80	
" Milford,	28.00	
" Nantucket,	564.25	
" Norton,	7.00	
" Orleans,	16.00	
" Provincetown,	125.25	
" Rehoboth,	42.95	
" Rochester,	198.40	
" Sandwich,	164.95	
" Stoughton,	15.00	
" Walpole,	43.00	
Amounts forward,	$4,025.48	$25,000.00

Amounts forward,	$4,025.48	$25,000.00
Town of West Bridgewater,	11.50	
" West Dennis,	54.62	
" West Harwich,	17.40	
" Westport,	1,123.12	
" West Tisbury,	154.95	
" Weymouth,	3.25	
" Yarmouth,	82.50	5,472.82
By Received of		
Fire Department, hay,	$218.45	
Highway Department, hay,	325.15	
J. E. Ricketson, hospital bill,	113.65	
Soldiers' relief, support of Bannock Matthews at almshouse,	46.50	
State for transportation and support of paupers,	1,665.90	
Superintendent, sales of produce,	331.22	2,700.87
By Appropriations, special,	6,927.28	
Transfer from Cemeteries account,	321.78	
" General Sewers account,	2,617.30	
" Incidentals account,	489.33	
" Liquor license account,	49.50	
" Police Department account,	788.82	
" Unappropriated Tax account.	329.14	11,523.15
Total, as before,		$44,696.84

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

DR.

PAY ROLLS:			
1878.	April,	$1,813.49	
	May,	3,108.89	
	June,	3,572.32	
	July,	2,416.51	
	August,	2,112 72	
	September,	2,355.91	
	October,	2,169.36	
	November,	3,283.83	
	December,	4,864.84	
1879	January,	1,672.94	
	February,	1,363.42	
	March,	1,388.16	$30,122.39
EXTRA TEAMS AND LABOR:			
	Black, Robert,	5.36	
	Bosworth, William & Son,	22.00	
	Butts, James D.,	57.50	
	Coggeshall, R. C. P.,	26.55	
	Duff, David,	5.00	
	Dugan, Edward,	32.50	
	Gammons, George F. W.,	4.75	
	Greene, N. H.,	27.83	
	Kennedy, Thomas,	7.00	
	Manchester, A. B.,	27.00	
	Moulton, Nathaniel,	6.19	
	Perkins, A. W.,	7.50	229.18
FLAGGING, STONES AND GRAVEL:			
	Allen, Clark,	16.67	
	Andrews, A. L.,	13.81	
	Ashley, Lucretia,	36.86	
	Ashley, Mary,	11.18	
	Bertram, J. A.,	1.03	
	Bohan, T.,	28.04	
	Booth, Albert,	186.32	
	Bowen, T.,	64.67	
	Bronson, Mrs. Capt.,	32.08	
Amounts forward,		$391.39	$30,351.57

Amounts forward,	$391.39	$30,351.57
Bulloch, Andrew,	4.80	
Burgess, J. M.,	73.61	
Butts, C. M.,	20.20	
Butts, E. M.,	161.98	
Case, John R.,	35.00	
Chaffe, A.,	46.30	
Cobb, George A.,	142.66	
Coggeshall, William,	5.75	
Corey, I. C.,	18.37	
Corson, T. S.,	69.98	
Cowing, W. H.,	116.70	
Cowing, W. J.,	72.42	
Davis, W. H.,	27.52	
Drew, P. F.,	34.00	
Driscol, Stephen G.,	87.92	
Dudley, James,	17.01	
Finlan, D.,	5.46	
Fuller, C.,	14.54	
Gammons, G. F. W.,	26.21	
Gammons, S. P.,	126.77	
Gifford, S. A.,	4.73	
Gillis, Alexander,	138.45	
Grew, David,	22.90	
Grinnell, A. B.,	5.72	
Hathaway, H. A.,	4.89	
Hathaway, J. H.,	6.89	
Hathaway, Job,	23.59	
Hathaway, P. S.,	4.02	
Hawes, J. C.,	19.85	
Hawes, Simeon,	108.23	
Hazzard, G. B.,	157.98	
Herman, J. E.,	61.91	
Hewes, J.,	8.40	
Howard, Seth,	20.66	
Howland, G. W.,	4.20	
James, W. F.,	26.34	
James, W. H.,	11.12	
Jenney, N.,	33.35	
Keen, Leonard,	96.10	
King, Benjamin,	4.14	
Lawrence, G. W.,	4.62	
Leary, Daniel,	6.25	
Amounts forward,	$2,272.93	$30,351.57

Amounts forward,	$2,272.93	$30,351.57
Leavitt, C..	2.58	
Lewis, O. B.,	23.15	
Lyons, J. M.,	10.93	
Manchester, J. B.,	13.15	
Manchester, J. W.,	2.75	
Manchester, Otis,	22.50	
Manchester, S.,	39.57	
Masonic Building Association,	32.30	
McCarthy, T.,	22.87	
Merry, Matthew,	31.04	
Moulton, Nathaniel,	103.54	
New Bedford Water Works,	29.05	
Paisler, Charles S.,	1,785.23	
Parker, William,	25.00	
Peckham, B.,	20.15	
Pendleburg, J.,	30.08	
Perkins, A. W.,	44.12	
Perry, D. J.,	10.25	
Pittsley, W.,	22.35	
Reed, E. W.,	66.86	
Reynolds, C.,	32.00	
Rodgers, Abiatha,	784.86	
Russell, A.,	36.97	
Russell, Pardon,	98.62	
Sawin, A. K. P.	27.28	
Sherman, J. S.,	13.37	
Sherman, D.,	51.98	
Spooner, C. F.,	43.03	
Spooner, D.,	12.54	
Spooner, Henry,	2.05	
Spooner, J.,	24.11	
Spooner, J. A.,	52.92	
Spooner, L. T.,	69.80	
Spooner, W. F.,	48.25	
Taber, G. B.,	41.63	
Taber, M. H.,	34.00	
Terry, T. P.,	23.78	
Tinkham, J. M.,	59.66	
Washburn, R.,	59.18	
Weeks, W.,	2.00	
White, R.,	26.63	
White, W. S.,	28.02	
Amounts forward,	$6,183.08	$30,351.57

Amounts forward,	$6,183.08	$30,351.57
Whitmore, S. H.,	29.89	
Wilbor, L.,	7.88	
Wilson, R. C.,	594.94	
Winslow, F.,	146.63	6,962.42
REPAIRS OF WAGONS AND HARNESSES:		
Allen, Jesse,	$34.70	
Brownell & Ashley,	69.00	
Brownell, Luther,	54.59	
Cushing, C. F.,	7.55	
Dexter, T. D.,	15.00	
Gifford, J. A.,	3.80	
Hazzard, James R.,	49.78	
Linton, J. R.,	22.31	
Lowell, Clarence,	10.00	
Marr, W. J.,	12.00	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	4.85	
Shaw, Franklin,	90.50	
Skiff, S. B.,	194.14	
Tirrell, Wm. F. & Co.,	35.40	
White, William G.,	14.00	
Willis, William H.,	52.09	669.71
SHARPENING AND REPAIRING TOOLS:		
Bennett Brothers,	$15.20	
Caswell Brothers,	36.50	
Dean, Henry A.,	8.34	
Durfee & Smith,	17.45	
Garfield, Charles L.,	1.85	
Hathaway, B. D.,	100.10	
King, W. F.,	87.36	
Lee & Staples,	95.47	
Sherman, William D.,	4.90	
Skiff, S. B.,	403.39	
Snow, James M.,	4.80	
Springer, Aaron K.,	1.80	
Swift, G. D.,	2.10	
Tirrell, W. F. & Co.,	31.65	810.91
GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW:		
Ame & Co.,	$98.80	
Baylies, William,	189.92	
Amounts forward,	$288.72	$38,794.61

Amounts forward,	$288.72	$38,794.61
Bryant, Seth,	54 80	
Denison Brothers,	129.82	
Geygalt, Ezra F.,	35.78	
Kirk, John,	332.87	
Macomber Brothers,	196.14	
Macomber, Thomas W.,	128.85	
Marshall, R. P.,	15.82	
Potter, D. H.,	20.70	
Rounds, J. H.,	163.83	
Sawin, A. K. P.,	82.72	
Wilson & Co.,	160.18	1,610.23
FUEL:		
Acushnet Coal Co.,	$47.86	
Hathaway, B. F.,	41.43	89.29
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:		
Acushnet Iron Co., crushers,	$66.35	
Acushnet Saw Mill, plank,	4.95	
Allan & Whitney, repairs water cask,	9.14	
Almy & Hitch, window shade,	1.05	
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing,	22.50	
Babbit & Wood, crusher,	15.28	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., paints,	2.31	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., freight,	10.50	
Beetle, Rodolphus, plank,	6.26	
Blake Crusher Co., bevels, &c.,	189.83	
Bonney, Josiah S., raising building,	90.00	
Booth, N. G., blasting ledge,	72.00	
Brownell, H. M., use of wagon,	13.00	
Bosworth, William & Son, plank,	45.92	
Bullock, A. & Co., oil,	14.75	
Caldwell, Seth C., account of salary,	275.00	
Carlin, J., lighting streets,	3.66	
Caswell Brothers, horse-shoeing,	43.86	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., grading, surveying, &c.,	64.87	
Colwell, A. F., fence and stock,	43.33	
Cornell, J. M., lighting streets,	3.06	
Cushing, C. F., saddle,	3.50	
Devoll, Pardon & Son, rubber boots,	18.25	
Dews, Edwin, stationery,	7.15	
Donaghy, T., lacings,	1.09	
Amounts forward,	$1,027.61	$40,494.13

Amounts forward,	$1,027.61	$40,494.13
Doull, James, plank,	28.09	
Durfee Brothers, felling tree,	5.00	
Durfee & Smith, horse-shoeing,	105.76	
Eggers, S., fuse,	.50	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,	31.90	
Gammons, F. W., carting,	.25	
Gillis, A. & Co., cutting glass,	45.00	
Gosnold Mills, picks, &c.,	28.80	
Greene & Wood, plank,	24.09	
Grinnell, Edmund, castings,	152.07	
Hammond, F. W., lumber,	3.00	
Hart, Thomas M., duck hose,	6.12	
Hathaway, T. H., plank,	86.81	
Hawes, Simeon & Son, plank,	18.25	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., paint,	8.37	
Kempton, David B., rent,	50.00	
Lawton, Jr., James M., stationery,	2.62	
Lee & Staples, horse-shoeing,	6.00	
Lewis, Nathan, water jar,	4.00	
Look, J. H., labor,	29.45	
Lowell, Clarence, carriage umbrella,	9.50	
Manchester, Otis, scuttle frames,	33.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., advertising and printing,	19.00	
New Bedford Boiler Co., repairs,	95.71	
" Gas Co.,	43.75	
" Ice Co.,	9.59	
" Machine Co., repairs,	60.61	
" Tool Co., barrows, pails, &c.,	99.28	
Paine, S. S. & Brother, cement, pipe, &c.,	164.07	
Paisler, Charles S., cement, pipe, &c.,	73.00	
Parker, Frederick, powder and fuse,	7.70	
Perkins, A. W., concrete,	153.50	
Phinney, Nathan,	16.50	
Richards, George D., barrow,	3.50	
Richards & Soule, brooms,	1.65	
Sawyer, Stephen P., horse-brushes,	1.50	
Seabury, A. H., horse,	250.00	
Scolley, J. P., harness dressing,	4.50	
Sherman, D., stringers,	3.25	
Sherman, William H., hacking,	2.00	
Skiff, S. B., blacksmithing,	60.32	
Southwick, H. T., cart body,	47.47	
Amounts forward,	$2,823.09	$40,494.13

Amounts forward,	$2,823.09	$40,494.13
Sturtevant & Sherman, plank,	9.63	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	134.94	
Thomas, Henry F., oil,	20.58	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	76.02	
Tripp, Stephen A., lanterns,	12.55	
Union Shoe Store, rubber boots,	6.50	
Vincent, Ambrose, hardware,	43.23	
Vera, Joseph, plank,	17.66	
Wood, Brightman & Co., sundries,	21.11	
Wood, C. H., harness soap,	8.64	3,173.95
Total,		$43,668.08

Cr.

By Amount of Appropriation,		$40,000.00
Received for flagging, dirt, &c.,	$146.82	
Sundry bills, collected by Superintendent,	1,424.25	
Error in pay rolls,	.50	
Amount (C. F. Spooner), twice audited,	5.37	
" of Doane, L. F.,	46.81	
" " Roteh, William J., labor,	5.00	
" " Sullivan, J., overpaid,	12.75	
" " Leary, D.,	9.00	
" " Water Works, board of two horses,	144.00	1,794.50
Received from other Departments for Labor, Material, &c:		
Common sewers, main drains, &c.,	$123.10	
Incidentals.	6.50	
Incidentals (schools),	16.50	
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	449.00	
New school house,	11.20	
Poor Department,	44.00	
Repairs of public property,	146.53	
Water Works,	272.00	1,068.83
By transferred from		
Cemeteries,	$145.22	
Common sewers, main drains, &c.,	76.91	
Fire Department,	45.42	
Incidentals,	303.84	
Liquor licenses,	36.75	
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,	54.36	
Police Department,	119.33	
Unappropriated tax account,	22.92	804.75
Total as before,		$43,668.08

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

Engineers and Firemen,		$13,829.52
Repairs of Engines, Hose, Wagons and Harnesses:		
Acme Nickel Company,	$39.85	
American Tube Works,	10.88	
Blake Hose Company, bill of '70,	165.00	
Boyd, James & Son,	107.37	
Brownell, George L.,	152.42	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	74.65	
Caswell Brothers,	4.00	
Durfee & Smith,	78.26	
Forbes, C. H.,	69.00	
Gifford & Allen,	71.25	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co.,	18.60	
Gifford, T. W.,	4.05	
Grinnell, Edmund,	.35	
Hazzard, James B.,	12.21	
Judson, John H.,	91.64	
Lee & Staples,	15.95	
Lewis & Bradley,	880.76	
Luce, Freeman C.,	29.09	
Macy, E. B.,	164.81	
Manchester Locomotive Works,	65.25	
Marr, William J.,	41.80	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	37.21	
Shaw, Franklin,	6.10	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	22.23	
Skiff, S. B.,	6.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	39.38	
Taber, R. H.,	16.17	
Taber, R. S.,	95.00	
Tirrell, William F. & Co.,	46.32	
Washburn, F. P.,	12.00	
Weaver, Thomas,	7.33	
Willis, William H.,	40.80	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	24.02	2,449.75
Amount forward,		$16,279.27

Amount forward,		$16,279.27
REPAIRS ON ENGINE HOUSES:		
DeWolf, Charles,	$16.68	
Gifford & Allen,	77.36	
Greene & Wood,	16.46	
Hart & Akin,	25.56	
Hillman, Jethro,	81.74	
Nelson, George,	41.65	
Taber, Charles H.,	29.70	
Taylor, Henry J.,	5.47	294.62
HAY, GRAIN AND STRAW:		
Ame & Co.,	$106.00	
Baylies, William,	178.78	
Bennett, M.,	37.58	
City Alms House,	218.45	
Denison Brothers,	105.35	
Geatle, E. F.,	9.25	
Kirk, John,	46.32	
Lawton, W. J.,	68.07	
Macomber Brothers,	75.20	
Macomber, T. W.,	86.43	
Sawin, A. K. P.,	303.93	
Snow, L., & Son,	89.88	
Wilson & Co.,	65.37	
Wood, Alexander,	53.12	1,443.73
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
Acushnet Iron Co., grates,	$9.03	
American Sanitary Association, powders,	10.73	
Almy & Hitch, bunting,	21.10	
Anthony & Sons, printing,	65.17	
Barnum, J. E., oil polish,	6.00	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., tickets, $56.00		
" freight, 61.32	117.32	
Blake Manufacturing Co., fire alarm bell,	362.88	
Bliss, S. S., horse hire,	65.25	
Bourne, George A., rent,	18.33	
Boyd, James & Sons, hose,	1,210.74	
Briggs, Charles, telegraph poles,	22.75	
Briggs, D. D., expense on extension, &c.,	114.21	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., shoeing,	33.91	
Amounts forward,	$2,052.42	$18,017.62

Amounts forward,		$2,052.42	$18,017.62
Brownell, Joseph, rent,		85.00	
Bullock, A. & Co., oil,		2.00	
Carpenter & Taber, horse,		180.00	
Chadwick, H. E., buckles and hitches, &c.,		31.00	
Chapman & Shurtlief, canvas,		1.85	
Cobb, Geo. A., labor,		3.00	
Collins & Allen, book,		16.00	
Collins & Bowie, telegraph pins,		9.40	
Costell, C. P., boarding horse,		15.25	
Crane, Moses G., signal boxes,		200.00	
Demoranville, Dennis, labor,		19.60	
Dewolf, Charles, labor,		1.05	
Dews, Edwin, stationery,		19.85	
Dexter, T. D., wagon, &c.,		208.75	
Driscol, Church & Hall, pails, matches, &c.,		10.68	
Duddy, James, carting,		16.05	
Durgan, J. W., service and watching,		23.50	
Durfee & Smith, shoeing,		70.50	
Eddy, Geo. M. & Co., carpet, &c.,		57.59	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,		14.00	
Forbes, H. H., oil,		1.50	
Fuller, S. E., wagon,		10.00	
Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., box No. 3,		127.50	
Garfield & Proctor, coal,		33.25	
Gillis, Alexander & Co., carting,		7.75	
Gray, Charles A., carting,		1.45	
Hallaran, Thomas M., labor,		5.00	
Hart & Akin, coal,	$195.57		
" use of horses,	49.38		
" paints and painting,	52.17	297.12	
Hart, Thomas M., bags,		3.37	
Hatch & Co., express,		1.00	
Hathaway, P. S., wood,		20.85	
Hayman, G. & H., horses,		400.00	
Hersom & Bryant, tallow,		3.80	
Johnson, H. A. & Co., polish,		10.00	
Judson, John H., harnesses,		62.35	
Kimball, C. G. & Co., soap,		6.00	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., medicines,		30.35	
Macy, E. B., wrenches, &c.,		5.10	
Macy, George I., torch bearer,		5.00	
Amounts forward,		$4,068.88	$18,017.62

Amounts forward,		$4,068.88	$18,017.62
Macy, Fredk., use of horse and wagon,	$300.00		
" sundries,	279.74	579.74	
Manchester Works, screws,		16.25	
Marr, William J., harness,		11.25	
Maxfield, Caleb, bed,		9.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,		8.25	
Milliken, Eben C., refreshments,		6.78	
Neally & Bloomington, respirator,		15.00	
New Bedford Copper Works, copper,		5.95	
N. B. & N. Y. S. S. Co., freight,		12.00	
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	$396.40		
" " coal,	28.42	424.82	
Paisler, Charles S., storage,		6.00	
Parker & Sherman, fire alarm repairs,		14.08	
Pease, William A., medicines,		6.20	
Pierce & Griswold, indicator,		135.00	
Robinson, W. A. & Co., oil,		11.40	
Ryan Brothers, hose carriage,	$500.00		
" reel,	250.00		
" relief valve,	110.00		
" iron seat,	10.00	870.00	
Sherman, Jireh C., repairing gas fixtures,		6.08	
Sherman, William H., horse-hire,		.50	
Smith, Daniel W., labor,		31.50	
Soule, Frederick A., steps,		2.00	
Soule, William T., spread, &c.,		10.07	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,		19.54	
Taber, R. S., labor on fire alarm,		108.75	
Taylor, Henry J., dusters, etc.,		15.75	
Tillinghast & Terry, telegraph poles,		135.54	
Tillinghast, W. A., beds, &c.,		14.00	
Tirrell & Colwell, repairing,		3.90	
Tirrell, W. F. & Co., shoeing,		23.35	
Tobey & Coggeshall, pipe and labor,		1.35	
Tripp, C. H., shoeing,		43.25	
Tripp, R. H., candles,		4.80	
Tripp, Stephen A., lanterns, &c.,		11.60	
Tucker, J. F. & Co., cordage,		8.20	
Vansant, C., award,		21.00	
Ware, D. S., ointment,		12.00	
Washburn & Moen, wire,		115.28	
Williams, C. & Co., gutta percha,		8.00	
Amounts forward,		$6,797.06	$18,017.62

Amounts forward,	$6,797.06	$18,017.62
Williams, Charles, Jr., glass screws, &c.,	13.15	
Willis, William H., horse brushes, &c.,	20.50	
Wing, C. F., carpet,	50.49	
Wood, James & Sons, plating,	10.75	6,891.95
		$24,909.57
To transfer to highways,		45.42
		$24,954.99
To Balance,		350.00
		$25,304.99

CR.

By Appropriation,		$25,000.00
By Received:		
N. B. C. F. & B. R. R., error,	$ 24.75	
Poor Department, manure,	101.67	
Sale of old hose,	124.00	
Sale of old material,	41.47	
Use of horse,	10.50	
Water Works, oil,	2.60	$304.99
		$25,304.99

CR.

1879, March 1. By Balance, old account,	$350.00

WATER WORKS.

Dr.

MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Salaries and Labor:		
Congdon, James B., water registrar,	$600.00	
Congdon, James B., clerk of the water board,	300.00	
Office assistant,	100.00	
Sherman, William B., superintendent,	1,350.00	
Ashley, Frank M., foreman of pipe work,	765.00	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., assistant in supt's. office,	146.16	
Drake, Albert B., " "	369.72	
Collamore, Edwin J., engineer,	1,099.99	
Akin, A. Horace, plumber,	2.50	
Armstrong, John, laborer,	180.19	
DeMello, Jr., John C., laborer,	2.25	
Gibbons, Patrick, fireman,	630.00	
Nicholson, John B., keeper,	555.00	
Raphael, Frank J., laborer,	1.75	
Simmons, David, watchman,	388.00	$6,490.56
Fuel:		
Corson, T. S.,	$60.00	
Garfield & Proctor,	2,864.86	
Hart & Akin,	266.65	
Howland, Charles E.,	200.53	
Pay roll,	6.25	3,398.29
Repairs on Pumping Engines and Supplies:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$31.92	
Asheroft Manufacturing Co.,	7.34	
Blake, James E. & Co.,	36.31	
Boston Belting Co.,	3.83	
Bowker & Tripp,	8.46	
Bullock, A. & Co.,	4.50	
Fire Department,	2.60	
Gifford & Allen,	13.22	
Homer, George S.,	93.95	
Lee & Staples,	1.00	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	11.00	
Amounts forward,	$214.13	$9,888.85

Amounts forward,	$214.13	$9,888.85
Paine, S. S. & Bro.,	2.38	
Paisler, Charles S.,	6.02	
Potomska Mills,	16.00	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	7.90	
Sherman, William B.,	7.48	
Skiff, L. B.,	40.85	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	71.20	
Taylor, Henry J.,	3.00	
Union Boiler Works,	17.36	
Watkins, William,	1.40	
Weaver, Thomas H.,	2.65	
Wood, James & Son,	3.60	333.97
REPAIRS ON RESERVOIRS AND CONDUITS:		
Gammons, Geo. F. W.,	$1.75	
Gifford, Oliver E.,	542.36	
Hart & Akin,	5.69	
Newell, James B. & Co.,	4.60	
Pierce, C. C. & Co.,	332.60	
Pipes, sundry repairs on,	38.44	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	4.97	
Weaver, Thomas H.,	9.35	
Wilson, Benjamin,	40.00	979.76
REPAIRS ON MAINS AND SERVICES:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$3.08	
Brownell, Joseph,	68.75	
Gifford & Allen,	4.73	
Hathaway, B. D.,	19.46	
Holder & Herrick,	91.80	
Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co.,	1.77	
New Bedford Machine Co.,	3.50	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	.93	
Pay roll,	775.11	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	2.84	
Skiff, S. B.,	14.75	
Union Water Meter Co.,	18.25	1,004.97
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES:		
Acushnet, town of,	$28.20	
Anthony, E. & Sons,	172.29	
Brownell, George L.,	28.45	
Amounts forward,	$228.94	$12,207.55

Amounts forward,	$228.94	$12,207.55
Brownell, Holder M.,	36.50	
Brownell, Joseph,	137.50	
Central Union,	2.10	
Chace, Abraham,	73.90	
Clark, John,	22.50	
Coggeshall, R. C. P.,	56.00	
Collins & Allen,	3.00	
Cozzens & Bull,	40.00	
Cronin, William,	8.40	
Dews, Edwin,	11.30	
Doull, James,	13.95	
Durfee & Smith,	30.25	
Ellis, Leonard B.,	3.39	
Forbes Lithographic Manufacturing Co.,	16.00	
Gifford & Allen,	2.72	
Hammond, Caleb,	50.00	
Hatch, George E.,	33.05	
Hathaway, B. D.,	3.50	
Highways and streets,	416.00	
Hutchinson, S.,	16.01	
Incidentals,	3.70	
Jenkins, Benjamin S.,	9.25	
Judson, John H.,	3.70	
Kempton, David B.,	2.00	
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	10.77	
Lee, John A.,	6.00	
Lewis, Nathan,	8.00	
Look, J. W.,	73.41	
Luce, J. L.,	5.00	
Macy, E. B.,	14.19	
Maxfield, Caleb,	8.30	
Mercury Publishing Company,	115.90	
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	4.58	
New Bedford Tool Co.,	6.10	
Nichols, W. R.,	40.00	
Paisler, Charles S.,	1.50	
Pay roll,	12.75	
Perkins, A. W.,	39.75	
Perry, George,	2.75	
Perry, S. F. & Son,	10.50	
Phillips, Henry T.,	4.40	
Purrington & Brown,	3.50	
Amounts forward,	$1,591.06	$12,207.55

Amounts forward,	$1,591.06	$12,207.55
Sherman, Charles R.,	6.20	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	.65	
Sherman, William B.,	101.64	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	40.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	15.62	
Taber, E. T.,	6.00	
Taylor, Henry J.,	13.75	
Watkins, William,	.56	
Watkins & Handy,	3.68	
Western Lumber Co.,	5.75	
Wilson, Benjamin,	12.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	1.50	
Woolman, G. S.,	7.00	
Young, William J. & Sons,	2.40	1,807.81
Total cost of management and repairs,		$14,015.36

EXTENSIONS.

STREET MAINS:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$443.68	
Fuller Iron Works,	48.03	
Woods, R. D. & Co.,	3,403.72	3,895.43
SERVICES:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$361.79	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R.,	56.88	
Brownell, John A.,	.75	
Brownell, Joseph,	68.75	
Gifford & Allen,	546.96	
Gray, Charles A.,	7.00	
Hathaway, B. D.,	34.26	
Holden & Herrick,	43.30	
Holden, D. C., agent,	1,199.40	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	53.55	
Pay roll,	1,757.09	
Phillips, Thomas & Co.,	159.16	
Skiff, S. B.,	19.52	
Sherman, Jireh C.,	2.00	
Union Water Meter Co.,	49.80	
Watkins, William,	6.57	4,366.78
HYDRANTS, FOUNTAINS AND STOP-GATES:		
Acushnet Iron Co.,	$108.13	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R.,	2.88	
Amounts forward,	$111.01	$22,277.57

Amounts forward,	$111.01	$22,277.57
Gifford & Allen,	51.24	
Jenney, Perry P.,	2.55	
New Bedford Boiler Company,	13.11	
Paisler, Charles S.,	5.04	
Pay rolls,	233.50	
Skiff, S. B.,	1.60	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	2.88	
Union Water Meter Co.,	14.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	9.05	443.98

LABOR AND OTHER EXPENSES IN LAYING MAINS:

Acushnet Iron Company,	$253.13	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R.,	30.08	
Boston Machine Company,	225.50	
Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company,	158.25	
Duddy, James,	4.50	
Eggers, Selmar,	25.32	
Fish Island Wharf,	200.00	
Fuller Iron Works,	48.93	
Gammons, George F. W.,	30.44	
Garfield, Charles L.,	11.02	
Hathaway, B. D.,	106.48	
Hathaway, F. A.,	66.65	
Holden & Herrick,	142.32	
Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co.,	259.17	
Moulton, Nathaniel,	9.50	
New Bedford Tool Company,	21.41	
Newell, James S. & Co.,	183.00	
Paisler, Charles S.,	26.30	
Pay roll,	1,957.19	
Sawin, A. K. P.,	9.25	
Sherman, William D.,	5.07	
Skiff, S. B.,	24.73	
Sturtevant & Sherman,	64.52	
Taber, James,	47.50	
Union Water Meter Co.,	69.00	3,979.26
Interest,	$12,000.00	12,000.00
Amount forward,		$38,700.81

Amount forward,		$38,700.81
Expense of Application to Legislature:		
Cook, T. W.,	$6.00	
Legal Services,	250.00	
Richmond, George B.,	31.59	287.59
		$38,988.40
To Balance,		4,388.50
		$43,376.90

Cr.

1878, March 1.	By balance of old account,		$4,895.33
	Appropriation,		12,000.00
	Receipts from Highways,	$29.05	
	" " Mains and labor,	122.15	
	" " Rents,	104.00	
	" " Services,	2.265.10	
	" " Water takers,	23,957.17	
	Discount on bill,	2.50	
	Error in audit,	1.60	26,481.57
			$43,376.90

1879, March 1.	By balance old account,	$4,388.50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS — PAY OF TEACHERS.

Dr.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Rugg, Charles P., principal,	$1,890.00	
Lawton, William C., assistant,	1,640.00	
Austin, Mary E., "	805.00	
Briggs, Lizzie P., "	845.00	
Cornish, Susan B., "	845.00	
Cranston, Lydia J., "	845.00	
Mendall, Mary S., "	945.00	
Ottiwell, Sarah D., "	845.00	$8,660.00

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FIFTH STREET:

Wood, Allen F., principal,	$1,601.25	
Allen, Mary E., assistant,	523.13	
Ashley, Emma J., "	523.13	
Bassett, Ella F., "	126.88	
Carr, Sarah A., "	523.13	
Codding, Mary A., "	19.25	
Eldridge, Mary G., "	106.25	
Hinckley, Mary R., "	511.88	
Macy, Mary A., "	523.13	
Macreading, L., "	275.63	
Reid, Belle M., "	523.13	
Robinson, Hannah B., "	523.13	
Schwall, M. E., "	180.50	
Smith, Lucretia N. "	523.13	
Stoddard, Sara E., "	523.13	7,006.68

MIDDLE STREET:

Rodgers, Michael C., principal,	$1,601.25	
Arey, Hannah C., assistant,	523.13	
Brightman, L., "	523.13	
Brown, Carrie E., "	523.13	
Brownell, Mary A., "	523.13	
Commerford, Annie R., "	523.13	
Commerford, Catherine, "	523.13	
Amounts forward,	$4,740.03	$15,666.68

Amounts forward,		$4,740.03	$15,666.68
Dunlap, Agnes J.,	assistant,	523.14	
Finkle, Jane E.,	"	523.13	
Kane, Mary A.,	"	523.13	6,309.43
PARKER STREET:			
Mosher, Charles E. E.,	principal,	$1,601.25	
Gordon, Helen M.,	assistant,	523.13	
Hemenway, M. A.,	"	523.13	
Hunter, Jeanette,	"	523.13	
Sears, Drusilla W.	"	523.13	
Shepherd, E. J. D.,	"	523.13	
Smith, M. J.,	"	523.13	
Spare, Sarah L.,	"	523.13	
Spooner, Lillie R.,	"	523.13	
Sullivan, Abbie F.,	"	523.13	
Whitton, Ada H.,	"	523.13	6,832.55

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

ACUSHNET AVENUE:			
Gilmore, Jane E.,	principal,	$275.63	
Bosworth, Ruby M.,	assistant,	249.38	
Kirwin, Sarah E.,	"	249.38	
Springer, C.,	"	196.88	971.27
ARNOLD STREET:			
Tompkins, Susan M.,	principal,	$523.13	523.13
BUSH STREET:			
Cranston, Sarah H.,	principal,	$523.13	
Bosworth, Ruby M.,	assistant,	213.76	
Chapman, Bessie T.,	"	463.14	
Sanford, Eliza H.,	"	463.14	
Sears, Sarah E.,	"	463.14	
Smith, Ella G.,	"	463.14	2,589.45
CEDAR STREET:			
Homer, Annie S.,	principal,	$523.13	
Heath, Louise S.,	assistant,	403.76	
Macomber, Judith S.,	"	463.14	
Taylor, S. A. B.,	"	55.13	
Whitney, Abby D.,	"	463.14	1,908.30
Amount forward,			$34,800.81

Amount forward,		$34,800.81
DARTMOUTH STREET:		
Eldridge, Isadore F., principal,	$523.13	
Gifford, Belle W., assistant,	403.76	
Phillips, Susan E., "	213.76	
Schwall, M. E., "	249.38	
Simmons, Emma A. M., "	463.14	1,853.17
GRIFFIN STREET:		
Kirwin, Sarah E., principal,	$213.76	
Gomley, Matilda M., assistant,	202.50	416.26
GROVE:		
Pray, Sarah A. C., principal,	$247.50	
Hathaway, E. R., assistant,	213.76	
Macy, M. S., "	403.13	
Pray, Susan M., "	168.76	
Thomas, Sarah S. B., "	223.13	
Thompson, J. C., "	275.63	
Tuell, Sarah E., "	463.14	1,995.05
KEMPTON STREET:		
Chase, Edenia M., principal,	$523.13	
Commerford, E., assistant,	463.14	
Hayes, M. E., "	439.39	
Richmond, Annie F., "	463.14	1,888.80
LINDEN STREET:		
Spooner, E. P., principal,	$523.13	
Delano, Clara E., assistant,	403.13	
Jennings, Anna L., "	85.05	
Leach, Lucy S., "	463.14	
Luscomb, Isabella, "	463.14	1,937.59
MAXFIELD STREET:		
White, Mary B., principal,	$523.13	
Bartlett, Mercie K., assistant,	249.39	
Eldridge, M. J., "	121.88	
Field, S. E., "	463.14	
Wilcox, H. B. S., "	463.14	1,820.68
MERRIMAC STREET:		
Hewins, Sarah H., principal,	$523.13	
Dexter, Addie L., assistant,	213.76	
Amounts forward,	$736.89	$44,712.36

Amounts forward,		$736.89	$44,712.36
Foster, Isadore,	assistant,	463.14	
Jenney, Abbie F.,	"	463.14	
Lincoln, Ella,	"	463.14	
Sawtelle, Stella,	"	249.38	
West, Addie,	"	463.14	2,838.83
WILLIAM STREET:			
Bryant, A. F.,	principal,	$523.13	
Graham, M. J.,	assistant,	457.14	
Lincoln, A.,	"	463.14	
Smith, L. E.,	"	463.14	1,906.55

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ACUSHNET:			
Carr, Charlotte C.,	principal,	$691.88	
Sylvia, Mary F.,	assistant,	439.39	1,131.27
CANNONVILLE:			
Codding, Mary A.,	principal,	$275.63	
Hazzard, Ella F.,	assistant,	463.14	
Macreading, L.,	"	258.76	997.53
CLARK'S POINT:			
Lapham, Kate M.,	principal,	$403.13	
Thompson, Jane C.,	assistant,	247.50	650.63
CITY FARM:			
Blanding, H. E.,		$60.00	60.00
NORTH:			
Peckham, Carrie F.,		$463.14	463.14
PLAINVILLE:			
Davis, N.,	principal,	$382.50	
Kelley, Sarah H.,	assistant,	56.25	438.75
ROCKDALE:			
Spare, S. Flora,		$487.50	487.50

MILL SCHOOL.

Wentworth, Emma R.,	principal,	$741.12	
Almy, Patience R.,	assistant,	444.50	
Remington, Lucy J.,	"	156.00	1,341.62
Amount forward,			$55,028.18

Amount forward,		$55,028.18
DRAWING TEACHER:		
Cumming, Arthur,	$1,533.75	1,533.75
SINGING TEACHER:		
White, Jason,	$1,365.00	1,365.00
SUPERNUMERARY:		
Gilmore, Jane E.,	$270.00	270.00
SUBSTITUTES.		
Bassett, Ella F.,	$18.75	
Cleary, Kate E.,	13.14	
Davis, Susan H.,	133.26	
Eldridge, M. J.,	34.32	
Hathaway, Ella,	20.63	
Jennings, A.,	13.13	
Kelley, Sarah H.,	56.25	
McFarlin, Addie J.,	11.25	
Richmond, E. C.,	33.63	
Sawtelle, Stella,	9.75	
Shepherd, Clara,	46.88	
Thomas, S. S. B.,	80.63	471.62
		$58,668.55
To transfer to repairs of public property,		91.18
		$58,759.73

CR.

By Appropriation,	$58,000.00	
Received from County Treasurer, one-half dog money,	759.73	$58,759.73

PUBLIC SCHOOLS — INCIDENTALS.

Dr.

Salaries:		
Harrington, H. F., superintendent,	$2,000.00	
Secretary school board,	200.00	
Otheman, B., Jr., truant officer,	600.00	
Dayton, Luther M., truant officer,	50.00	$2,850.00
Books and Stationery:		
Hutchinson, S.,	$744.67	
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	542.02	
Whitcomb, A. G.,	14.40	1,301.09
Altering and Repairing School Houses:		
Chase, T. P., painting,	$12.82	
Dammon, George K., labor,	2.25	
DeWolf, Charles, carpentry,	1.82	
Francis, Ezra, masonry,	16.72	
Gifford, Thos. J. & Co., plumbing,	94.91	
Hammond, F. W., carpentry,	231.57	
Hazzard, James B., painting,	16.94	
Lawrence, E., 2d, glazing and painting,	13.06	
Lee, Ezra W., masonry,	26.30	
Maxfield, George F., repairs,	.20	
Murdock, J., labor,	45.00	
Purrington & Brown, fixtures,	30.81	
Purrington, C. E., glazing, &c.,	.87	
Sawyer, G. T., whitewashing,	63.00	
Sherman, Jireh T., repairs,	27.33	
Taber, Charles H., masonry,	20.73	
Tillman, T., masonry,	11.30	
Tripp, H. W., repairs,	.95	
Weston, T. W., whitewashing,	17.00	
Whitcomb, A. G., desks, &c.,	734.50	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairs,	2.00	1,370.08
Repairs of Stoves and Pipes:		
Brightman, A.,	$218.94	
Hatch, George E.,	160.74	
Hatch & Co.,	8.02	
Amounts forward,	$387.70	$5,521.17

Amounts forward,	$387.70	$5,521.17
Jenney, E.,	14.75	
Tripp, Stephen A.,	100.50	
Whitcomb, A. G.,	1.62	
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	101.69	606.26
CLEANING AND SWEEPING:		
Allen, S. H.,	$8.00	
Chaffee, Amos,	21.50	
Enos, Manuel,	8.00	
Howland, H.,	4.00	
Jenney, E.,	25.25	
Jenney, W. B.,	43.81	
Jones, A.,	10.00	
Pierce, A. B.,	36.21	
Shields, Mrs.,	3.50	
Sweepers,	248.45	408.72
JANITORS:		
Barber, John R.,	$200.02	
Brock, Shubael,	125.04	
Carson, C. J. R.,	1,116.65	
Dammon, George K.,	158.65	
Drake, A. B., evening school,	58.75	
Enos, Manuel,	140.04	
Hawes, Herbert,	363.74	
Hawes, John,	179.67	
Hines, Henry S.,	103.15	
Morgan, E. T.,	251.50	
Murdock, John,	699.96	
Richardson, Jesse,	151.50	
Smith, Henry,	713.14	
Stacy, S. B.,	40.00	
Wiggins, James,	699.96	5,001.77
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
Almy, Emma M., clerk in superintendent's office,	253.00	
Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising and printing,	230.43	
B. C. F. & N. R. R., freight,	19.65	
Bliss & Nye, mats, brushes, &c.,	135.52	
Brightman, A., stove, &c.,	17.12	
Cannavan, Patrick, putting in coal,	4.20	
Amounts forward,	$659.92	$11,537.92

Amounts forward,	$659.92	$11,537.92
Carson, C. J. R., labor,	68.34	
Chase, G. W., horse and carriage,	12.50	
Cobb, G. A.,	16.72	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., drawing school,	133.50	
Cushing, J. R., carting,	26.92	
Dammon, George K., labor, &c.,	14.90	
Dexter & Haskins, clocks and repairing,	23.50	
Eddy, Geo. M. & Co., carpet, &c.,	26.55	
Ellis, William H., curtains,	12.60	
Garfield & Proctor, coal,	115.72	
Gifford, Frederick S.,	1.40	
Gomley, Alexander, carting,	9.00	
Gomley, John A.,	.50	
Harrington, H. F., sundry expenses,	109.28	
Haskell, E., ribbons,	7.50	
Hatch & Co., express,	6.50	
Hathaway, G. B., diplomas,	19.00	
Hazzard, James B., painting black boards,	130.76	
Hart & Akin, coal,	2,022.50	
Harding, Melbourne, cleaning vaults,	6.00	
Highways, labor,	16.50	
Hines, H. S., shavings,	.80	
Hurll, C. W., clocks and repairing,	22.25	
Hill, George, music,	20.00	
Jones, A. C., putting in coal,	3.60	
Kelley, William L., clock and repairing,	19.25	
Kelley, James, cleaning clocks,	7.00	
Ladies' Christian Mission, gas,	9.97	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., chemicals,	21.51	
Lewis, B. F., varnishing,	19.00	
Maxfield, Caleb, furniture,	21.25	
Moulton, Nathaniel, carting,	4.00	
Masonic Building Association, rent,	275.00	
Morgan, E. T., towels, &c.,	7.50	
Murdock, John, labor,	57.50	
Mercury Publishing Company, advertising and printing,	87.61	
N. B. Gas Company,	116.50	
N. E. School Furniture Company, furniture,	3.20	
N. B. Cordage Company, bell rope,	1.37	
N. B. Tool Company, keys,	.65	
Amounts forward,	$4,138.07	$11,537.92

Amounts forward,	$4,138.07	$11,537.92
Phillips, Henry T., messenger,	15.70	
Potter, G. A., cleaning vaults,	55.50	
Maxfield, George F., supplies,	4.20	
Pierce, B. W., window screens,	2.75	
Purrington & Brown, supplies,	124.00	
Richards, George D., supplies,	107.51	
Robbins, A., slabs,	3.87	
Rugg, Mrs. Charles P., rent,	120.00	
Sawyer, Stephen P., supplies,	2.40	
Sherman, Charles R.,	16.17	
Sherman, William H., horse-hire,	122.40	
Smith, Henry, services at High school,	9.00	
Soule, T. H. & Co.,	3.15	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	66.50	
Taber, W. H., carting,	6.25	
Taylor, Henry J., bells and pitchers,	34.70	
Tobey, Walter M., repairing furnace,	3.35	
Tobey, W. W., repairing chairs,	2.00	
Wallace, F. H., putting in coal,	1.00	
Watkins, W. H., putting in coal,	8.00	
White, Frank A., labor,	6.75	
Whitcomb, A. G. & Co., furniture,	30.60	
Wood, Brightman & Co., furnace,	250.81	5,134.68
Total,		$16,672.60
To transfer to repairs of public property,		353.72
		$17,026.32

CR.

1878, March 1.	By Appropriation,	$17,000.00	
	Bill twice audited,	12.82	
	Stove sold,	13.50	$17,026.32

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

ADVERTISING AND PRINTING:		
Advertiser, Boston, advertising loan,	$15.13	
Anthony, E. & Sons,	1,414.32	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	477.40	
Post Co., Boston,	15.12	
Raymond, Eben P.,	67.60	$1,989.57
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS:		
Bonney, Josiah S.,	$38.50	
Cornell, Joseph W.,	47.25	
Gomley, John A.,	80.50	
Ruggles, John A.,	28.00	
Soule, Thomas H.,	28.50	
Wing, Lyman,	31.50	254.25
CLERICAL HELP, ASSESSORS' OFFICE:		
Bennett, J. A.,	$41.00	
Hathaway, W. W.,	141.00	
Richmond, Charles N.,	37.75	219.75
DAMAGES:		
McIvor, Emeline,	$518.35	
Morrissey, William,	25.00	
Rogers, Abby,	155.72	
Vogel, George T.,	407.98	1,107.05
DISTRIBUTING TAX BILLS:		
Cornell, Joseph W.,	$41.50	
Gomley, John A.,	31.50	
Hathaway, W. W.,	35.00	
Soule, Thomas H.,	24.00	
Tuell, Charles A.,	31.50	
Wing, Lyman,	19.25	182.75
EXPENSE OF ELECTIONS:		
Anthony, E. & Sons, printing voting lists,	$300.00	
Davis, Henry V., use of Advent chapel,	20.00	
Amounts forward,	$320.00	$3,753.37

Amounts forward,	$320.00	$3,753.37
Howland Chapel,	20.00	
Maxfield, Caleb, use of tables,	1.25	
Richmond, Charles N., work on voting lists,	98.75	
Ward officers,	294.00	
Wilcox, David B., work on voting lists,	90.00	824.00
FURNISHINGS:		
Bliss & Nye, dusters, &c.,	17.92	
Eddy, George M. & Co., mats, matting, &c.,	11.84	
Richards, George D., pails, &c.,	19.09	
Taylor, Henry J., mats, &c.,	9.00	57.85
HACKING AND HORSE HIRE:		
Brownell, H. M.,	$34.50	
Cook, John S.,	166.85	
Perry, S. F. & Son,	62.85	
Sherman, William H.,	22.50	286.70
LABOR AND CLEANING:		
Brock, S. F., getting in coal,	$7.60	
Cannavan, P., getting in coal,	16.54	
Davis, Thomas,	21.54	
Ferguson, William,	23.25	
Ferguson, William H.,	30.00	
Halloway, Thomas,	83.60	
Highways,	6.50	
Phillips, Henry T.,	5.65	
Taylor, Theodore,	2.25	
Warfield, J. H.,	2.00	198.93
LEGAL SERVICES:		
Barney, Edwin L.,	$75.00	
Parker, Jr., William C.,	68.28	143.28
NEW BEDFORD GAS CO.:		
City Hall,	$185.50	
Council Chamber,	84.25	
Library Building,	561.50	831.25
RETURN OF DEATHS:		
Bowen, William H.,	$13.25	
Murphy, Thomas J.,	29.75	
Wilson, Benjamin G.,	105.50	148.50
Amount forward,		$6,243.88

Amount forward,		$6,243.88
STATIONERY AND BINDING:		
Collins & Allen,	$81.70	
Dews, Edwin,	549.66	
Howe, William,	6.00	
Hutchinson, S.,	4.26	
Lawton, Jr., James M.,	1.70	
Sherman, Charles R.,	4.50	
Wheaton, Walter F.,	3.50	651.32
SUNDRIES:		
Allan & Whitney, storage of guns,	$45.50	
Allen, E. H., clerical help,	20.00	
Allen, Joseph, Jr., & Co., repairs,	1.00	
Assessors, making tax bills.	60.00	
Bancroft, J. V., sprinkling streets,	50.00	
Bell ringers, July 4,	27.00	
Bishop, J. S., charcoal,	228.50	
Bourne, George A., rent of Armory,	600.00	
Brainard, E., Jr., excavating dock,	342.20	
Bullock, Andrew & Co., oil,	1.50	
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., tickets,	14.00	
" rent Hazard's wharf,	200.00	
Butman, Thomas S., constable,	25.25	
Butts, James D., witness fee,	1.60	
Cadwell, W. P. S., sponges,	3.00	
Carter, Robert H., "	1.35	
City Treasurer, discount on loan,	219.72	
Sundries,	542.71	
Interest,	3,788.13	
Collins, Q. F., cash book, Treasurer,	8.50	
Cook, W. H., canvas,	3.15	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	306.11	
Cozzens & Bull, telephones,	57.50	
Crooker, C. A., service at small pox hospital,	8.00	
Crocker, T. W., street signs,	.72	
Cummings, C. S., and heirs of William, rent,	75.00	
Davenport, S. & Co., Mass. registers,	6.00	
Dews, Edwin, assessors' books,	97.75	
Dix, Francis M., counter,	4.00	
Dunham, George, Brock vs. city,	25.00	
" night police,	26.00	
Ellis, Leonard B., repairing frames,	24.50	
Amounts forward,	$6,813.69	$6,895.20

Amounts forward,	$6,813.69	$6,895.20
Fire inquest, Acushnet House,	76.09	
Gifford, Thos. J. & Co., hose pipe,	1.45	
Grand Army, Post 1, Memorial Day,	300.00	
Greene, N. H., rifle pit,	84.15	
Gomley, Alexander, carting,	8.58	
Gomley, John A., carting,	3.01	
Hart & Akin, coal,	204.20	
Hart & Co., rubber bands,	21.00	
Hatch & Co., express,	1.00	
Hathaway, James H., delivering summonses,	70.00	
Hathaway, James H., soldiers' relief,	10.00	
Hathaway, T. H., lumber, rifle range,	7.94	
Hathaway, William W., clerical help,	26.00	
Howland, G. F., tax remitted,	4.03	
Jenney, Leonard, sewer tax remitted,	10.00	
Jenney, William H., care of cemetery lots,	36.16	
Jordan, C. A., services at small pox hospital,	6.00	
Kelley, William L., repairing clock,	1.50	
Kempton, David B., rent,	50.00	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., matches, &c.,	2.03	
Lawton, James M., Jr., gold pen,	2.33	
Lewis, Nathan, tin boxes,	14.00	
Leonard, Henry T., returns of deaths and marriages,	432.18	
Leonard, R. A., clerical help,	52.00	
Little, Brown & Co., books, board of health,	8.50	
Luce, Edwin, services as city clerk,	35.00	
Mackie, John H., medical attendance,	25.00	
Manchester, A. P., painting,	20.68	
Manchester, Otis P., bound stone,	15.00	
Maxfield, Caleb, repairing furniture,	5.90	
McFarlin, James, carting,	4.00	
New Bedford Cordage Co., signal halliards,	.59	
New Bedford Ice Co., ice, library building,	47.42	
North Congregational Church, use of bell,	60.00	
Otheman, B., Jr., repairing clock,	3.50	
Parker & Haskell, coal bridge,	4.00	
Pease, James H., sundries,	2.96	
Perry, George, alcohol,	1.60	
Rector, O. P., harbor master,	114.60	
Reed Brothers, sundries,	2.00	
Richmond, George B., sundries,	6.06	
Amounts forward,	$8,594.15	$6,895.20

Amounts forward,		$8,594.15	$6,895.20
Rockwell & Churchill, licenses,		4.75	
Sayer, C. C., searching records,		10.00	
Sherman, Charles R., thermometers,		4.90	
Sherman, Jireh C., grinding drills,		.25	
Skiff, S. B., repairing furnace,		1.15	
Soule, T. H. & Co., repairing curtains, &c.,		4.24	
Soule, William T., sundries,		6.00	
Stearns & Wilcox, telephone,		6.60	
Sturtevant & Sherman, stock and labor, barricade,		129.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,		14.76	
Swasey, Charles L., health physician,		100.00	
Taber, Charles H., examining foundation,		10.00	
Thayer, Edwin L., stone,		34.00	
Thompson, Samuel, carting,		60.71	
Tillinghast, William A., repairing furniture,		4.36	
Tompkins, Isaac B., examining title,		4.56	
Tucker & Cummings, soap and matches,		1.81	
Turner, E. G., land for pound,		25.00	
Webb, Hiram, manilla boxes,	$56.50		
" Soldiers' relief,	50.00		
" Stamps, &c.,	6.73	113.23	
Western Union Telegraph Co., telephones,		20.00	
Wheldon, Cyrus A., numbering streets,		11.01	
Williams, C., Jr., extension bed,		5.00	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairs,		1.00	9,165.88
			$16,061.08
To transfer to Light department,		$1,191.67	
New school house,		13.51	
Poor department,		489.33	
Repairs of public property,		583.54	
Street department,		303.84	2,581.89
			$18,642.97

CR.

Appropriation,		$14,075.67
From Cemeteries,	$5.00	
Collins & Allen, bill twice audited,	5.60	
Commonwealth, rent of armory,	500.00	
Desk and scales, sold,	3.67	
Entering sewers,	170.00	
Grass sold,	2.00	
Interest on bank deposits,	1,880.98	
Interest and cost on taxes,	392.61	
Licenses,	522.00	
Parker, William C., Jr., on account of E. V. McLeod judgment,	280.76	
Rent of City Hall,	290.37	
Rent of Court Room,	366.67	
Rent of land, Acushnet,	16.00	
Repairs of public property,	6.00	
Sale of record books, under the liquor license law,	26.75	
Sealer of weights and measures,	72.24	
Soldiers' relief, transfer,	22.95	
Water Works,	3.70	4,567.30
		$18,642.97

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

DR.

1878, March 1.	To balance.		$389.34
	Received of City Treasurer,	$178.23	
	Received from Wordell, S. S.,	102.70	280.93

CR.

By amount of Popple, B. F., tax 1875,	$36.94	
By amount of Wordell, S. S.,	56.17	
By balance,	577.16	
	$670.27	$670.27

DR.

1879. March 1.	To balance old account,	$577.16

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

SALARIES:

Brock, Jethro C.,	chief,	$1,283.33
Dayton, Luther M.,	acting chief,	203.35
Wilber, James L.,	captain,	769.72
Butler, Daniel A.,	"	75.00
Macomber, Wm. E.,	"	132.06
Dayton, Luther M.,	"	17.50
Macomber Wm. E.,	(lieut., Jan. and Feb., 1878,)	133.34
Dayton, Luther M.,	" "	133.34
Macomber, William E.,	lieutenant,	683.87
Dayton, Luther M.,	"	666.67
Waite, Edward W.,	"	16.67
Butler, Daniel A.,	"	16.67
Adams, Lemuel D.,	patrolman,	730.00
Anthony, George S.,	"	8.00
Arnett, James W.,	"	730.00
Bentley, Edwin R.,	"	62.00
Bryant, Seth E.,	"	714.00
Bumpus, Henry W.	"	730.00
Butler, Daniel A.,	"	654.00
Caldwell, Albert F.,	"	28.00
Cannavan, Patrick,	"	80.00
Chadwick, John P.,	"	616.00
Comstock, Thomas W.,	"	714.00
Corey, John,	"	730.00
Crafts, James,	"	730.00
Deane, John H.,	"	638.00
Demby, Jacob H.,	"	700.00
Dunham, George,	"	46.00
Dunham, Thomas L.,	"	556.00
Hathaway, F. L.,	"	44.00
Higgins, William T.,	"	44.00
Hill, Frank,	"	48.00
Hillman, Benjamin,	"	102.00
Hinckley, Seth,	"	730.00
Howland, Thomas A.,	"	556.00
Amount forward,		$14,121.52

Amount forward,		$14,121.52	
Howland, William G.,	patrolman,	46.00	
Hussey, Frederick,	"	707.00	
Jennings, Edward F.,	"	716.00	
Jones, Isaac M.,	"	726.00	
Kirby, David G.,	"	44.00	
Law, Peter G.,	"	720.00	
Lincoln, John,	"	622.00	
Mitchell, James A.,	"	724.00	
Moynan, Robert,	"	728.00	
Netcher, George F.,	"	62.00	
Pierce, David B.,	"	42.00	
Pierce, Ellery,	"	612.00	
Savage, John,	"	704.00	
Sisson, Joseph L.,	"	70.00	
Skiff, Andrew J.,	"	100.00	
Stevens, Henry,	"	102.00	
Stevens, Michael,	"	664.00	
Sullivan, Timothy,	"	726.00	
Wade, William L.	"	722.00	
Waite, Edward W.,	"	670.00	
Wilber, James L.,	"	102.00	
Wixon, James A.,	"	100.00	
Wood, Charles N.,	"	548.00	$24,378.52
SPECIAL POLICE SERVICES:			
Adams, Lemuel D.,		$2.00	
Akin, William,		16.40	
Allen, Isaac R.,		63.20	
Allen, Robert N. Jr.,		18.00	
Arnett, James W.,		8.40	
Bliss, Frederick P.,		4.20	
Booth, Benjamin T.,		12.80	
Butts, Squire W.,		36.40	
Cannavan, Michael,		24.60	
Clark, George H.,		1.00	
Chace, J. F.,		2.00	
Comstock, Thomas W.,		2.00	
Cronin, Cornelius,		30.00	
Cushman, Frederick,		126.20	
Deane, John H.,		9.00	
Driscol, T.,		7.00	
Dudley, James,		8.00	
Amounts forward,		$371.20	$24,378.52

Amounts forward,	$371.20	$24,378.52
Dugan, Edward,	81.40	
Eldridge, R. S.,	35.40	
Ellis, Frank,	11.40	
Gifford, William C.,	93.00	
Goff, Charles F.,	3.00	
Harper, James I.,	101.80	
Hill, Frank,	90.00	
Hinckley, Seth,	8.00	
Howland, J. B.,	34.00	
Howland, William G.,	117.20	
Howland, William H.,	291.80	
Hussey, Frederick,	9.80	
Jennings, Edward F.,	2.00	
Jones, Arthur H.,	49.00	
Jones, Isaac M.,	3.40	
Kane, Felix,	16.00	
Lee, Allen L.,	29.40	
Lee, Levi,	6.60	
Makepeace, Henry B.,	4.00	
Manchester, Joseph D.,	44.20	
McFarlin, James,	2.00	
Murphy, C. H.,	1.40	
Pierce, Ellery,	5.60	
Quirk, Patrick,	6.00	
Reynolds, James,	1.00	
Russell, J. A.,	10.60	
Russell, J. B.,	3.60	
Smith, Henry,	5.90	
Spooner, Caleb,	1.00	
Swain, H. S.,	3.60	
Taber, G. L.,	22.00	
Thomas, William W.,	1.00	
Wade, William L.,	15.40	
Wilber, James L.,	6.00	
Wing, Joseph B.,	118.70	1,606.40
HACKING AND HORSEHIRE:		
Bliss, Samuel S.,	$28.00	
Brown & Allen,	4.00	
Brownell, H. M.,	12.00	
Brownell, Perry,	652.55	
Amounts forward,	$696.55	$25,984.92

Amounts forward,		$696.55	$25,984.92
Coffin, William H.,		1.35	
Cook, John S.,		147.30	
Cornell, Robert S.,		28.00	
Dwelley, Andrew,		6.50	
Dwelley, George,		4.45	
Jay, James A.,		22.30	
King, Philip H.,		.70	
Richards, William D.,		22.15	
Sherman, William H.,		39.00	
Snow, George,		2.50	970.80

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

Adams, Lemuel D., travelling expenses,		$1.50	
Almy & Hitch, canvas, &c.,		7.25	
Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising and printing,		113.30	
Bent & Bush, badges and whistles,		21.50	
Bosworth, William & Son, carpentry,		11.49	
Briggs, Daniel D., labor,		8.00	
Brock, Jethro C., sundry bills,		328.11	
Butler, Daniel A., keeper of the lockup,		62.21	
Case, Edmund T., janitor of Police Station and feeding prisoners,		1,161.47	
Clarke, Henry B., medical services,		9.00	
Corey, John, travelling expenses,		4.90	
Dammon, George K., labor,		23.80	
Dayton, Luther M., travelling expenses,		35.05	
Dews, Edwin, stationery and newspapers,		31.21	
Dexter & Haskins, badges, &c.,		53.57	
Doane, R. N. B., photographs of prisoners,		13.00	
Eddy, Geo. M. & Co., carpet, &c.,		30.20	
Eggers, Selmar, repairing revolvers,		2.50	
Evans, D. & Co., buttons, &c.,		40.00	
Fisher, H. H., bread, &c.,		15.64	
Flagg, O. H., veterinary surgeon,		2.00	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., repairs,		8.00	
Gomley, Alexander, carting,		7.00	
Gwinn, Isaac, labor,		50.00	
Hart & Akin, coal,	$128.00		
" Paints and painting,	18.58	146.58	
Hayes, S. D., assaying liquor,		80.70	
Howland, B. C. medical services,		2.00	
Amounts forward,		$2,279.98	$26,955.72

Amounts forward,	$2,279.98	$26,955.72
Hutchinson, S., book and ink,	3.25	
Jenney, William B., masonry,	14.45	
Kelley, William L., repairing clock,	2.50	
Lawton, C. H. & H. A., medicines, &c.,	10.53	
Liberty Hall Bill Posting Co.,	5.75	
Macomber, William E., travelling expenses,	4.50	
Maxfield, Caleb, chair,	2.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., advertising and printing,	83.50	
Merrick, J. P., analyzing liquor and expenses,	70.70	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	507.50	
New Bedford Ice Co.,	87.17	
New Bedford & Boston R. R., freight,	5.78	
Page, G. W., detective,	10.00	
Pierce, A. M., medical services,	10.00	
Raymond, E. P., advertising,	2.75	
Richards & Sowle, hitching post,	2.75	
Richmond, S. P. & Co., bread,	88.93	
Sanders, William, gloves,	2.25	
Sherman, Charles R., stationery, &c.,	20.27	
Smith, M., tintypes of prisoners,	4.00	
Soule, William T., supplies,	1.90	
Stapleton, Bartholemew, clearing sidewalks,	6.20	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	13.45	
Swasey, Charles L., medical services,	4.00	
Taber, R. H., lanterns,	3.45	
Taylor, Henry J., paper, &c.,	7.33	
Tillinghast, Wm. A., tassels,	1.80	
Tower, J. J., handcuffs,	15.00	
Tripp, Stephen A., stove, pipe and repairs,	30.64	
U. S. Post office, P. O. box, &c.,	1.90	
Western Union Telegraph Co.,	17.29	
Wilber, James L., travelling expenses,	2.14	
Wood, Brightman & Co., pipe, &c.,	21.87	
Wood, R. B., carpentry,	26.91	3,372.44
		$30,328.16
To transfer to Poor Department,	$788.82	
" Highways and streets,	119.33	908.15
		$31,236.31

Cr.

By Appropriation,		$29,000.00
Error in audit,	$ .50	
Fees of officers,	2,036.89	
Lock-ups,	96.06	
Overpay. J.C. Brock in 1877,	14.91	
Serving mittimuses,	87.95	2,236.31
		$31,236.31

PUBLIC PROPERTY —(*other than Water Works.*)

Dr.

1878. March 1. To balance old account,		$829,252.34

Cr.

By reduction in valuation,	$11,930.00	
1879. March 1. By balance,	817,323.34	
	$829,252.34	$829,252.34

Dr.

March 1, 1879. To balance old account,	$817,323.34

WATER WORKS.

Dr.

1879, March 1. To valuation of works,	$1,000,000.00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Dr.

ALMSHOUSE:		
Bowen, George S. & Co., painting,	$110.45	
Dewolf, Charles, repairs,	9.18	
Hathaway, T. H., lumber,	5.22	
Mosher & Brownell, repairs,	4.65	$129.50
CITY HALL:		
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$20.22	
Bowen, George S. & Co., painting,	97.42	
Dewolf, Charles, repairs,	32.49	
Ferguson, William H., labor,	26.25	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing, &c.,	71.58	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	82.21	
Hart & Akin, glazing,	1.20	
Hatch, Geo. E., repairs,	3.50	
Highways, labor,	30.10	
Matthews, John, flagstaff,	8.00	
Maxfield, William, glass, &c.,	4.35	
New Bedford Ice Co., council,	24.30	
New Bedford Tool Co., repairs,	7.00	
Phillips, Henry T., repairs,	13.80	
Sawyer, G. T., labor and material	24.13	
Sowle, Frederick A., frame and sash,	2.75	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairing roof, stove pipe, &c.,	39.20	488.50
CITY STABLES:		
Hathaway, T. H., lumber,	$27.59	
Highways, labor,	27.50	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,	27.08	
Sowle, Frederick A., frame and sash,	2.75	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	17.40	
Taber, James, repairs,	62.02	
Vincent, Ambrose, hardware,	1.89	166.23
COMMON:		
Bowker & Tripp, repairing mower,	$6.80	
Butts, E. M., paving stone,	16.58	
Amounts forward,	$23.38	$784.23

Amounts forward,	$23.38	$784.23
Doull, James, lumber,	32.21	
Hall, Gardner, labor,	29.25	
Harrington, J., labor,	45.00	
Hersom & Bryant, salt,	13.63	
Highways, labor,	97.00	
Kirk, John, grass seed,	4.20	
Maxfield, Russell, superintendent of common,	501.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., mower, scythe, &c.,	28.22	
Weaver, Thomas H., labor,	52.48	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	22.08	848.45

ENGINE HOUSES:

Bliss, Moses H., carpentry,	$62.96	
Doull, James, lumber,	11.33	
Gifford, Oliver E., glazing,	2.91	
Hammond, F. W., carpentry,	24.55	
Hart & Akin, painting and glazing,	15.08	
Hathaway, T. H., lumber,	16.17	
Weaver, Thomas H., carpentry,	15.02	
Wood, Brightman & Co., plumbing,	28.00	176.02

POLICE STATIONS:

Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	$19.82	
Bosworth, William & Son, carpentry,	78.48	
Hart & Akin, painting,	39.25	
New Bedford Tool Co., repairing locks and keys,	4.75	
Sowle, Frederick A., repairs,	11.98	
Wood, Brightman & Co., plumbing,	76.04	
Wood, H. B., repairs,	53.27	283.59

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING:

Bliss & Nye, furnishings,	$17.84	
Bliss, Moses, carpentry,	3.45	
Cannavan, Patrick, janitor,	50.00	
Cranston, O. W. & Co., oil cloth, &c.,	41.25	
Dewolf, Charles, carpentry,	45.28	
Gifford, Thos. J. & Co., plumbing, &c.,	97.25	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	17.07	
Grinnell, Edmund, grates,	18.90	
Hart & Akin, paints and painting,	11.72	
Maxfield, William, glazing, &c.,	5.82	
Amounts forward,	$308.58	$2,092.29

Amounts forward,	$308.58	$2,092.29
Nelson, George, masonry,	7.95	
New Bedford Boiler Co., steam guage,	6.15	
New Bedford Tool Co., repairs,	15.30	
Phillips, Henry T., carpentry,	42.00	
Phillips, Henry T., salary, janitor,	495.00	
Sawyer, Gideon T., labor, &c.,	41.23	
Sherman, Jireh C., lock,	1.00	
Skiff, S. B., iron work,	2.50	
Soule, Thomas H., shade,	2.65	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	61.20	
Union Boiler Co., labor,	18.34	
Waddy & Taber, paints, &c.,	11.18	
Wood, Brightman & Co., ash barrel, zinc, &c.,	13.28	1,026.36

SCHOOL HOUSES:

Allen, D. H., repairs,	$11.23	
Allen, James, Jr., & Co., repairs,	5.80	
Baker, Robert W., carpentry,	4.69	
Bowen, George S. & Co., painting,	23.22	
Bowen, W. P. & Co., repairs,	2.12	
Case, A. H., labor and material,	125.40	
Cobb, George A., labor,	29.40	
Dewolf, Charles, carpentry,	11.89	
Dewolf, James, painting,	21.75	
Enos, M., whitewashing,	30.50	
Francis, Ezra, masonry,	31.73	
Gifford, Thomas J. & Co., plumbing,	54.29	
Gosnold Mills, old pipe,	1.88	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	202.98	
Greene, Alfred, repairs,	38.60	
Greene, N. H., masonry,	39.70	
Hammond, F. W. carpentry,	25.24	
Hart & Akin, glazing,	19.89	
Hatch, George E., pipe and fitting,	57.03	
Highways, flagging and labor,	13.28	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., glazing,	1.00	
Jenney, E., whitewashing,	11.00	
Landers, C. S., painting and glazing,	30.43	
Lewis, B. F., painting,	2.00	
Macy, T. G., carpentry,	62.60	
Macy, Thos. H., labor,	22.00	
Amounts forward,	$879.65	$3,118.65

Amounts forward,	$879.65	$3,118.65
Manchester, A. P., glazing,	6.35	
Nelson, George, masonry,	9.95	
New Bedford Boiler Co., boiler,	335.00	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., Akron pipe,	6.24	
Paisler, Charles S., pipe, &c.,	19.60	
Phinney Nathan, masonry,	51.32	
Pierce, Asa B., whitewashing,	40.38	
Ruggles & Dexter, labor and material,	254.01	
Sawyer, Gideon T., labor and material,	86.82	
Sawyer, S. P., whitewashing,	40.42	
Sherman, Jireh C., plumbing,	285.40	
Soule, Thomas H., wooden steps,	1.75	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	4.01	
Swan, Walter D. pump and repairs,	7.50	
Thomas, Morgan & Co., repairs,	10.60	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber,	4.50	
Tripp, G. A., felling trees,	20.00	
Tripp, Stephen A., plumbing,	1.63	
Vinal, T. H., masonry, grading, &c.,	137.69	
Weaver, Thomas H., carpentry,	307.74	
West, John P., repairs,	1.50	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	47.25	
Westgate, J., labor,	38.87	
Weston, F. M., whitewashing,	8.75	
White, Phineas, Jr., plumbing, &c.,	20.80	
Wood, Brightman & Co., furnace, repairs, &c.,	204.52	
Wood, Pope, repairs,	26.77	2,859.02

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

Advertising,	$3.75	
Coggeshall, R. C., P., surveying Bridge st. lot,	6.00	
Duddy, George, hose and couplings,	21.90	
Durfee, James, repairing city bell,	9.30	
Greene, Alfred, labor and lumber,	1.20	
Greene, Augustus A., writing deed,	2.00	
Highways, labor, reservoirs,	14.00	
Kelley, James S., repairing city clock,	20.00	
Lewis, Nathan, oil tests, &c.,	19.70	
New Bedford Tool Co., repairs at north pound,	1.29	
Perkins, A. W., concrete,	40.80	
Phillips, Henry T., labor,	45.00	
Amounts forward,	$184.94	$5,977.67

Amounts forward,	$184.94	$5,977.67
Pool, P. S., building wall at north pound,	125.00	
Tillinghast & Terry, lumber, "	1.08	
Water works, water service,	49.04	360.06
		$6,337.73
ACUSHNET AVENUE SCHOOL HOUSE:		
Sundry bills transferred to new school house account,		100.04
		$6,437.77
To transfer to new school house,		100.00
		$6,537.77

CR.

1878, March 1.	By appropriation,		$5,000.00
	Transfer from Bridge,	$100.00	
	" Incidentals,	937.26	
	" Schools, (pay of teachers,)	50.47	1,087.73
	Sale of lot on Bridge square,		350.00
	Transfer from new school house to correct error,		100.04
			$6,537.77

LIQUOR LICENSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amount received for liquor licenses,	$86.25

CR.

By transfer to poor department,	$49.50	
Highways and streets,	36.75	
	$86.25	$86.25

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

DR.

Lapham, Thos., superintendent, salary,		$350.00
Pay rolls of lamp lighters,		3,911.59
PUTTING OUT LIGHTS:		
Allen, Isaac R.,	$134.00	
Bliss, Frederick P.,	134.00	
Brownell, Gilbert K.,	31.00	
Ellis, F.,	11.50	
Gifford, William C.,	107.50	
Hathaway, P. C.,	11.50	
Howland, William H.,	134.00	
Jones, A. H.,	26.50	
Manley, N. C.,	91.50	681.50
GAS AND NAPHTHA:		
Bullock, Andrew & Co.,	$821.40	
Driscoll, Church & Hall,	735.40	
New Bedford Gas Company,	6,427.06	
Potter, William F. & Co.,	299.94	8,283.80
LANTERNS AND LAMPS:		
Allen & Washburn, posts,	$22.85	
Globe Gas Light Co., tubes, &c.,	222.00	
Grinnell, Edmund, castings,	161.86	
Hart & Akin, glass,	221.50	
Hatch, George E., repairs,	32.79	
Jenkins, Benjamin S., painting,	42.30	
Luce, Freeman C., repairs,	2.15	
Maxfield, George F., repairs,	15.95	
New Bedford Machine Company, repairs,	6.36	
New Bedford Iron Foundry, repairs,	7.80	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., bolts, &c.,	2.75	
Swift, P. R., repairs,	47.31	
Webb & Stephens, lamps and reflectors,	163.55	
Wood, Brightman & Co., repairs,	119.20	
Wood, Gideon, burners, &c.,	48.08	1,116.45
Amount forward,		$14,343.34

Amount forward,		$14,343.34
Miscellaneous Expenses:		
Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising,	$1.25	
B. C. F. & N. B. R., freight,	2.42	
Corson, T. S., carting,	20.00	
Driscol, Church & Hall, matches,	40.00	
Duff, David, carting,	14.10	
Hatch & Co., freight,	21.00	
Holcomb, Henry, matches,	20.00	
Kempton, David B., rent,	25.00	
Kempton, F. A., est. of, rent,	25.00	
Lapham, T., express,	2.24	
Mercury Publishing Company, advertising,	3.75	
New Bedford & New York Steamship Co., freight,	2.10	
Richards & Sowle, dusters,	2.25	
Richards, George D., dusters,	4.25	
Richardson, Jesse, labor,	524.35	
Sherman, William H., use of horse and wagon,	242.50	950.21
		$15,293.55

Cr.

By Appropriation,	$14,000.00	
Damage to lantern,	1.50	
Delavan, George, error in pay,	13.00	
Lapham, Thomas, twice audited,	29.17	
Hart & Akin, " "	17.50	
	$14,061.17	
Transferred from Incidentals,	1,191.67	
" " Schools, teachers,	40.71	
	$15,293.55	$15,293.55

HEIRS OF ISAIAH CHACE.

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance, old account.	$53.24

COMMON SEWERS.

Dr.

Durfee Street Sewer:		
Booth, Albert, drills,	$14.88	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	16.00	
Cook, John S., horse hire,	24.00	
Eggers, Selmar, powder,	5.00	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	3.15	
Manchester, Otis, scuttle frame,	11.00	
New Bedford Tool Company, picks, &c.,	29.62	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., pipe, cement, &c.,	327.06	
Paisler, Charles S., brick, pipe, cement, &c.,	53.85	
Pay roll,	438.05	
Rogers, A., covering stone,	31.25	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., shovels, &c.,	14.50	
Vincent, Ambrose, "	6.50	
Wilcox, David B., services,	3.00	$977.86
Pearl Street Sewer:		
B. C. F. & N. B. R. R., freight	$8.24	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,	8.00	
Fiske & Coleman, Akron pipe,	198.01	
Gray, Charles A., carting,	1.50	
Hathaway, B. D., sharpening drills,	23.40	
Highways, labor,	58.00	
Paisler, Charles S., brick, cement, &c.,	3.91	
Parker, Frederick, powder,	17.50	
Pay roll,	331.15	
Skiff, S. B., sharpening drills,	21.63	
Tirrell, William F. & Co., sharpening tools,	15.21	
Wilcox, David B., services,	2.00	688.55
Washburn Street Sewer:		
Coggeshall, R. C. P., grading and surveying,	$59.00	
Coggeshall, William B., sand,	2.50	
Duchall, T., labor,	1.50	
Fiske & Coleman, Akron pipe,	297.32	
Gillis, Alexander, sand,	11.00	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	5.00	
	$376.32	$1,666.41

Amounts forward,	$376.32	$1,666.41
Highways, labor,	45.00	
Paine, S. S. & Bro., Akron pipe, cement, &c.,	420.16	
Paisler, Charles S., cement, &c.,	50.90	
Parker, Frederick, powder,	6.00	
Pay roll,	852.25	
Sawyer, Gideon T., labor,	35.13	
Skiff, S. B., sharpening tools,	12.76	
Springer, Aaron R., sharpening tools,	16.40	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., shovels, &c.,	33.70	
Wilcox, David B., services,	3.00	1,851.62
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Paisler, Charles S., brick and cement, Linden st.,	$5.70	
Pierce, Charles M., pipe, " "	35.28	
Sawyer, Gideon T., sand catcher,	86.55	127.53
		$3,645.56
To transferred to Highway department,	$76.91	
" Poor department,	2,617.30	
" Salaries,	71.51	2,765.72
		$6,411.28

CR.

By Appropriation,	$4,500.00

ASSESSMENTS RECEIVED.

ASH STREET SEWER:		
Doran, S.,	$30.96	
Duffy, E.,	17.37	
Lowe, James,	17.28	
Lowe, William,	13.88	
Robbins, A.,	31.40	110.89
DURFEE STREET SEWER:		
Booth, Albert,	$24.91	
Bryant, Seth E.,	37.35	
Collins, Barnabas,	23.31	
Fish, W. G., et als.,	14.89	
Amounts forward,	$100.46	$4,610.89

Amounts forward,	$100.46	$4,610.89
Gibbs, George W.,	21.98	
Manchester, J. L.,	20.52	
Morse, A.,	18.11	
Nye, Thomas, Jr.,	101.25	
Reynolds, Mary A.,	13.52	
Stanton, John,	21.98	
Thomas, Henry F.,	37.11	
Tripp, R.,	26.14	361.07
ORCHARD STREET SEWER:		
Rotch, William J.,	$64.97	64.97
PEARL STREET SEWER:		
Green, L. T.,	$24.26	
Wilcox, C. H.,	33.06	57.32
NORTH THIRD STREET SEWER:		
Jordan, William,	$163.66	
Mills, Gosnold,	227.05	
Wilcox, Henry T.,	28.06	418.77
SOUTH WATER STREET SEWER:		
Brook, M. A. C.,	$16.12	
Lewis, M.,	5.09	
Pierce, L. N.,	16.61	37.82
WASHBURN STREET SEWER:		
Brown, John, est. of,	$44.51	
Crowley, Julia,	34.18	
Dickie, John,	21.30	
Francis, H. H.,	22.15	
Hargraves, John,	22.15	
McBay, Robert,	21.17	
O'Hara, Mary,	20.73	
Pye, James,	33.31	
Sullivan, T.,	32.99	252.49
WING STREET SEWER:		
Bisbee, C. H.,	$43.58	
Church, St. John the Baptist,	235.07	
Gifford, C., estate of,	30.55	
Amounts forward,	$309.20	$5,803.33

Amounts forward,	$309.20	$5,803.33
Howard, R.,	49.65	
Kearn, P.,	69.22	
Kirwin, James,	40.50	
Smith, Charlotte,	42.85	
Wordell, S. S.,	96.53	607.95
		$6,411.28

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(INCOME DERIVED FROM TRUST FUNDS).

Dr.

Binding Periodicals, &c.:		
Collins & Allen,	$28.93	
Collins, Q. F.,	8.25	
Dews, Edwin,	127.73	
Howe, William,	5.30	$170.27
Books and Periodicals:		
Academy of Natural Science,	$145.00	
Allyn, John,	190.26	
Almy, Milne & Co.,	3.00	
American Journal Mathematics,	5.00	
Appleton, D. & Co.,	5.00	
Boston Society, Natural History,	3.50	
Bouton, J. W.,	14.40	
Cambridge Entomological Club,	6.00	
Cassino, S. E.,	2.50	
Clarke, Robert & Co.,	45.30	
Cushing, W.,	2.59	
Dimmick, George,	1.25	
Drake, F. S.,	3.50	
Emerson, William A.,	2.50	
Francis, David G.,	66.15	
Hammond, William B.,	9.00	
Herbarium of Harvard University,	5.00	
Houghton, Osgood & Co.,	30.50	
Hutchinson, S.,	433.35	
Amounts forward,	$973.80	$170.27

Amounts forward,	$973.80	$170.27
Ingraham, Robert C.,	86.18	
Lawton, James M., Jr.,	391.77	
Leypoldt, F.,	15.00	
Little, Brown & Co.,	46.90	
Littlefield, G. E.,	27.25	
Lyster, A. L.,	14.00	
Massachusetts Historical Society,	9.00	
Mercury Publishing Company,	11.00	
National Sub. Agency,	29.25	
New England Sub. Agency,	314.58	
Noyes, Snow & Co.,	26.00	
Perkins, T. B.,	5.00	
Putnam, George P. & Sons,	34.25	
Raymond, Eben P.,	3.00	
Schoenhoff & Moeller,	2.00	
Schoenhoff, Carl,	10.40	
Scribner, C. & Sons,	5.40	
Scribner & Welford,	47.26	
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	78.96	
Steiger, E.,	14.88	
Sutton, town of,	4.00	
United States Patent Office,	25.00	
Universalist Publishing Company,	16.63	
Woodward, C. L.,	89.38	2,280.89
1879, March 1. To balance,		11,354.76

Cr.

1878, March 1. By balance,	$10,615.42	
Income from trust funds,	3,190.50	
	$13,805.92	$13,805.92

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$11,354.76

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dr.

SALARIES:		
Ingraham, Robert C., librarian,	$2,000.00	
Merrick, Josephine A., assistant,	400.00	
Brown, Mary A., assistant,	400.00	
Gammons, Susie H., assistant,	109.00	$2,909.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:		
Almy, Milne & Co., Fall River News,	$3.00	
Anthony, E. & Sons., printing and advertising,	105.12	
Collins & Allen, binding,	72.25	
Dews, Edwin, binding,	23.30	
" " newspapers,	108.13	
Ingraham, Robert C., travelling expenses,	8.90	
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, Prov. Journal,	3.50	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing and advertising,	26.24	350.44
		$3,259.44
1879, March 1. To balance,		1,387.54

Cr.

1878, March 1.	By balance,	$887.26	
	" Appropriation,	3,000.00	
	" One-half of dog money,	759.72	
		$4,646.98	$4,646.98

Cr.

1879, March 1.	By balance,	$1,387.54

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Dr.

To paid loans,		$195,000.00
1879, March 1. To balance,		10,000.00

Cr.

1878, March 1. By balance, old account, loans outstanding,	$35,000.00	
Sundry loans,	170.000.00	
	$205,000.00	$205.000.00
1879, March 1. By balance, loan outstanding,		$10,000.00

CEMETERIES.

Dr.

Jenney, William H., salary as superintendent,	$200.03	
" Sundry expenses,	16.45	$216.48
Oak Grove:		
Baylies, John B., hoes and rake,	$2.25	
Cornell, Charles F., labor,	333.25	
Perkins, A, W., sand,	7.00	
Russell, Pardon, paving stones,	138.30	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., pumps and tubing,	6.26	
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	5.90	492.96
Rural:		
Allen & Washburn, lumber and labor,	$4.50	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying, &c.,	15.75	
Davis, Thomas, labor,	217.23	
Dewolf, James, painting,	14.32	
Greene, N. H., plastering room,	6.00	
Kirby, W. A., carpentry,	51.19	308.99
Amount forward,		$1,018.43

Amount forward,		$1,018.43
SUNDRIES:		
Anthony, E. & Sons, advertising,	$8.00	
Cook, John S., hacking,	13.00	
Kirby, W. A., carpentry, old cemetery,	5.82	
Mercury Publishing Co., advertising,	7.75	34.57
		$1,053.00
To transferred to Support of the poor,	$321.78	
" Highways,	145.22	467.00

CR.

BY RECEIVED FROM SALE OF LOTS:		
Oak Grove Cemetery:	$920.00	
Pine Grove, "	50.00	
Rural, "	550.00	
	$1,520.00	$1,520.00

ABATEMENT ON TAXES.

DR.

To transferred to Appropriations, 1878,		$10,000.00

CR.

By Appropriation,	$10,000.00	
	$10,000.00	$10,000.00

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Dr.

Appleton, D. & Co., books,	$58.70	
Alden, C. F., Index American Cyclopedia,	24.00	
Boden, E., Jr., organ and stool,	75.00	
Coffin Bros., color patterns,	13.85	
Colby, John E. & Co., chart of history,	60.50	
Dews, Edwin, paper and ruling,	97.20	
Hammett, J. L., books and charts,	89.00	
Hopkins, John, organ and ottoman,	85.00	
Harrington, H. F., binding, &c.,	70.85	
Hutchinson, S., books and stationery,	875.75	
Lawton, James M., Jr., books, &c.,	93.17	
Pierce, George, care of organs, &c.,	224.00	
Prang & Co., set building construction,	19.67	
Tewksberry, M. W., stationery,	34.68	
White, M. B., teacher in training school,	255.00	
Worth & Co., books,	65.75	$2,142.12
To balance,		2,803.74

Cr.

1878, March 1.	By balance,	$1,945.86	
	By income on the Educational Bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland,— one year's interest,	3,000.00	
		$4,945.86	$4,945.86

Cr.

1879, March 1.	By balance,	$2,803.74

NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE.

Dr.

Akin, John F., draw tender,	$476.06	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting,	158.50	
Bulloch, A. & Co., oil,	1.40	
Chase, Abram, planks, spikes and labor,	201.17	
Greene & Wood, plank,	36.55	
Haskell, E. P., coal,	3.20	
Hersom & Bryant, salt,	.50	
Highway department, labor,	627.75	
" Paving stone,	156.25	
" Plank and spikes,	36.00	
Howland, Weston, rent, &c.,	25.00	
Maxfield, William, painting,	166.54	
McCullough, John, use of rope,	2.00	
Moulton, Nathaniel, carting,	40.75	
Paisler, Charles S., cement,	45.70	
Robbins, Charles H., draw tender,	73.91	
Sawyer, John N., staples, wrenches, &c.,	5.47	
Skiff, S. B., wedges, &c.,	3.75	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., nails, &c.,	2.98	
Tripp, Stephen A., stove, pipes, &c.,	9.53	
Tucker & Cummings, brooms,	1.20	
Vincent, Ambrose, broom,	.50	
Wilson, R. C., stone,	20.93	$2,095.64
To transfer to credit of Support of poor,		54.36
" " Repairs of public property,		100.00

Cr.

By Appropriation,	$2,250.00	
	$2,250.00	$2,250.00

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, ACUSHNET AVENUE.

Dr.

Acushnet Iron Co., iron columns,		$53.15	
Bliss & Nye, mats, &c.,		24.62	
Chase, Ezra B., as per contract,		1,257.00	
Chase & Sisson, "		773.43	
Chadwick, Solomon, estate of, account contract,		4,348.75	
Coggeshall, R. C. P., surveying,		2.00	
Dewolf, James, painting,		114.86	
Green, Alfred, carpentry,		32.13	
Greene, Augustus A., sundries,		24.65	
Greene & Wood, lumber,		69.17	
Hart & Akin, fuel,		8.90	
Hayden & Crossman, pump,		39.90	
Highways, flagstones,		11.20	
Keen & Wright, painting,		3.50	
Munroe, J. G. P., curbing and steps,		111.50	
New Bedford Gas Co., meter cocks,		8.00	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,		10.64	
Vinal, F. H., masonry,	$204.21		
" Setting fence stone,	65.00		
" Cementing cellar,	163.00	432.21	
Wood, Brightman & Co., boiler and heating apparatus,	$957.37		
" Plumbing,	278.52	1,235.89	$8,561.50

Cr.

1878, March 1. By balance,		$4,447.99	
Appropriation,		4,000.00	
Transfer from repairs of Public Property,		100.00	
Transfer from Incidentals,		13.51	
		$8,561.50	$8,561.50

BALANCE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Dr.

To reduction of valuation,		$11,930.00
1879, March 1. To balance,		494,322.34

Cr.

By balance old account,	$481,252.34	
Bonds paid,	25,000.00	
	$506,252.34	$506,252.34

Cr.

1879, March 1. By balance old account,	$494,322.34

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr.

1878, March 1. To balance,		$7,054.95
Amount advanced by the city for State aid,		4,232.54

Cr.

By sundry amounts of State aid uncalled for,	$28.96	
" " returned by soldiers,	84.00	
Received from State Treasurer,	3,927.33	
Balance due from State,	7,247.20	
	$11,287.49	$11,287.49

Dr.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$7,247.20

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

(TAUNTON RIVER BRIDGE.)

DR.

Decree of Court of County Commissioners,	$6,949.46
Interest,	30.11

CR.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$6,979.57	
	$6,979.57	$6,979.57

DR.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$6,979.57

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(ADDITIONAL PAY TO POOR AND INDIGENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, LAW OF 1878.)

DR.

To amounts of pay at sundry times,	$2,954.34

CR.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$2,954.34	
	$2,954.34	$2,954.34

DR.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$2,954.34

PUBLIC DEBT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Dr.

To principal (bonds) paid,	$25,000.00	
Interest on coupon and registered bonds,	67,880.00	
Interest on Trust Funds,	6,190.50	$99,070.50
Balance,		665.50

Cr.

1878, March 1.	By balance,	$30.00	
	Appropriation,	99,706.00	
		$99,736.00	$99,736.00

Cr.

1879, March 1.	By balance (coupons outstanding),	$665.50

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1877.

Dr.

1878, March 1.	Balance old account,	$5,017.00

Cr.

By received of Collector of Taxes,	$5,017.00	
	$5,017.00	$5,017.00

BONDS.

Dr.

To bonds paid,		$25,000.00
1879, March 1.	Balance account,	$1,123,000.00

Cr.

1878, March 1.	By balance old account,	$1,148,000.00	
		$1,148,000.00	$1,148,000.00

Cr.

1879, March 1.	By balance old account, amount of bonds outstanding,	$1,123,000.00

UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To transferred to	Support of poor,	$329.14
"	Highways and streets,	22.92

Cr.

By received taxes	1864,	$5.20	
	1865,	7.20	
	1866,	9.10	
	1867,	2.00	
	1868,	2.00	
	1869,	4.00	
	1870,	2.00	
	1871,	6.00	
	1872,	13.72	
	1873,	25.62	
	1874,	6.00	
	1875,	26.00	
	1876,	93.72	
	1877,	149.50	
		$352.06	$352.06

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1878.

DR.

Support of the poor,		$4,367.91
" "		2,559.37

CR.

1879, March 1. By balance,	$6,927.28	
	$6,927.28	$6,927.28

DR.

1879, March 1. To balance,	$6,927.28

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1877.

DR.

1878, March 1. To balance,	$24,203.33

CR.

By Appropriations,	$24,203.33	
	$24,203.33	$24,203.33

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1878.

Dr.

To Appropriations passed to the Credit of the Following Accounts, as per order of the City Council:	
Common sewers, main drains, &c.,	$4,500.00
Discount on taxes,	10,000.00
Fire department,	25,000.00
Free Public Library,	3,000.00
Incidental expense account,	14,075.67
Lighting the streets,	14,000.00
New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge,	2,250.00
New Bedford Water Works,	12,000.00
New school house,	4,000.00
Police department,	29,000.00
Public debt,	99,706.00
Public schools, incidentals,	17,000.00
" Pay of teachers,	58,000.00
Repairs of highways and streets,	40,000.00
" Public property,	5,000.00
Salaries,	8,765.00
Special appropriations of 1877,	24,203.33
Support of poor,	25,000.00
	$395,500.00

Cr.

By received of Collector of taxes,	$355,182.71	
" State Treasurer, corporation and bank taxes,	16,419.14	$371,601.85
By Transfers:		
Abatement,	$10,000.00	
New Bedford Water Works,	12,000.00	22,000.00
1879, March 1. By balance,		1,898.15
		$395,500.00

Dr.

1879, March 1. To balance old account,	$1,898.15

TRUST FUNDS.

Cr.

By Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund:		
One-half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,		$50,000.00
By Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund:		
One-half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,		50,000.00
*By Sylvia Ann Howland Water Bequest:		100,000.00
By George Howland, Jr. Fund:		
Donation to Free Public Library,		1,600.00
By Charles W. Morgan Fund:		
Bequest to Free Public Library,		1,000.00
By Oliver Crocker Fund:		
Bequest to Free Public Library,		1,000.00
By James B. Congdon Fund:		
Donation to Free Public Library,		500.00
		$204,100.00
By Cemetery Fund Deposited in the Treasury by:		
Blackmer, William, estate of	$50.00	
Bourne, Jonathan,	100.00	
Buchanan, Thomas,	100.00	
Clark, B.,	60.00	
Colesworthy, Emeline,	15.00	
Cross, Sylvia G.,	150.00	
Davis, Nicholas,	50.00	
Gardner, Edmund B.,	100.00	
Howland, Jonathan,	150.00	
Johnson, E. R., estate of	200.00	
For Spooner, Paul,	100.00	
By Wood, Borden,	50.00	1,225.00
		$205,325.00

*This was a bequest to the city and was applied towards the construction of the Water Works This sum bears no interest and there is no further condition connected with the bequest.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
IN COMMITTEE, March 27th, 1879.

The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to that duty and submit the following report, viz. :

POOR DEPARTMENT:

Alms-house and out buildings,	$30,000.00	
Old Alms-house and out-buildings,	1,400.00	
Small Pox Hospital,	800.00	
Farm, containing 76 acres,	20,000.00	
Furniture in Superintendent's department,	300.00	
Furniture in Small Pox hospital,	75.00	
Tools and farming utensils,	450.00	
Stone and mowing machines,	280.00	
Carts, gears and lumber wagons,	600 00	
Light wagons and harnesses,	500.00	
Farm stock and horses,	1,200.00	
Hay and grain,	1,300.00	
Woodshed in City Yard,	400.00	
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00	$59,305.00

HIGHWAY AND STREET DEPARTMENT:

Two stone crushers,	$1,200.00	
Two steam engines,	1,200.00	
Sixteen horses,	2,400.00	
Two rollers,	400.00	
Five double and five single carts, and two stone gears,	1,800.00	
One light and one lumber wagon,	125.00	
One water cart,	100.00	
Seventeen sets of harnesses,	400.00	
One hoisting derrick,	50.00	
Hay and grain,	100.00	
500 tons stones,	250.00	
Ashley gravel hill,	2,000.00	
Tools, shovels, picks, barrows and tool houses.	500.00	10,525.00
Amount forward,		$69,830.00

Amount forward.		$69,830.00
STREET LIGHT DEPARTMENT:		
Gas lamps, posts and lanterns, and naphtha lamps,	$14 450.00	
Lighters' house and tools,	500.00	
Tools, for Petroleum Inspector,	50.00	15,000.00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAND, &C.:		
City Hall and lot,	$70,000.00	
City Library building and lots,	56,000.00	
City Common,	50,000.00	
Rural Cemetery,	20,000.00	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	15,000.00	
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00	
Central Police Station and lot,	15,000.00	
North Station-House and lot,	325.00	
South Station-House and lot,	300.00	
Volumes in City Library,	40,000.00	
City Stable, outbuildings and lot,	9,200.00	
Scales at City Stable,	300.00	
Land on William street, corner of Pleasant,	6,000.00	
Land on Clark's Point,	200.00	
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00	
Powder Magazine,	450.00	
Land on Dartmouth street,	1,000.00	
South Pound lot,	200.00	
Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00	
Windmill lot,	250.00	
Ward House and lot, Fifth Ward,	1,400.00	
Ward House and lot, Sixth Ward,	1,600.00	
Standard weights and measures,	300.00	
Surveying instruments,	300.00	
Two brass fieldpieces, muskets, &c.,	1,300.00	290,050.00
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:		
North school-house and lot,	$500.00	
Acushnet " "	1,500.00	
Plainville " "	1,000.00	
Rockdale " "	1,200.00	
Cannonville " "	1,500.00	
Linden Street " "	2,500.00	
Amounts forward,	$8,200.00	$374,880.00

Amounts forward,	$8,200.00	$374,880.00
Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	18,000.00	
Parker Street " "	50,000.00	
Cedar Street " "	2,500.00	
High Street " "	2,000.00	
Maxfield Street " "	2,500.00	
Kempton Street " "	5,000.00	
Middle Street " "	30,000.00	
William Street " "	5,000.00	
Arnold Street " "	900.00	
Bush Street " "	7,000.00	
Fifth Street " "	50,000.00	
Dartmouth Street " "	5,000.00	
Grove " "	2,500.00	
Clark's Point " "	800.00	
High " "	127,000.00	
New, Acushnet Ave. " "	25,000.00	
Apparatus in school-houses,	7,500.00	348,900.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Engine-house and lot, Acushnet,	$600.00	
" " Hillman Street,	12,000.00	
" " Purchase Street,	12,000.00	
" " "	12,000.00	
" " Sixth Street,	12,000.00	
Steam Fire Engine Onward, and reel,	4,000.00	
" " Progress, "	1,000.00	
" " Excelsior, "	3,500.00	
" " C. Howland, "	4,500.00	
" " Z. Hillman, "	4,500.00	
Hand Engine,	250.00	
Hook and Ladder Carriage and ladders,	1,800.00	
Hose Carriage,	750.00	
Hose Carriage and sleigh reels,	750.00	
Hose,	9,500.00	
Sixteen horses and harnesses,	4,000.00	
Wagons,	825.00	
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,500.00	
Fire alarm bell and striker, High school-house,	1,700.00	
" " No. 1 Engine-house.	725.00	
Sundries,	2,000.00	100,900.00
NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS,		1,000,000.00
		$1,824,680.00

RECAPITULATION.

Poor Department,	$59,305.00
Highways and Streets,	10,525.00
Street Light Department,	15,000.00
Public Buildings and Lands,	290,050.00
School Department,	348,900.00
Fire Department,	100,900.00
New Bedford Water Works,	1,000,000.00
	$1,824,680.00

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. Milliken,
John M. Foster,
Thomas Donaghy,
Lot B. Bates,
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,
} Committee.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

Titles, Rates, Amounts Due Annually and Total.

	Old Bonds, 5's	Water Bonds, 6's	Water Bonds, 7's	Bridge, etc., 6's.	High Sch. house 7's	Totals.
1879	20,000			5,000	12,000	37,000
1880	22,000			5,000		27,000
1881	20,000			5,000		25,000
1882	20,000			5,000		25,000
1883	20,000		10,000	5,000		35,000
1884	26,000		10,000	5,000		41,000
1885		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1886		20,000	10,000	5,000		35,000
1887		20,000	10,000	5,000	City	35,000
1888		20,000	10,000	5,000	Improve't	35,000
1889		20,000	10,000	5,000	Bonds, 6's	35,000
1890		20,000	10,000	5,000	———	35,000
1891		20,000	10,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1892		20,000	10,000		10,000 C.	40,000
1893		20,000			5,000 R. 8,000 C.	33,000
1894		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1895		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1896		20,000			10,000 C.	30,000
1897	Water	20,000			10,000 R.	30,000
1898	Bonds, 7's	20,000	5's		10,000 C.	30,000
1899	———	20,000	———		10,000 C.	30,000
1900	10,000		20,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1901	10,000		20,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1902	10,000		20,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1903	10,000		20,000		5,000 C. 5,000 R.	40,000
1904	10,000		20,000		10,000 R.	40,000
1905	10,000	20,000			10,000 R.	40,000
1906	10,000	20,000			10,000 R.	40,000
1907	10,000	20,000			10,000 R.	40,000
1908	10,000	20,000			10,000 R.	40,000
1909	10,000	20,000			5,000 C. 5,000 R.	40,000
1910					30,000 C.	30,000
					Total,	$1,123,000

Amount of Old Bonds (War, &c.), 5's,	$128,000	
Water Bonds, 7's,	200,000	
" " 5's,	100,000	
" " 6's,	400,000	
Bridge and other purposes, 6's,	60,000	
City Improvement Bonds, 6's,	223,000	
High School House, 7's,	12,000	
	$1,123,000	$1,123,000

INTEREST AS PAYABLE YEARLY.

			TOTALS.
1880.	On $200,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	400,000	" " 6 "	24,000
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	55,000	Bridge, &c., Bonds, at 6 per ct.,	3,300
	108,000	Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	5,400	$65,080
1881.	On $200,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	400,000	" " 6 "	24,000
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	50,000	Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	3,000
	86,000	Old Bonds, at 5 per cent,	4,300	63,680
1882.	On $200,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	400,000	" " 6 "	24,000
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	45,000	Bridge, &c., Bonds, at 6 per ct.,	2,700
	66,000	Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	3,300	62,380
1883.	On $200,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$14,000
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	400,000	" " 6 "	24,000
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	40,000	Bridge, &c., Bonds, at 6 per ct.,	2,400
	40,000	Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	2,300	61,080
1884.	On $190,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$13,300
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	400,000	" " 6 "	24,000
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	35,000	Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	2,100
	26,000	Old Bonds, at 5 per cent.,	1,300	59,080
1885.	On $180,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$12,600
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	400,000	" " 6 "	24,000
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	30,000	Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,800	56,780
1886.	On $170,000	Water Bonds, at 7 per cent.,	$11,900
	100,000	" " 5 "	5,000
	380,000	" " 6 "	22,800
	223,000	City Improvement Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	13,380
	25,000	Bridge Bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,500	$54,580

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE BONDED DEBT OF THIS CITY; THE AMOUNT OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST TO BE PAID IN LIQUIDATION.

Years.	Bonds.	Interest.	Amount.
1879,	$37,000	$67,220	$104,220
1880,	27,000	65,080	92,080
1881,	25,000	63,680	88,680
1882,	25,000	62,380	87,380
1883,	35,000	61,080	96,080
1884,	41,000	59,080	100,080
1885,	35,000	56,780	91,780
1886,	35,000	54,580	89,580
1887,	35,000	52,380	87,380
1888,	35,000	50,180	85,180
1889,	35,000	47,980	82,980
1890,	35,000	45,780	80,780
1891,	40,000	43,580	83,580
1892,	40,000	41,080	81,080
1893,	33,000	38,580	71,580
1894,	30,000	36,600	66,600
1895,	30,000	34,800	64,800
1896,	30,000	33,000	63,000
1897,	30,000	31,200	61,200
1898,	30,000	29,400	59,400
1899,	30,000	27,600	57,600
1900,	40,000	25,800	65,800
1901,	40,000	23,500	63,500
1902,	40,000	21,200	61,200
1903,	40,000	18,900	58,900
1904,	40,000	16,600	56,600
1905,	40,000	14,300	54,300
1906,	40,000	11,800	51,800
1907,	40,000	9,300	49,300
1908,	40,000	6,800	46,800
1909,	40,000	4,300	44,300
1910,	30,000	1,800	31,800
	$1,123,000	$1,156,340	$2,279,340

BONDS PAYABLE IN 1879:

Old Bonds,	$20,000	
High School Bonds,	12,000	
Bridge, &c., "	5,000	$37,000

INTEREST PAYABLE IN 1879:

On $700,000 Water Bonds,	$43,000	
" 223,000 City Improvement,	13,380	
" 60,000 Bridge, &c., Bonds,	3,600	
" 128,000 Old Bonds,	6,400	
" 12,000 High School House Bonds,	840	67,220
		$104,220
" Trust Funds, ($104,100 at 6 per cent.,)		6,246
Total,		$110,466

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE 1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND, FOR STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO, THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	City Tax.	Overlay.	No. of Polls.	Rate of Tax.
1863,	$8,610,200.00	$14,496,900.00	$61,632.00	$22,881.42	$159,000.00	$8,861.43	4,875	$10.50
1864,	8,158,500.00	10,935,100.00	61,632.00	19,358.55	225,000.05	8,523.05	4,508	16.00
1865,	8,161,800.00	12,171,800.00	92,919.00	19,461.85	215,000.00	7,106.35	4,578	16.00
1866,	8,118,300.00	13,240,800.00	59,310.00	20,434.95	252,000.00	8,637.10	4,658	15.59
1867,	8,268,500.00	13,740,000.00	98,850.00	20,434.95	200,000.00	5,136.38	4,647	14.50
1868,	8,288,100.00	13,508,100.00	39,540.00	21,083.67	220,000.00	13,633.03	5,004	13.50
1869,	8,277,900.00	14,652,100.00	49,425.00	19,461.85	287,000.00	9,340.15	4,906	15.59
1870,	8,774,500.00	14,221,514.00	49,425.00	17,840.02	290,009.00	9,475.20	5,151	15.50
1871,	9,115,600.00	13,844,651.67	49,425.00	22,705.48	293,300.00	12,599.52	5,333	16.00
1872,	10,050,800.00	13,742,898.00	32,280.00	18,943.65	356,000.00	13,181.96	5,577	17.20
1873,	11,125,700.00	14,114,364.20	36,315.09	23,679.57	349,000.00	11,454.46	5,780	16.20
1874,	11,665,400.09	13,846,904.95	32,280.00	27,874 24	354,000.00	11,005.10	5,936	16.20
1875,	11,946,600.00	14,428,674.00	32,280.00	28,415.48	383,000.00	17,136.07	6,226	17.00
1876,	12,411,200.00	14,339,002.00	26,244.00	25,859.86	387,000.00	20,251.49	6,851	16.60
1877,	12,669,200.00	13,524,097.00	21,870.00	23,859.86	436,200.00	17,273.46	6,562	18.60
1878,	12,808,700.00	13,137,011.20	14,580.00	25,249.76	371,500.00	17,259.61	6,729	16.00

Average rate for 16 years, $15.65½.

City of New Bedford,
In Common Council, March 6th, 1879.

Ordered, That the sum of Four Hundred and Eleven Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of the several departments of the City Government for the Financial Year, viz.:

Salaries,	$8.765.00
Support of the Poor,	30.000.00
Repairs of Public Property,	6.000.00
Board of Health, Salaries,	1,000.00
Fire Department,	26.000.00
Lighting Streets,	15.000.00
Free Public Library,	3,400.00
New Bedford Bridge,	2.000.00
Police Department,	36.000.00
Incidental Expenses,	13.062.12
City Debt,	110.466.00
Special Appropriations, 1878,	6.927.31
Discount on Taxes,	10.00
Support of Public Schools, (Teachers.)	56.000.00
Repairs of Highways and Streets,	50.000.00
Sewers, Main Drains, &c.,	3.500.00
New Bedford Water Works, (by Ordinance.)	12.000.00
Support of Public Schools, (Incidentals.)	13.000.00
Taunton River Bridge,	6.979.57
Adult Evening School,	9 0.00
	$411 000.00

Adopted in concurrence.
Approved by the Mayor, March 14th, 1879.

A true copy of the record. Attest:
Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 26, 1879.

Ordered, That the officers of the city hereinafter named receive the following salaries for the present municipal year, ending the first Monday in January 1880, the same to be paid in monthly payments:

The Mayor,	$800.00
Assessors at Large, Chairman,	850.00
" " two others, each at $600,	1,200.00
City Solicitor,	350 00
Clerk of Common Council,	200.00
City Messenger,	600.00
Sealer of Weights and Measures,	350.00
Sealer of Coal Baskets,	15.00
City Bell Ringer,	125.00
Superintendent of City Clock,	75.00

And that the salaries of the following officers, whose year terminates in the month of April, 1880, receive the following salaries:

City Treasurer and Collector, including clerk-hire,	$2,400.00
City Clerk, exclusive of fees,	1,000.00
City Auditor,	800.00

Also the salaries of the following officers to be charged to their respective departments:

Superintendent of Streets,	$1,100.00
Superintendent of Lights,	350.00
Overseers of the Poor,	900.00
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,	500.00
Four Assistant Engineers of do., each $100,	400.00
Clerk of Board of Engineers,	100.00
Superintendent of Cemeteries,	200.00
Superintendent of New Bedford Bridge,	550.00
Quarantine Physician,	100.00
Chief of Police,	1,300.00
Captains of Police, each,	900.00
Lieutenants of Police, each,	800.00
Patrolmen, each,	$2 per day.
Harbor Master,	125.00

Adopted in concurrence. H. T. LEONARD, City Clerk.
Approved by the Mayor, March 26th, 1879.

AUDITOR'S BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

75	Additional Pay, &c., law of 1878,	$2,954.34
79	Appropriations, General, 1878,	1,898.15
78	Appropriations, Special, 1878,	6,927.28
74	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relief, old law,	7,247.20
75	County of Bristol, Taunton River Bridge,	6,979.57
55	Public Property, other than water works,	817,322.34
49	Real Estate Tax Account,	577.16
55	Water Works,	1,000,000.00
5	Cash in Treasury,	9,744.58
		$1,853,650.62

Cr.

77	Bonds, total outstanding,	$1,123,000.00
80	Cemetery Fund,	1,225.00
74	Difference between the value of property and all obligations,	494,322.34
28	Fire Department,	350.00
68	Free Public Library,	1,387.54
63	Heirs of Isaiah Chace,	53.24
71	New Bedford School Committee,	2,803.74
34	New Bedford Water Works,	4,388.50
76	Public Debt, interest,	665.50
69	Temporary Loan,	10,000.00
80	Trust Funds,	204,100.00
67	Trustees of Free Public Library,	11,354.76
		$1,853,650.62

March 8, 1879.

Oliver A. Roberts,
City Auditor.

N. B. The numbers in the Column on the left refer to the pages of this report.

City of New Bedford,
Auditor's Office.
March 20, 1879.

We have examined the above, and find it correct.

Robert W. Taber,
Isaac N. Marshall,

Sub-committee of Committee on Finance appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

Approved.

Isaac W. Benjamin,
Andrew R. Palmer.
Edward H. Martin,
Morgan Rotch,
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,
Committee on Accounts.

STATEMENT

OF THE

COLLECTOR OF TAXES,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR

ENDING

MARCH 1, 1879.

Statement of the Collector of Taxes.

March 1, 1879.

City of New Bedford,
Office of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,
March 1st, 1879.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen: — I respectfully present to you in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances of the city, my *twenty-first* annual statement as Collector of Taxes.

It will be seen by the table below, that in my last year's statement, that there were reported unpaid taxes for the years 1863, 1864, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, amounting to $22,137.39; and it will appear by the same table that the taxes for these years have been paid or remitted.

But a small amount of these taxes have been paid. It will be seen by a reference to the account of the City Treasurer, that the receipts for taxes for the last year for thirteen different years previous to 1877 was but $202.56. The balance of the above-named amount is $21,934.89, and that amount has been remitted.

In accordance with the provisions of the law of the Commonwealth, the Collector placed in the hands of the assessors lists of all the unpaid taxes for the several years, accompanied with a certificate setting forth his action with regard to them and his opinion as to the probability of making further collections.

These lists were carefully examined by the assessors. The result of the examination was a conviction on the part of the board that the Collector had been diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty and that with regard to the taxes on the list any further effort for their collection would be unavailing.

They therefore with entire unanimity decided, that the taxes contained in the lists presented, being the taxes for the years named above, remaining unpaid, should be remitted, and the tax-books for those years closed.

This has been done; and the only unsettled taxes remaining are those reported for the years 1877 and 1878.

The exhibit now presented is made up in accordance with this action on the part of the assessors.

UNPAID TAXES.

BALANCES, PAYMENTS AND REMITTANCES FOR THE YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1878.

Year.	Unpaid March 1, 1878.	Paid or Remitted.	Unpaid March 1, 1879.
1863.	$217.15	$217.15	
1864.	10.24	10.24	
1868.	1,972.12	1,972.12	
1869.	1,534.02	1,534.02	
1870.	1,815.97	1,815.97	
1871.	2,171.27	2,171.27	
1872.	2,435 63	2,435.63	
1873.	2,878.98	2,878.98	
1874.	2,048.27	2,048.27	
1875.	3,056.82	3,056.82	
1876.	3,997.47	3,997.47	
1877.	8,575.55	4,325.28	$4,250.27
	$30,713.49	$26,463.22	$4,250.27

TAX BILLS FOR 1878.

CHARGES.

Amount of tax bills,		$428,589.37
State tax,	$14,580.00	
County tax,	25,249.76	
City tax,	371,500.00	
Overlay,	17,259.61	428,589.37

PAYMENTS.

State Treasurer,	$14,580.00		
County Treasurer,	25,249.76	$39,829.76	
Abatement for prompt payment, including commission authorized by law on bank taxes,		20,638.55	
Abatements by assessors,		1,246.95	
City Treasurer,		355,182.71	
Balance unpaid,		11,691.40	$428,589.37

NOTE. This unpaid balance is 2.52 per cent. of the assessment. In 1877 it was 1.66 per cent. at the close of the financial year; in 1876, 2 per cent.; and in 1875 1.98 per cent.

MEMORANDUM.

The balance of the appropriations of 1878 not yet provided for is,			$1,898.15
Balance of taxes remaining unpaid,			11,691.40
Balance in excess of appropriations,			$9,793.25
Amount received for corporation tax,		$13,718.61	
Tax on outside bank stock,		3,359.84	
Extra allowance by the State on local bank stock,		181.91	
		$17,260.36	
Deducted from appropriations,	$12,000.00		
Deducted from appropriations, 1877,	841.22	12,841.22	4,419.14
			$5,374.11
Overlay,		$17,259.61	
Appropriation for abatement,		10,000.00	$27,259.61
Abatement,		$20,638.55	
Remitted by assessors,		1,246.95	21,885.50
Balance as above,			$5,374.11

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
March 1st, 1879.

JAMES B. CONGDON,
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CITY TREASURER

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR

ENDING

MARCH 1, 1879.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

March 1, 1879.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 1, 1879.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the ordinances of the city, I would respectfully present to you my statement of the operations of this office for the financial year ending this day.

With the highest regard,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
City Treasurer.

PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury at the close of the last financial year, and the payments made to the City Treasurer during the year, are set forth in the following statement:

Balance in the treasury, March 1, 1878,		$25,385.48
PAYMENTS INTO THE TREASURY BY THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.		
1864,	$5.20	
1865,	7.20	
1866,	9.10	
1867,	2.00	
1868,	2.00	
1869,	4.00	
1870,	2.00	
1871,	6.00	
1872,	13.72	
1873,	25.62	
1874,	6.00	
1875,	26.00	
1876,	93.72	
1877,	4,325.28	
1878,	355,182.71	359,710.53

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1877, OTHER THAN TAXES

Amount deducted from the receipts from the Commonwealth, per memorandum,		$841.22	

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1878 OTHER THAN TAXES.

Transfer from Water Works towards the payment of the interest on the water debt,		$12,000.00	
Of State Treasurer, part of corporation tax,	$12,000.00		
Of State Treasurer, balance of receipts for outside bank and corporation taxes, less the amount credited the appropriations of 1877 as above,	4,237.23	16,237.23	
Of State Treasurer, additional amount allowed for tax on local bank stock,		181.91	28,419.14

MEMORANDUM.

The amount of the corporation tax received of State Treasurer was,		$13,718.61
The amount received of State Treasurer for taxes on bank shares in banks out of the city owned in New Bedford,		3,359.84
		$17,078.45
The amount arranged for in the general appropriations of 1878 was,	$12,000.00	
Amount placed to the credit of the appropriations 1877,	841.22	
Amount placed to the credit of the appropriations of 1878,	4,237.23	17,078.45

DEPARTMENT OF THE POOR.

The receipts into the treasury for this department have been as follows:

TOWNS AND CITIES.

Westport,	$1,123.12
Dartmouth,	602.26
Nantucket,	564.25
Fall River,	260.15
Taunton,	235.80
Boston,	206.15
Rochester,	198.40
Mattapoisett,	190.40
Sandwich,	164.95
Freetown,	157.95

Fairhaven,	157.05	
West Tisbury,	154.95	
Middleboro,	139.80	
Provincetown,	125.25	
Lawrence,	123.60	
Lowell,	120.20	
Mansfield,	91.05	
Yarmouth,	82.50	
Cambridge,	81.25	
Gloucester,	72.40	
Haverhill,	57.75	
West Dennis,	54.62	
Barnstable,	54.00	
Acushnet,	53.30	
Chatham,	52.50	
East Walpole,	43.00	
Brockton,	42.09	
Milford,	28.00	
Rehoboth,	26.70	
Cambridge,	25.40	
Newburyport,	21.00	
West Harwich,	17.40	
Edgartown,	17.00	
Rehoboth,	16.25	
Orleans,	16.00	
Mendon,	15.25	
Stoughton,	15.00	
West Bridgewater,	11.83	
West Falmouth,	11.50	
Canton,	10.00	
Concord,	7.50	
Norton,	7.00	
East Bridgewater,	5.50	
Arlington,	4.00	
Berkley,	4.00	
Weymouth,	3.25	
Hyde Park,	1.50	
From other sources:		
Highways and Streets,	325.15	
Fire Department,	218.45	
Of Superintendent, sales of produce,	331.22	
J. E. Ricketson, hospital bill,	113.65	
Soldiers' Relief, support of an indigent soldier at the almshouse,	46.50	
Commonwealth, received for State paupers,	1,665.90	$8,173.69

HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Received as follows:

Bills to poor department,	$1,060.00	
Bills to New Bedford and Fairhaven bridge,	637.00	
Bills to Water Works,	416.00	
Bills to repairs public property,	181.88	
Bills to sewer account,	103.00	
Bills to schools, incidentals,	16.50	
Bills to new school house,	11.20	
Bills to incidental expenses,	6.50	
Error in audits,	27.62	
Amount of sundry payments into the treasury for dirt, flagging, &c.,	403.63	$2,863.33

INCIDENTALS.

The receipts for the incidental department have been as follows:

Rents,— District Court room,	$366.67		
Land,	16.00		
City Hall,	290.37		
Of Armory from State,	500.00	$1,173.04	
Licenses,		522.00	
Permits to enter sewers,		170.00	
Interest,— on bank deposits,	$1,880.98		
On taxes, including summonses,	392.61	2,273.59	
Of sealer of weights and measures, fees,		72.24	
From Soldiers' relief, transfer,		22.95	
From repairs of public property,		6.00	
From cemeteries,		5.00	
From Water Works,		3.70	
From Horse Railroad, one-half damages paid E. V. McLeod,		280.76	
Errors in audit,		5.60	
Sale of desk, stove and books,		32.42	4,567.30

GENERAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

Assessments for sewers have been received as follows:

Wing street,	$607.95	
North Third street,	418.77	
Durfee street,	361.07	
Washburn street,	252.49	
Ash street,	110.89	
Orchard street,	64.97	
South Water street,	37.82	
Pearl street,	57.32	1,911.28

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Receipts from water takers,	$23,957.17	
Receipts for services,	2,265.10	
Receipts for rents,	104.00	
Mains and labor,	122.15	
From highways,	29.05	
Discount on bill,	2.50	
Error in audit,	1.60	26,481.57

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Sundry allowances for State Aid not paid,	$28.96	
Sundry payments refunded,	84.00	
State aid advances of 1877, whole amount paid reimbursed,	3,927.33	4,040.29

CEMETERIES.

Received for sale of lots:		
Oak Grove,	$920.00	
Rural,	550.00	
Pine Grove,	50.00	1,520.00

TRUST FUNDS.

Of the executor of the will of Oliver Crocker, fund for the Free Public Library,	1,000.00

SCHOOLS — INCIDENTALS.

Error in audit,	$12.82	
Sale of stove,	13.50	26.32

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY — TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT.

Income on sundry Trust Funds, as follows:		
Sylvia Ann Howland, Free Public Library Fund,	$3000.00	
George Howland, Jr., " " "	96.00	
Charles W. Morgan, " " "	60.00	
Oliver Crocker, " " "	4.50	
James B. Congdon, " " "	30.00	3,190.50

NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Income of Trust Fund:	
One year's interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	$3,000.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sale of horses,	$124.00	
Sale of old material,	41.47	
Of Poor Department,	101.67	
Of Water Department,	2.60	
Error in audit,	24.75	
Of M. O. Harding, use of horse,	10.50	304.99

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Paid by sundry persons, taxes and costs:

Benjamin F. Popple,	$36.94	
Sampson S. Wordell,	56.17	93.11

SCHOOLS — PAY OF TEACHERS.

One-half of the receipts from the County Treasurer, for dog licenses.	759.73

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One-half of the receipts from the County Treasurer, for dog licenses.	759.72

REPAIRS PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Sale of land, Bridge square,	$350.00	
New school-house, transfer,	100.04	450.04

TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times for notes issued by order of the Council.	170,000.00

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Payments made into the treasury by the Clerk of the Third District Court:

Witness fees,	$2,036.89	
Mittimuses,	87.95	
Lockup receipts,	99.06	
Error in audit,	15.41	2,236.31

SALARIES.

Error in audit.	6.09

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Apothecaries,	$11.25	
George Perry,	37.50	
Pope & Wood,	37.50	86.25

[One-quarter of the amount received paid State.]

CEMETERY FUND.

Of Nicholas Davis,	$50.00	
Of Jonathan Bourne,	$100.00	150.00

LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

Error in rolls,	$42.17	
Error in audit,	17.50	
Damage,	1.50	61.17
		$646,038.08

PAYMENTS.

Payments have been made upon the warrants of the Mayor, as follows:—

Commonwealth of Massachusetts:		
State Aid Law (old)	$4,232.54	
State Aid Law, (new, repealed)	2,954.34	$7,186.88
Cemeteries,		1,053.00
County of Bristol,		6,979.57
Fire Department,		24,909.57
Free Public Library,		3,259.44
Highways and Streets.		43,668.08
Light Department,		15,293.55
Incidentals,		16,061.08
New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge,		2,095.64
New Bedford School Committee.		2,142.12
New School-house,		8,561.50
Permanent debt,—Principal,	$25,000.00	
Interest on coupons and registered bonds,	67,880.00	
Interest on trust funds,	6,190.50	99,070.50
Police Department,		30,328.16
Poor Department,		44,696.84
Repairs Public Property,		6,437.77
Real Estate Tax Account,		280.93

Salaries,		8,842.60
Schools, Incidentals,	$16,672.60	
Teachers,	58,668.55	75,341.15
Sewer account,		3,645.56
Temporary Loan,		195,000.00
Trustees Free Public Library,		2,451.16
Water Works,		38,988.40
		$636,293.50
Balance, cash in treasury,		9,744.58
		$646,038.08

BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 1, 1879:—BOOKS OF THE CITY TREASURER.

DR.

Water Works, as Public Property,	$1,000,000.00
Public Property, other than Water Works,	817,322.34
	$1,817,322.34
Appropriations, General, 1878,	1,898.15
Appropriations, Special, 1879,	6,927.28
Real Estate Tax Account,	577.16
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	10,201.54
Paid County of Bristol,	6,979.57
	$1,843,906.04
Balance, cash in treasury,	9,744.58
	$1,853,650.62

CR.

Trust Funds, as represented by investment in Water Works,	$200,000.00
City Bonds issued,	1,123,000.00
Public Property, balance of valuation over the indebtedness, including the trust funds,	494,322.34
	$1,817,322.34
Trust funds represented by cash in treasury,	4,100.00
Heirs of Isaiah Chace,	53.24
Trustees Free Public Library,	11,354.76
School Committee,	2,803.74
Water Works,	4,388.50
Fire Department,	350.00
Public Debt, coupons due and unpaid,	665.50
Cemetery Fund,	1,225.00
Public Library,	1,387.54
Temporary Loan,	10,000.00
	$1,853,650.62

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 20, 1879.

Correct.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS, Auditor.

1879—CITY DOCUMENT No. 11.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1879.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1879.

REPORT.

City of New Bedford,
Office of the Overseers of the Poor,
City Hall Building, March 1st, 1879.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the requirements of the City Ordinances, we herewith submit a report of the doings of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, for the year ending February 28th, 1879.

Nothing in the usual routine of the business of this department has occurred to render the past year remarkable as compared with the preceding years.

Pauperism has been relieved as far as practicable, and all the means at our command for its prevention have been applied to that end. And still the old truth remains, "The poor ye have with you always."

To prevent actual suffering, and at the same time to save to the poor their self-respect and self-reliance, is one of the great problems of the present age, and one of the most difficult of solution.

Never in the history of civilization have there been as many societies for benevolent work as at the present time. And yet, with their increasing number and zealous endeavor, the cause of this great evil seems yet entirely untouched.

It is a noticeable fact that from year to year the same names (with such as circumstances require to be added) appear upon the relief books of this office, and generation after generation, the same families take up their line of march in the sad procession.

To grapple with this gigantic evil requires the combined effort of the whole community; nor can we leave the matter to a few, without incurring the risk of failure.

It is asserted by those who have made this subject a study that the various methods of benevolence and charity, as at present conducted, instead of preventing, have a direct tendency to increase the evil. Certain it is, that while the number of these associations has increased, so that there are nearly two score of them in our city, exclusive of the church organizations, there has been an increase of paupers and pauper expenses, wholly disproportioned to the increase of population. Nor have the most prosperous years for business witnessed the least diminution, but on the contrary, a continued increase. Startling and unwelcome as are these facts, if we would remedy them, we must look them in the face.

One difficulty with which we have to contend is the prevalent idea that the office for relief is a "charitable institution." And it often happens that persons are encouraged to pauperize themselves rather than urged to self-reliance and persevering effort. And so, upon the first appearance of misfortune, people run for relief to the City Treasury, as if it were a bank in which they had been making deposits against a time of need.

It is painful to witness the spirit of modest womanhood

and noble manliness dying out, and the brazen demand, as of a right to a living at the public expense, taking its place. Not that this is always the case, but the exceptions are by far the least number.

But we are aware that it is much easier to point out evils than to prescribe remedies.

One of the most difficult branches of our work is the furnishing of "out door relief," or relief to persons outside the Almshouse. To know when, how and whom to aid, is no easy task. To be able to judge between the worthy and the unworthy applicant, requires careful investigation, kindly sympathy and an iron will. It is not unfrequent that a worthless, idle vagrant is the husband of a deserving, heart-broken wife and the father of a family of innocent, helpless children; these must not be left to suffer because, perchance, he may eat of the food provided for them.

A movement has been instituted in some of the cities of Great Britain, and copied in several of our American cities, by which all the charitable associations, together with the Overseers of the Poor, combine in one Charity Organization.

One object of this combination is to secure the most thorough investigation, and make a record of all facts connected with the applicant for aid, which can be examined by the officers of either of the societies represented, thus preventing imposition, or the obtaining of aid from several sources at the same time, where it is not needed. Let this be done and the worthy poor would find ready relief, while the dishonest applicants would have great difficulty in practicing their impositions.

Another object is to aid those who are willing to labor, in procuring situations, thus preventing them from becoming entirely dependent upon charity. This latter object is of vital importance in any effort for the prevention of this evil.

The subject of providing labor for those who are able to perform it, has on several previous occasions been presented by this Board, but hitherto it has amounted to nothing more than a recommendation.

Some plan should be adopted whereby those who are able should be employed on the streets at such work as they are capable of performing, and by this arrangement the city would in part reimburse itself for the amount of aid furnished to their families.

This could easily be accomplished by an understanding between the Street Department and this Board.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

On the first of October, 1878, the resignation of Earl C. Briggs, who had so faithfully and efficiently filled the position of Superintendent of the Almshouse for more than thirty years, took effect.

And we consider ourselves fortunate in securing the services of the present incumbent, Peleg S. Macy, who had by his long service as a member of this Board, and as its Secretary for eight years, made himself familiar with the wants and needs of that institution. So that without interruption, everything has moved on with its accustomed regularity; maintaining the reputation of this, as a "model almshouse," and an evidence of the care of our city for the unfortunate.

The appointment of Mr. Macy to this new position rendered necessary his resignation as a member of this Board, and as its Secretary. The latter position was filled by the election of Charles A. Clarke, Jr., whose services for six years in connection with the Board of State Charities had afforded him ample opportunity to acquaint himself with the laws of settlement and much other valuable information, fitting him for the position to which he was called.

In addition to these changes the Board, having long felt the necessity of "thorough investigation" in the distribution of outside relief, appointed I. H. Coe to assist the Secretary in that part of his duties.

Nearly every case where aid has been bestowed, has been visited personally, and in many instances it has been found necessary to visit frequently. It is believed that this has already been productive of much good, beside being in the direction of economy. It is too soon, however, to be able to see all the benefits which may reasonably be expected from this arrangement.

Within a few months the Board has appointed one of its members, Henry R. Wilcox, to take charge of the wood yard, to inspect and measure the wood, bought on contract for this department, and also attend to the sawing and delivering the same on the orders from the Secretary.

This is something long needed, and we are confident it will result in great saving to the city.

The past has been almost unprecedented as a season of hard times, because it has been extended through a number of years. Men have been looking and hoping for better days, but hope has been deferred again and again; so that

many to whom want was comparatively a stranger have been compelled to invoke public aid.

It is to be hoped, however, that the lesson of the hard times will lead to the practice of such economy that much of destitution in the future may be avoided.

It has been the constant aim of the Board and its officers, to prevent suffering as far as possible, and it is believed that there has not been more than is usual among the poor, notwithstanding all the causes which have crippled labor and enterprise, and consequently borne heavily upon the poorer class of society.

The tabulated statement herewith presented, will exhibit as far as figures can do, the work of this department of the city government, in its receipts and expenditures for the past year. And it is confidently believed that they will bear a fair comparison with previous years, and with other cities and towns.

For and in behalf of the Board,

CHAS. A. CLARKE, Jr., Secretary.

Members of the Board.

His Honor WILLIAM T. SOULE, *Ex-officio, Chairman.*

Ward 1—Benjamin Dawson.

2—Henry R. Wilcox.

3—Job B. Sherman.

4—Abner R. Tucker.

5—Frederick S. Gifford.

6—Simon S. Pollock.

Secretary, Charles A. Clarke, Jr.

Assistant Secretary, (*Visitor*,) I. H. Coe.

Superintendent of Almshouse, Peleg S. Macy.

Chaplain at the Almshouse, Rev. O. A. Roberts.

Physician to the Board, *Dr.* A. Martin Pierce.

Superintendent of Wood Yard, Henry R Wilcox.

Committee on Purchasing, J. B. Sherman, F. S. Gifford.

Committee on Relief, H. R. Wilcox, A. R. Tucker.

Committee on Almshouse, S. S. Pollock, Benj. Dawson.

STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation,	$25,000.00	
Cities and towns,	5,472.82	
State,	1,665.90	
Special appropriations and transfers,	11,523.15	
Products of farm,	874.82	
Sundries,	160.15	
		$44,696.84

EXPENDITURES.

Paupers at almshouse,	$10,216.02	
City paupers, outside,	20,276.18	
Cities and towns,	5,564.63	
State,	1,091.10	
Transportation,	258.10	
Sick state paupers,	2,936.15	
Lunatics,	3,005.56	
State reform school,	258.00	
Temporary aid of State paupers,	698.10	
Burial of state paupers,	393.00	
		$44,696.84

OUTSIDE RELIEF.

Number of families who have received aid outside of Almshouse:

City,	638	
Cities and towns,	179	
State,	356	
Total,		1,173

Number of persons:

City,	Males, 510	Females, 769	
Cities and towns,	" 179	" 262	
State,	" 490	" 593	
	1,179	1,624	
Total,			2,803

Number of families who have received aid for the first time, 198

Number of persons:

Males,	246	
Females,	306	
Total,		552

Number of families having settlements in this city and supported elsewhere, (not including lunatics,) 63
Number of persons, 124
Expense of the same, $2,212.12

Number of families who have no settlement in the State, who have received temporary aid in accordance with the act of 1877, 114
Number of persons, 421
Expense of the same, which will be reimbursed by the State, $698.10

Number of families who have no settlement in the State sent to their homes, 21
Expense of the same, which will be reimbursed by the State, $258.10

Number State of paupers too sick to be removed to the State Almshouse, relieved at their place of residence, 100
Expense of the same, which is charged to the State, $2,936.15

Number of paupers having no settlement in the State, whose expense is charged to the State, in consequence of their wives having settlements, 15
Expense of the same, $230.27

Number of burials of State paupers, the expense of which will be reimbursed by the State,	54
Adults, 24 at $10,	$240.00
Children, 30 " 5,	150.00
Extra allowance by city,	3.00
Total,	$393.00

Number of lunatics supported at the asylum for the insane during the year,	24
Number remaining Feb. 28, 1879.	17
Expense of the same,	$3,005.56

The regular price charged is $3.50 per week for board, with extra charge for breakage and clothing, which makes the average price for the year per week,	$4.63

Number supported in the State Reform Schools:

Males at Westborough,	5
Females at Lancaster,	2
Total,	7
Expense of the same at $1 per week,	$258.00

Number sent to the State almshouse during the year:

Males,	17
Females,	8
Total,	25
Expense of medical attendance,	$600.00
Expense of medicine,	150.61
Number of visits to the almshouse by the physician,	93
Number of visits outside of Almshouse,	1,592
Number of office calls,	671
Number of patients,	221

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and provisions,	$15,897.85
Cash orders,	2,971.99
Fuel,	5,179.09
Delivering of fuel orders,	1,201.26
Boots and shoes,	268.44
Burials,	878.75

Printing and advertising,	160.40
Carriage hire,	65.50
Stationery, postage, &c.,	122.94
State Insane Hospitals,	3,005.56
State Reform Schools,	258.00
Cities and towns,	2,368.43
Salaries,	1,952.00
Medicines,	150.61
	$34,480.82

RECEIPTS.

Cities and towns,	$5,472.82
State,	1,665.90
	$7,138.72

ALMSHOUSE.

Whole number of inmates during the year:

Males,	95
Females,	49
Total,	144
Number discharged during the year,	77
Number remaining February 28, 1879,	67

Number of deaths during the year, included in the above discharges, 12

Males, 4 Females, 8

Number of State paupers supported, being too sick to be removed to the State almshouse, 13

Males, 8 Females, 5

Expense of the same, which is charged to the State, $100.09

Number supported who have settlements in other cities and towns, 10

Males, 3 Females, 7

Expense of the same will be reimbursed, $280.62

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

Flour and grain,	$1,248.38
Dry goods and clothing,	380.47
Beef and pork,	997.94
Provisions and supplies,	1,400.66
Leather, shoes and hats,	210.14
Furniture and crockery,	131.47
Hardware and farming tools,	170.58
Fuel,	490.10
Repairs and improvements,	832.56
Repairs of carriages and harnesses,	83.23
Superintendent, labor and nursing,	3,191.52
Miscellaneous,	1,078.87
Total,	$10,216.02

The following have been the products of the farm:

Hay,	115 tons.
Pork,	8,260 pounds.
Beef,	2,625 "
Veal,	659 "
Milk,	16,920 quarts.

Oats,	210 bushels.
Potatoes,	337 "
Beets,	80 "
Turnips,	93 "
Carrots,	4 "
Cabbages,	900 heads.

Sales of products,	$1,675.90

Average yearly expense of each person at Almshouse,	$133.33
Average monthly expense,	10.96
Average weekly expense,	2.56

BILL OF FARE.

In presenting this bill of fare it will be understood that in order to provide for such an institution it is necessary to establish some system, and we believe the following to embrace all that could reasonably be desired. Yet it is subject to various changes. For instance, at slaughtering time the table is supplied with fresh beef and pork, also the veal raised on the farm. Vegetables in their respective seasons form a very prominent feature in the supply. Occasionally clam or fish chowder is served.

Holidays are observed by appropriate changes according to the discretion of the Superintendent.

MONDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, fish hash, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Corned beef and vegetables, white and brown bread, beans, tea, coffee, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, molasses.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, tea, coffee milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner – Pork and vegetables, corned beef, white and brown bread, tea, coffee, sugar, milk.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, molasses, rice.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Beef soup, fresh beef and vegetables, bread, tea, coffee, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, molasses, ginger-bread.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Beef hash, beef soup, bread, coffee, tea, milk, sugar.

Supper— Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, ginger bread, molasses.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast — Corned beef, bread and butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Salt fish and potatoes, beef hash, bread, milk, tea, coffee, sugar.

Supper —Bread and butter, hasty pudding, tea, sugar, milk, molasses,

SATURDAY.

Breakfast — Bread and butter, corned beef, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Beef stew, bread, tea, coffee, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

SUNDAY.

breakfast —Fish hash, bread and butter, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, molasses.

Dinner — Pork and beans, beef stew, white and brown bread, coffee, tea, milk, sugar.

Supper — Bread and butter, tea, milk, sugar, molassss.

Of the Settlement of Paupers.

[General Statutes, Chap. 69.]

Section 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely:

First. A married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state, but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same to state, county, city, or town taxes, for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted as an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting, held under a warrant containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated

place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not beco nsidered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this state for ten years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act in the same time and manner as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue until it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one within this state; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 70.]

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed either in the work-house or alms-

house, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the alms-house such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care, which directors or masters of work-houses have over persons committed thereto.

SECT. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this state and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or toward the support of the pauper to the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form: *provided*, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid quarter yearly until the further order of the court; and upon application from

time to time of the city, town, or kindred to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.

SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

SECT. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter shall be filed in the clerk's office, and the summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and served like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.

SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.

SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party inter-

ested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party as justice requires.

SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the places of their lawful settlements; the expenses whereof incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week: *provided*, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this state, until their removal to a state alms-house, and in case

of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and two dollars and fifty cents for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer signed by one or more of them, stating therein their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated,

who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiffs in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or answer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom it is directed at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this state, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with the intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action of tort to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time of his decease is actually chargeable to any place within this state, the overseers of the poor of such place may take possession of all his real and personal property; and if administration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay

the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate, or its value, that an administrator might have in like case.

SECT. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute or defend the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such place.

[ACTS OF 1867, CHAP. 97.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE BURIAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fifteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is hereby amended, so that ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age, shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth. [Approved March 23, 1867.]

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 165.]

SECT. 28. Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and

brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, may upon conviction, be committed, for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or work-house within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the work-house, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county.

SECT. 35. When a person is convicted as a common night walker, and it is alleged in the complaint and proved at the trial that the defendant has been previously twice convicted of the same offence, such person may be sentenced to the house of correction, house of industry, or work-house, if any such is established in the town or city for a term not exceeding five years.

[ACTS OF 1868, CHAP. 328.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person, actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

[ACTS OF 1870, CHAP. 392.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. R. [Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereinafter reside in any place within this state for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper or being convicted of crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.]

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died or become disabled from

wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the succeeding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

[ACTS OF 1871, CHAP. 379.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter three hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is hereby amended in the first section by adding thereto the words, "whether such other qualifications shall have been acquired before or after the enactment hereof."

SECT. 2. Chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby amended in the third section by adding after the words civil war, "or duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof after having been enlisted and mustered into such service."

SECT. 3. Wherever a settlement acquired by marriage has been defeated by virtue of the provisions of the second section of chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the former settlement of the wife, if not defeated by the same provisions, shall be deemed to have been thereby revived.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved May 26, 1871.]

[ACTS OF 1873, CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BEFORE REMOVAL.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the general Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words, "two dollars." [Approved April 19, 1873.]

[ACTS OF 1874, CHAP. 274.]

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together and pays all state, county, city or town taxes duly

assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the state lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the state alms-house at Tewksbury, the state workhouse, or the state primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [Approved May 28, 1874.]

[ACTS OF 1875, CHAP. 216.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is hereby repealed, and the following shall stand instead

thereof, to wit: An annual return of the number of persons supported and relieved, as enumerated in the first section, with the cost of such support and relief, and a record of those fully supported, shall be made by the overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of state charities during the month of April in each year, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding: *provided*, that for the present year said returns shall be made on or before the thirty-first day of May. In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and in every tenth year thereafter, the returns provided for in section twenty-three, chapter seventy of the General Statutes, shall be made and transmitted by overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of state charities during the month of April, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 19, 1875.]

[Acts of 1875, Chap. 70.]

AN ACT concerning Vagrants.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The overseers of the poor of any town or city, or keepers of alms-houses acting under their directions, may require any person, not a resident of said town or city, applying to them for and receiving from them food and lodging, or either, in an alms-house or other place, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and may detain such persons until the same is performed,

but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the day succeeding his application; and if any such persons shall refuse or neglect when so required to perform such labor suited to his age, strength and capacity, or willfully damage any of the property of such town or city in the charge of such overseers or other officers he shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes relating to vagrants and vagabonds, and may be prosecuted and punished in the manner provided by chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or as otherwise provided by law. [Approved March 24, 1875.]

[Acts of 1869, Chap. 258.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act establishing the State Workhouse at Bridgewater.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the police and municipal courts may, in their discretion, commit persons, convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the state workhouse at Bridgewater, for a term not less than three months, nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

Sect. 2. The board of state charities shall have the

same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the state or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so removed shall return to this state before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be rearrested and returned to the state workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of said term.

SECT. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: *provided however*, that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of state charities shall permit him to be transferred to the work house of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [Approved May 10th, 1869.]

[ACTS OF 1876, CHAP. 169.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a person having a settlement in this Commonwealth is committed to the State Industrial School or to the State Reform School, the trustees of the

school to which such commitment is made shall give written notice of such commitment to the overseers of the poor of the place of settlement, and the town or city in which such person has a settlement, if notified as above stated, shall pay one dollar per week, from the date of such notice, for the support of such person in said school, which sum shall be paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, or be recovered by him through the general agent of state charities. Any sum so paid may be recovered by such city or town of any parent, kindred or guardian liable by law to maintain such person.

SECT. 2. Section twenty-nine of chapter seventy-six of the General Statutes, and section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby repealed, saving all actions pending and all existing rights and liabilities.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved April 26, 1876.]

[ACTS OF 1877, CHAP. 183.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE TEMPORARY AID OF STATE PAUPERS BY CITIES OR TOWNS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any city or town, through its authorities having charge of the execution of the laws for the maintenance of the poor, may, if said authorities deem that the same is for the public interest, furnish temporary aid to poor persons found within its limits, having no settlement within the Commonwealth, and the expense thereby incurred, after notice has been sent as hereinafter provided,

shall be repaid from the treasury of the Commonwealth to such city or town: *provided*, that said authorities shall give immediate notice by mail in each case to the general agent of state charities, who in person, or by one of his assistants, shall examine the case and direct the continuance of such aid, or removal to the state alms-house or to some place outside the Commonwealth, either before or after the removal to the state alms-house, in accordance with the existing laws; and *provided*, *also*, that except in cases of sick state poor, such aid shall not be furnished at any one time for a longer period than four weeks, or to a greater amount than one dollar per week for each person or five dollars per week for each family; and *provided*, *also*, that all claims of cities and towns against the Commonwealth for furnishing aid, under the provisions of this act shall be rendered in detail, and shall be approved by the general agent of state charities before the same shall be paid.

Sect. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or repeal any of the provisions of law in regard to the sick state poor, or persons ill with contagious diseases. [Approved May 4th, 1877.]

The following correspondence in relation to the act of 1877, in reference to temporary aid was suggested by a difference of opinion of officials in its application.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,
GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, July 9, 1877.

Hon. Levi C. Wade, Newton, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,—Inasmuch as your connection with the passage of the act numbered 183, in the acts of the year 1877, was more intimate than was that of any other member of the legislature, I desire your judgment on my construction of that statute. My recollection of the argument of yourself and others before the committee that subsequently reported the bill is this: that there were in the various communities worthy, industrious families who were usually self-supporting, but in consequence of the sudden death of some of their members, or their temporary inability to obtain employment, or the enforcement of the statute which requires children of a certain age to attend school, were necessitated to appeal to the public for aid; and that it was unwise to compel such families to receive such aid in the alms-house, but that some provision should be made by which the aid might be furnished, in the case of persons non-settled at their usual homes, and at the expense of the state. In a word, that the act was intended to benefit those who had a reasonably well-assured and not far distant future, when they would require no further assistance; and perhaps at the discretion of the general agent, another, but very limited class of the deserving and superannuated poor, who could be relieved with greater comfort and economy at their several homes. Again, in answer to my objection, that many towns would take advantage of the act to throw upon the state a considerable number of chronic paupers that they had long supported, or others who for any reason they did not wish sent to the state alms-house, it was urged that inasmuch as the bill gave me the power

to order any or all to the state alms-house, the remedy for this evil would be in my own hands. With this understanding, I have, after examination, notified certain town authorities that reimbursement under the statute would not in particular cases be allowed, and instructed them that the state could support such families only in the alms-house; whereupon I am met with the objection that this is a matter entirely within their province, and that my duty is simply a clerical one, to wit,— to audit the bills. As a result of such reasoning, certain of the municipalities of this commonwealth have already notified me of persons for whom they should claim reimbursement, who have been relieved at the charge of these cities and towns to a greater or less extent each year for the last fifteen years; and of others whose support commenced later, but who will probably continue for some half a dozen years to come.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it wise to obtain the opinion of those whose connection with this legislation was the most intimate, to the end that it might be authoritatively declared what the legislature intended by the passage of the act before referred to, and what was the duty of the officer charged with its execution.

Dr. Wheelwright, who appeared with you before the committee, fully endorses this statement and approves the construction I have given the statute.

Very respectfully yours,

S. C. Wrightington,

General Agent.

Boston, June 30, 1877.

S. C. Wrightington, Esq., General Agent of State Charities:

Dear Sir,— Yours of the 27th has been received and carefully considered, in connection with chapter 183 of the acts of 1877, to which it refers.

The sole object of this statute is to enable cities and towns to give a little help in those cases in which a trifling assistance will carry a family or an individual, through a temporary strait, and so prevent them from becoming permanent paupers, which is apt to result from removal to the almshouse.

If the General Agent of State Charities directs removal to the almshouse, the liability of the state ceases. There is no provision to the effect that the agent "shall audit bills"; but the liability of the state is based upon the condition that the agent *approves* the bills rendered.

You are entirely right in regard to the intention of the legislature in passing the law.

Yours truly,

LEVI C. WADE.

ATTLEBOROUGH, July 3, 1877.

S. C. Wrightington, General Agent State Charities, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR,— I have carefully examined your letter of the 27th inst. to Mr. Wade, and his answer to the same. I fully endorse the construction you place upon the statute of 1877, and am satisfied that you have expressed the intention of the legislature.

Yours truly,

S. S. GINNODO,
Senate Chairman Committee on Towns.

[HOUSE DOCUMENT, No. 310.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 30, 1874.

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, to whom was recommitted the bill for the more efficient relief of the poor, have carefully reviewed the whole subject, and sought such additional information as seemed desirable.

They find that any scheme for the relief of the poor, or any radical change in the laws of settlement, is beset with great difficulties, and is likely to be productive of more harm than good to those whom it is sought to benefit. They believe that it is safest to make haste slowly, and to test by experience the effect of moderate changes. If these prove successful, further legislation can readily be had in the direction they indicate.

We therefore report a bill, in a new draft, which we explain as follows, premising that the main object thereof, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, is to make better provision for the unsettled poor.

First. It does not change existing settlements. Every settled person is to remain where he now belongs, until that settlement is defeated or a new one gained in the ordinary course of law.

Second. It does not interupt or defeat any settlement in process of acquisition. This is to be completed as before, under existing laws.

Third. It does not change the principles underlying the present laws, but merely adapts them to the exigencies of the present day, by shortening the time and lessening the number of taxes required for settlement.

Fourth. It gives all settled persons a fair and equal start by allowing them to commence now to gain a new settlement under its provisions.

Fifth. It provides liberally for the unsettled by giving all a settlement who can show a continuous residence of five years and the payment of three taxes within that time, whether the residence and taxation be wholly before or

wholly after, or partly before and partly after its enactment.

Sixth. It relieves the most pressing claim brought to the attention of the legislature, by giving women a settlement by five years' residence, providing within that time they have been neither paupers nor criminals.

And finally, it exempts from its benefits the present state pauper inmates of the public institutions — to the end that no injustice may be done to any city or town.

It will be seen that the bill bears alike upon all the municipalities, by maintaining as nearly as possible, the same proportion of residence and taxation as at present, and that the provisions of its third section obviate the danger of confusion, and the objections that would arise as between the towns on account of any sudden change.

The committee deem it proper to add that the bill as reported has the unanimous sanction of the Board of State Charities, who agree that no further change is at present desirable.

For the committee,

L. J. Cole.

The Attorney General was requested by the Board of State Charities to give his interpretation of the first clause of the second section of this law. He did so as follows:

Attorney General's Office,
Boston, September 19, 1874.

To the Board of State Charities:

Prior to acts of 1870, chapter 392, an unmarried woman could obtain a settlement only under the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter 69. By the act of 1870, "any

unmarried woman" obtained a settlement by a residence of ten years together, in any place under certain conditions. By chapter 274, section 2, of the acts of 1874, section 1, of chapter 392, acts of 1870, is repealed, and a new provision substituted. The substitute changes the law of 1870 in three particulars; the effect of one only is material for me to consider under the question submitted by your Board for my opinion. In the act of 1874, the word "unmarried" is omitted. The plain and obvious intention of the legislature by this change of the law, is to so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the act, taken in connection with the act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the legislature, if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance the omission of the word "unmarried," and the use of the word "woman" only makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the legislature to use the word "woman" in the act, so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage; and in my opinion no other construction can be given the act. The intention of the legislature being manifest, no consideration of presumption can arise.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sept. 12th, 1876.

City of Somerville vs. The City of Boston.

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover for relief furnished under the pauper laws to a married woman. It was claimed by the plaintiff that Mary McCloskey, who before her marriage had no settlement in this Commonwealth, acquired one in Boston, under Stat. 1874, chap. 274, sec. 2,

by marriage and five years' continuous residence in that city with her husband, who had himself no settlement there or elsewhere in this state, and who acquired none by such residence. The statute relied on declares that any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this state for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; and it expressly repeals the first section of chapter 392 of the acts of 1870, by which any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years was permitted to gain a settlement by ten years' residence. By the first clause of sect. 1 of chapter 69 of the General Statutes, the settlement of a married woman is made to follow the settlement of her husband, if he has any, otherwise her own, at the time of marriage, if she then had any, is not lost or suspended by the marriage. The question to be decided was whether section 2 of chapter 274 of the laws of 1874 so far repeals the first clause of section 1 of chapter 69 that a married woman shall thereby acquire a settlement in a city or town where her husband has none.

The case was heard on agreed facts, and judgment has now been reached for the defendant. The rescript is as follows:

"The statute of 1874 was intended to diminish the time from ten to five years, required to give to an unmarried woman a settlement, and not to extend the class of persons to whom the law as it then stood was applicable."

C. Robinson, Jr., for the Plaintiff; and

J. L. Stackpole, for the Defendant.

[Acts of 1865, Chap. 162.]

AN ACT concerning the Admission of Sick Persons to the State Alms-houses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the state alms-houses any persons infected with small pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of state charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

Sect. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

Sect. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [Approved April 27, 1865.]

[Acts of 1874, Chap. 121.]

AN ACT relating to the Small Pox and other Diseases dangerous to the Public Health, and providing for the Reimbursement of Expenses incurred in relation thereto.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. In any case arising under the provisions of the twenty-sixth chapter of the General Statutes and the acts in addition thereto, in which the board of health shall have acted, said board of health shall retain charge of the same to the exclusion of the overseers of the poor of any city or town.

Sect. 2. All reasonable expenses which have been heretofore, or may hereafter be incurred by the board of health of any city or town in making the provision required by law for any person infected with the small pox or any other disease dangerous to the public health, shall be paid by the person himself, his parents, or master, if able; otherwise by the town in which he has a legal settlement, and if he has no settlement in any town, by the Commonwealth, in which case the bills therefor shall be approved by the board of state charities.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 30, 1874.]

[Acts of 1879, Chap. 242.]

AN ACT to amend "An Act concerning the Settlement of Paupers."

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and ninety of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight is hereby amended by striking out, in the sixth clause thereof, the words "without receiving relief as a pauper," and by adding at the end of said section the words following: "*Provided, however*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to give to any person the right to acquire a settlement, or be in process of acquiring a settlement while receiving relief as a pauper, unless within five years from the time of receiving such relief he shall reimburse the cost thereof to the city or town furnishing the same."

Sect. 2. The provisions of said sixth clause shall be held to apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage under the provisions of the first clause, and to widows; and a settlement thereunder shall be deemed to have been gained by any unsettled woman upon the completion of the term of residence therein mentioned, although the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act. [Approved April 22, 1879.]

[Acts of 1879, Chap. 301.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of State Aid to Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their Families, and the Families of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Any city or town may raise money for the purposes of this act; and the treasurers thereof may, under

the direction of the mayor and aldermen or the selectmen thereof, under the following conditions, pay state aid to, or expend it for, any person having a residence and actually residing in such city or town, who is not receiving aid from any other state, nor from any other city or town in this state, and who was an actual resident of this state on the twenty-third day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and who shall be in such necessitous circumstances as to require further public assistance, and who shall belong to either of the following classes, to wit:—

First Class.—Invalid pensioners of the United States who served in the army or navy to the credit of the state of Massachusetts between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or, being actual residents of this state at the time of their enlistment, served to the credit of any other state between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, who have been honorably discharged from said service, and who are so far disabled by their service in the army or navy as aforesaid, as to prevent them from following their ordinary and usual vocation.

Second Class.—Dependent relatives of soldiers or sailors who have served in the manner and under the limitations described for the service of invalid pensioners of the first class, and have, if not dying in such service, been honorably discharged therefrom, as follows; namely:—

The widows, children and widowed mothers of soldiers or sailors dying in such service or dying after their honorable

discharge therefrom of wounds or disease incurred in said service, or dying while in receipt of a pension of the United States and the state aid of this state, and the wives, children, and widowed mothers of invalid pensioners of the first class receiving from the United States at least one-half the amount allowed for total disability.

Third Class.—Dependent relatives of soldiers or sailors who served as aforesaid to the credit of the state of Massachusetts between the nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who appear on the rolls of their respective regiments or companies, in the office of the adjutant-general, to be missing, or to have been captured by the enemy, and who have not been exchanged, and have not returned from captivity, and who are not known to be alive, as follows; namely:—

The widows, or wives, children and widowed mothers, of such soldiers or sailors: *provided*, that no such relative of any such soldier or sailor shall belong to this class, or be aided as such, if the municipal authorities granting the aid shall have good and sufficient reason to believe that such soldier or sailor deserted, or that he is still living and wilfully absent from his family.

Fourth Class.—Persons who were receiving state aid prior to the eleventh day of April in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and who were precluded therefrom by the provisions of the act of that date: *provided*, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen shall in each case be satisfied upon evidence first reported to the commissioners of state aid, and satisfactory to them, that justice and nec-

essity require a continuance of the aid to prevent actual suffering.

SECT. 2. No wife or widow of any discharged soldier or sailor shall be held to belong to either of the foregoing classes, or be aided as such, unless she was married to him prior to his final discharge from the service aforesaid. No person shall be held to be a child in either the second, third or fourth classes above named, or shall be aided as such, who is over fourteen years of age, or who was born after the father's discharge from the service aforesaid, or who was born after the first day of September in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five: but the term "children" may be held to include any child born after the death of the father in said service. The words "invalid pensioners," "soldiers," and "sailors," singular or plural, used in this act, shall be held to include commissioned officers.

SECT. 3. All persons specifically referred to and to or for whom state aid is paid under any special act or resolve now in force, shall be held to belong to their appropriate classes under this act,—namely, soldiers and sailors to the first class, and the dependent relatives of soldiers and sailors to the second class,—notwithstanding the limitations of such classes; and state aid may be paid to or for such persons after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, in the same manner and under the same limitations that state aid is paid to other persons of their respective classes under this act. All special acts and resolves granting state aid are hereby repealed, the repeal thereof to take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty; but no state aid shall be paid under

any such special act or resolve to or for any child over fourteen years of age of any soldier or sailor after the passage of this act, nor to any child of any soldier or sailor after the first day of September in the current year: *provided, however*, that this section shall not be held to apply to or to refer to chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, nor to any resolve specifically granting an annual sum to any soldiers or sailors for life, or for a term of years specified in such resolve.

SECT. 4. No state aid shall be paid under this act to or for any person of the first class to an amount exceeding three-fourths of the monthly amount of his pension, nor more than six dollars in any one month; and, if pensioned as a commissioned officer, he shall only be paid such proportion of state aid as he would be entitled to receive if his pension were based upon the rank of a private. No state aid shall be paid under this act to or for any person of the second, third or fourth classes, to an amount exceeding four dollars in any one month; and no more than eight dollars shall be paid to or for all the dependent relatives of any one soldier or sailor in any one month.

SECT. 5. All aid furnished under this act shall be paid to or for the persons for whom it is intended for their future benefit; and no assignment thereof shall be valid or recognized, and it shall not be subject to trustee process. No back state aid shall be paid. No greater sum shall be paid to or for any person under this act than shall be necessary to furnish such person reasonable relief; and no aid shall be paid under its provisions to or for any person competent to to support himself or herself, or in receipt of income, or

in ownership of property, sufficient for his or her own support, nor to or for any person more than is necessary in addition to the income and property of such person for his or her personal relief, and no aid shall be paid under this act to any person not in such necessitious circumstances as to require further public assistance. No aid shall be paid under this act to or for any pensioner or dependent relative when the necessity therefor arises from the continuance in vicious or intemperate habits of said pensioner, or of the soldier or sailor on whose account the same is paid. No aid shall be paid under this act to or for any person convicted of any criminal offence, unless or until the municipal authorities and the commissioners of state aid otherwise determine.

Sect. 6. Persons making application for aid in any city or town under this act shall, as a basis for the first payment thereof, state in writing, under oath, the age and residence of the party for whom such aid is claimed; the relation of the claimant to the party who rendered the service for which aid is claimed; the company and regiment, or the vessel if any, in which the officer, soldier or sailor enlisted, and in which he last served; the date and place of such enlistment, when known; the duration of such service and the reason upon which the claim for aid is founded; and furnish such official certificates of record, evidence of enlistment, service, and discharge, as may be required. Municipal authorities granting to such claimant any subsequent aid shall from time to time make such investigation into the necessities of said claimant and the facts of the case as to preclude any payment thereof contrary to the terms of this act. The original

papers in each case shall be filed with the commissioners of state aid if required. It shall be the duty of the auditor to furnish from time to time to each city and town a sufficient number of suitable blank forms for the use of applicants for aid under this act.

SECT. 7. The commissioners of state aid, appointed under chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall perform the duties of such commissioners under this act. Said commissioners shall constitute a board of appeal for invalid pensioners to decide upon all disputed questions relating to claims for aid arising between them and the municipal authorities under this act. Their decisions shall be final upon the points in question. Said commissioners may, upon appeals, decide or refuse to decide, upon the necessity of the claimant for the aid; and if they shall decide upon that question, and that he is in all respects entitled to aid under this act, they may authorize its monthly payment to him according to this act, under such limitations as they may impose, for a term not exceeding one year, but not after this act shall become void. Said commissioners shall investigate all payments of state aid under this act, so far as the interests of the Commonwealth may require. Said commissioners may with the consent of the governor appoint, as occasion may require, a disinterested person whose duty it shall be to investigate any claim or claims made against the Commonwealth for reimbursement under this act, who may examine any persons to or for whom state aid has been paid under this act, and investigate the reasons therefor, and all matters relating to the granting of such aid, and report his doings to said com-

missioners. The reasonable expenses of the commissioners and the expenses and compensation of any such disinterested person approved by said commissioners, and allowed by the governor and council, shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 8. When any sum shall have been expended under and according to this act, the full amount so expended, the ages and names of the persons aided and the classes to which they severally belong and the several sums paid to or for each person, and the reasons for the expenditure in each case, and the names of the persons on account of whose services the aid was granted, and the names of the regiments and vessels, if any, in which they respectively enlisted and in which they last served, and the relationship of each dependent relative aided to the person on account of whose services the aid was granted, with such other details as the commissioners of state aid may require, shall be certified under oath to the auditor, in manner approved by him, by the mayor and a majority of the board of aldermen of any city, or by a majority of the selectmen of any town, disbursing the same, within ten days after the first day of the month next after the expenditure is made; and the commissioners of state aid shall examine the certificates thereof, and allow and endorse upon the same such sums as in their judgment have been paid and reported according to this act. In the allowance of said commissioners they may consider and decide upon the necessity of the amount paid in each case, and they may allow any portion thereof which they may deem proper and lawful, but they shall allow and endorse the sums they have specifically authorized to be paid,

under and according to their decisions authorized and provided for by section seven. The sums legally paid as aforesaid, and so allowed and endorsed by said commissioners, shall be reimbursed from the treasury of the Commonwealth to the several towns and cities expending the same, on or before the first day of December in the year next after the year in which the same have been paid, but none of the expenses attending the payment of state aid shall be reimbursed.

SECT. 9. Moneys paid under this act shall be held to be military aid, and the payment thereof to or for any person shall create in him no disqualification to vote.

SECT. 10. The provisions of this act shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five and no longer; and no special act or resolve hereafter passed granting state aid to persons therein named, or their dependent relatives, shall continue in force after that date unless otherwise expressly provided. But the expiration of this act shall not be held to revive any act or resolve, or any part thereof, in this act repealed.

SECT. 11. Chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven is hereby repealed; but this act shall not be held to revive any act or resolve, or any part thereof, heretofore repealed; and wherever in section three of chapter two hundred and fifty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, reference is made to said chapter one hundred and ninety-two, such reference shall be held to be made to this act in place thereof.

SECT. 12. This act shall take effect upon the first day of June in the current year. [Approved April 30, 1879.]

1879—CITY DOCUMENT, No. 12.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

OF THE

HON. GEO. B. RICHMOND,

MAYOR:

Delivered on the evening of Jan. 4, 1879.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1879.

In Board of Aldermen,

January 4, 1879.

Ordered printed in the City Documents.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

It seems to me proper at the close of the municipal year to indulge in a brief retrospect of our work. The year has been burdened with more than the usual responsibilities and cares; for besides those to which every municipal administration is accustomed, there have been many resulting from the general business depression of the country. Amidst them all, however, the several departments of the City Government have, I am satisfied, worked not only with entire harmony, but with gratifying efficiency.

To two measures we felt ourselves, when elected, especially pledged—the enforcement of the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors and retrenchment of city expenditures.

It is no empty boast to say that these pledges have been honorably redeemed. In the beneficial results of the faithful enforcement of the liquor law, I am known to be a firm and enthusiastic believer. The statutes which suppress dram shops, accomplish more for peace and good order of society and the promotion of social and domestic happiness, than all other laws combined. Where it is properly and efficiently enforced, pauperism and crime are lessened.

My own experience as chief magistrate for five years, has deepened my convictions of the value of the prohibitory principle in liquor legislation, and while I admit that it cannot entirely suppress the liquor traffic and eradicate the evils of intemperance, it restricts both within narrower limits than any system of legislation which has ever been or can be devised. The right of the people to resort to it for their protection has been fully settled by repeated decisions of the highest courts, and the necessity of it is conceded by the best portion of every community.

During the past year you have, under the act of 1878 granted licenses to apothecaries to sell liquors for "*medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes only.* The intention of the law in permitting such licenses is humane, and when its spirit has been faithfully observed, no objections can be made to the granting of such licenses. But great care should be had that none but such as enjoy the trust and confidence of our skilled physicians as competent and trustworthy apothecaries shall be licensed. Some of those to whom licenses have been granted have acted conscientiously and honorably, selling only as they sell their drugs; others there is reason to fear, have been wanting in good faith, sinking their shops to the level of a liquor saloon.

The police force as organized in 1877 by ex-Mayor Borden has, under the energetic management of Mr. Brock, been conspicuously efficient; zealous to detect crime and vigilant to prevent it, and at the same time quiet and unobtrusive in the discharge of duty. The Chief deserves to be called a model officer: prompt, intelligent, gentlemanly and efficient, and conducting his branch of the public service

with commendable economy. A careful estimate leads us to believe that the annual appropriation of $29,000 will be more than sufficient by the sum of $800 to meet all the necessary expenditures of this department for the remainder of the financial year. During the summer months, a mounted police was established upon Acushnet avenue, with entirely satisfactory results.

The present police force is sufficiently large for every emergency, so long as the liquor traffic is suppressed.

I have removed during the year 5 officers; there have also been during the same time, 4 resignations. Upon entering my office there was one vacancy. I have made 10 appointments during the year. The arrests for drunkenness in 1877 was 456; in 1878, 285. The number of arrests for all causes in 1877 was 849; in 1878, 594.

The most serious obstacles for years in the enforcement of the liquor law have been in the courts. Our officers have been vigilant in entering complaints. The complaints have not in the Superior Court been disposed of by trial and sentence. Hundreds of cases have been allowed to be passed aside. Offenders, who should have been promptly punished by fines and imprisonment, have suffered nothing but suspense, and have only been emboldened to continue their violation of law.

Were the courts as prompt to enforce the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks as our city police have been to do their duty, there is not a rumseller bold enough to violate the law without employing every subterfuge to escape justice.

As to the promise of retrenchment in city expenditures

we have only to refer to the statistics published monthly of the sums expended and the balance to the credit of the several departments. Thus far there has been no special appropriation for the municipal year.

HIGHWAYS.

The highway department, which for years past has received the sharpest criticism for its extravagance, has a balance to its credit of $2,737.16, a sum sufficient to sustain its operations until March 1st.

The annual appropriation for this department was $40,000. The following sums will show the net expenditures upon the highways, the bridge not included, for the several past years, viz: 1874, $61,774.76; 1875, $78,619.85; 1876, $57,765.82; 1877, $50,214.32. The streets and roads, with a few exceptions, are all in good condition.

During the year, a part of Acushnet avenue at the Head-of-the-River has been macadamized, extending 1,365 feet, at a cost of about $3,500. Eleven other streets have been macadamized, 5,966 feet in length; making a total of 7,331 feet.

There has been paid for stone curbings and crossings $2,020.83; for flagging stones, about $1,900.

The grade of Fourth street, between Wing and Grinnell streets, has been raised, as also has that of Washington street, west of Bonney street, each involving quite a large expenditure of money. These improvements were much needed, especially that on Washington street. Six new streets have been laid out and accepted. William street

between North Second and Purchase streets, has been widened, and the lines of the western part of Durfee street changed.

The New Bedford bridge has been put in complete repair and painted.

INCIDENTALS.

There is a balance to the credit of this department of $1,988.66. There is now due from the Commonwealth for rent of armories, $500. Total, $2,488.66, making a sum more than sufficient to meet the demands upon this department to March 1st.

POOR.

Under the system adopted this year by the Board, its expenditures are gradually being brought down to a reasonable amount. I have no doubt an annual appropriation of $25,000 will be sufficient for the coming year.

The Fire Department and Water Board are being excellently managed.

The Fire Department during the year has extended the fire alarm telegraph to the Head-of-the-River.

The Water Board has completed all the necessary surveys and taken the land for the waters of Long Pond into our storing reservoir.

In closing these remarks I desire through you to express my thanks to each and all, who are in official positions in the City Government for their constant kindness and courtesy to me.

I desire also to acknowledge to my fellow citizens my gratitude to them for their confidence continued so many years.

In separating, I acknowledge how good our Heavenly Father has been to us. We have been intimately connected together, and are now more closely bound together in friendship than on the day of our inauguration. Accept my acknowledgment for your expressions of regard, and may our friendship continue through life.

ORDINANCES.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION ONE OF CHAPTER FOURTEEN OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:

SECTION 1. The police department shall consist of the chief of police, one captain of police, and such number of lieutenants and other policemen as the city council may from time to time direct; all the members of which department shall be appointed and removed in accordance with the provisions of the charter and laws of the state, and they shall severally hold their offices until vacated by death or resignation, or until they may be removed by the mayor. They shall perform all the duties, and be subject to all the rules and regulations which now are, or shall hereafter be, prescribed by the laws of the state, the ordinances of the city council, or orders of the board of aldermen.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 5th, 1878.
Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 5th, 1878.
Passed to be ordained.

THOS. R. RODMAN, President.

NEW BEDFORD, April 8th, 1878.

Approved. GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTIONS EIGHT AND NINE OF CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections eight and nine of chapter twenty-two of the ordinances are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 4th, 1878.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 4th, 1878.

Passed to be ordained.

THOS. R. RODMAN, President.

NEW BEDFORD, 4th mo., 8th, 1878.

Approved.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixth regulation mentioned in section twenty-three of Chapter twenty-nine of the Ordinances, is hereby repealed, and the following regulations are substituted in place thereof, to wit:

All service pipes will be supplied and put down by the City, under the direction of the Water Board, and will be laid from the street main through the cellar wall, and the actual cost of said pipes and of the laying of the same from the line of the street, shall be paid by the water taker; but the water taker may himself, if he so elect, furnish and lay said pipe upon his own premises under the direction of the Water Board.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 2d, 1879.

Passed to be ordained.

GEO. B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 2d, 1879.

Passed to be ordained.

THOS. R. RODMAN, President.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 3d, 1879.

Approved.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION ONE OF CHAPTER FOURTEEN OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:

SECTION 1. The ordinance to amend section one of chapter fourteen of the city ordinances passed April 5th, 1878, is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The police department shall consist of the chief of police, one deputy chief of police, two captains of police, and such number of lieutenants and other policemen as the city council may from time to time direct, all the members of which department shall be appointed and removed in accordance with the provisions of the charter and laws of the state, and they shall severally hold their offices until vacated by death or resignation, or until they may be removed by the mayor.

They shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the rules and regulations that now are, or shall hereafter be prescribed by the laws of the state, ordinances of the city council or orders of the board of aldermen.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, January 6th, 1879.
Passed to be ordained.

WM. T. SOULE, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, January 6th, 1879.
Passed to be ordained.

ROBERT W. TABER, President.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, January 7th, 1879.
Approved.

WM. T. SOULE, Mayor.